"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Friday; Saturday, rising temperature, probably fair; diminishing west to variable winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,753. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1912.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

POISONER KILLS EIGHT BABIES

Physicians of Brooklyn Infants' Hospital So Believe, and Report Cases to Police.

ONE DEATH AFTER ANOTHER

Theory of Meningitis Given Up by Doctors on Account of Some Unfamiliar Symptoms.

Eight babies have died in the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, 396 to 410 Herkimer Street, within the last five days, and four more are seriously ill. The physicians in charge of the hospital, becoming satisfied yesterday that a poisoner was at work, notified the Coroners' Office and the police. In every case death was unexpected, and the symptoms were such that Coroner's Physician Charles Wuest believes that some kind of irritant poison was used. One child died on Sunday, another died early Monday morning, and three more during the day. On Tuesday two more deaths were reported at the hospital, and another died Wednesday. The eighth died late yesterday afternoon while the police were in the building making an investigation.

The Dead.

MOORE, CATHERINE, 1 month 21 days, Brooklyn.
FISHER, LEONORA, 3 months 26 days.
HAMOJOKAS, JAMES, 3 months 17 days, 432 State Street.
LEBALSKI, LIZZIE, 2 months 24 days, 37 Chester Street.
GAMERSALL, RICHARD, 6 months 23 days, Kings Park, L. I.
LEPPO, ADELE, 149 Belmont Street.
WACHTELL, ISADOR, 10 months 20 days, 470 Grand Street.
LEBROWITZ, RACHAEL, 2 months 18 days, 28 Bartlett Street.

The police are working on the theory that some insane person administered poison to the children in their milk and that the poisoner is still in the hospital.

Coroner's Physician Wuest performed an autopsy upon two bodies yesterday, and the organs were sent to a laboratory to be examined to determine the nature of the poison or other cause of death. Until this is done, it was said, it could not be positively stated whether oxalic acid, the supposed cause of death, had been given. One woman is under suspicion, and nearly all day yesterday she was being questioned by the police. Though they cross-questioned her for at least an hour at a time, they could obtain no admission of guilt.

The First Case.

The Infants' Hospital is a square brick and gray tile-trimmed building of modern appearance, facing Herkimer Street, and separated from the Brooklyn Nursery. There are about thirty infants in it now, and a staff of about a dozen nurses and women employes. On Sunday baby Catherine Moore was taken ill. The child appeared to be suddenly stricken with meningitis. Dr. Herbert C. Allen, the house surgeon, and his assistants worked hard over the little one, but she died in four hours. Late Sunday another case was reported to Dr. Allen. Leonora Fisher was found to be dying. Her symptoms were precisely as in the other case. Again the doctors worked over her, but she died just after midnight on Monday morning. Hardly had the doctors time to leave the case than hurry calls brought them back to the ward. Two more children were ill. They died before nightfall. It was then that Dr. E. Rodney Fiske, 1,172 Dean Street, the chief of the medical staff, and Dr. Allen became suspicious. They had believed that the deaths were caused by meningitis, and had so reported them. This suspicion was first brought about by a similarity of the symptoms, some of which are not to be found in menengitis cases.

On Tuesday, when another infant was found to be suffering from the dread malady, Dr. Fiske said his suspicions were confirmed.

"The symptoms were a rigidity of the neck and convulsions, which led to the belief that it was meningitis," said Dr. Fiske. "There was, however, a peculiar condition of the mouths which led to the belief that acid had been used. I am absolutely sure that this was administered in the modified milk given to the infants. This milk is prepared in the dietary kitchen, which is in charge of a competent woman. It is made up of milk, lime water, and what is known as the fat of the milk. This is made up in the morning to fit the needs of the different babies. For instance, if Baby Brown takes a certain portion of limewater and milk and she feeds eight times a day, the eight bottles for Baby Brown are made up in the kitchen and put in a metal bottle holder for her use during the day. It is the same for other babies. How this acid could be put in the baby food, if it was, is a question for much speculation."

The police are working on the theory that the babies were poisoned, and until late last night Capt. Coughlan of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau and Lieuts. Roddy, McKirdy, and Thompson were examining the nurses and employes. All indications, it was said, pointed to oxalic acid as the instrument of death.

Bought Oxalic Acid.

Winifred Ankers, who works in the hospital while her baby is being cared for, bought on Feb. 15 a quantity of oxalic acid to be used in cleaning the operating table and the sinks. This acid she divided into half. One-half she gave to Miss Louise Howard, the head nurse, and the other half she kept for cleaning purposes. The lime water used in making the modified milk is kept in a big earthenware jar in the supply room of the hospital. About a gallon of it is kept in a closet in the kitchen for every day use. It is said that the bottle of oxalic acid was also kept in this closet. The police, who examined the kitchen, which is at the rear of the first floor of the building, said that this was the most likely place where a poisoner would introduce the poison into the lime water, and that some one in the place had said they noticed an "acid" smell about the bottle containing the lime water. Against this, however, it is admitted, is the fact that the lime water from the bottle is used in different wards and without ill-effect. All deaths and illnesses have occurred in the same ward,

Continued on Page 2.

FIGHT 4-ALARM FIRE IN GALE.

Firemen Have Hard Tussle with Blazing Pitch in South Brooklyn.

Among the many barrels of pitch stored on the ground floor of the two-story brick manufacturing plant of the Barrett Roofing Company, covering all the ground bounded by Court, Smith, Halleck, and Sigourney Streets, Brooklyn, a fire that started early last night gained considerable headway before John Regan, the night watchman, discovered it, about 10 o'clock. Regan ran into the street, shouting fire. Policeman Wagner of the Hamilton Avenue Station turned in an alarm.

In the short time that it took the first engines to reach the place the fire broke out through the roof of the building, and a second alarm was rung in immediately. Feeding on the pitch, the fire spread rapidly, and when Chief Kenlon reached the factory in response to a third alarm he sent in a fourth, which brought, besides extra engines and trucks, the fireboats Seth Low, Zopher Mills, and the New Yorker.

Flames presently were leaping high above the roof of the building,, and, caught by the high wind, were being swept across Halleck Street to the offices of the Commonwealth Roof Company in a four-story building and across Smith Street to the two-story building of the S. T. Bowne Company, dealers in hay and feed. The firemen gained the roof of the Commonwealth Company's building, and, fighting the fire against the wind from there, managed to keep the Commonwealth Building from catching fire. The fire reached the hay and feed building, however, and presently this, too, was a mass of flame.

There was something the matter with the water pressure and the firemen had difficulty in sending streams into the inner recesses of the factories, both of which are very deep. It was several hours after the start of the blaze before Chief Kenlon pronounced it under control. Then the rear wall of the Bowne building had fallen in and the Barrett building had been wrecked.

The damage is estimated at $300,000. How the fire started is not known.

RUSSIAN ANGER TOWARD US.

Mass Meeting in St. Petersburg—Roosevelt Declared Russia's Enemy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—A mass meeting of the Nationalist Party in the Hall of the Nobility to-night, to protest against the attitude of the United States in denouncing the Russo-American Treaty of 1832, was attended by fifty members of the Duma, many public officials, and several thousand others interested in the retaliatory action which Russia proposes to take. The German Ambassador, Count von Pourtales, was among the foreign representatives present.

After four set speeches, resolutions were read in support of the Nationalist proposals for the total exclusion of Americans of Jewish faith from Russia and for tariff reprisals. These proposals were introduced in the Duma on Dec. 27. According to their terms the customs duties are to be raised by 100 per cent. in certain cases.

Declarations of the speakers deprecating Jewish influence in the United States, which, it was alleged, was responsible for the attempt to meddle in Russia's internal affairs, and avowing the determination of Russians to be their own masters within their own doors, elicited some applause. In other respects the speeches merely reviewed old matter.

A booklet reproducing editorials and cartoons which appeared in American papers last December was distributed, and a big map showing the irrigated and irrigable sections of Turkestan was displayed on the platform, as showing the possibility of dispensing with American cotton.

Count Vladimir Bobrinsky, President of the Constitutional Conservative Party and on of the most prominent members of the Duma, said in this connection:

"We may come to bless the day when President Taft abrogated the treaty."

Prof. Lavroff, speaking of "American pretensions," touched upon the treatment of negroes in the United States. Other speakers ade friendly references to the qualities of the American people, and all attempted to explain how the Jews had "taken advantage of the exigencies of a party situation, with the elections near at hand."

M. von Eggert praised President Taft, while Count Bobrinsky declared that ex-President Roosevelt was the "sworn enemy of Russia."

THROWN FROM AUTO; KILLED.

William Thompson of Lemont, Penn., Dies After Collision in Eighth Av.

William Thompson, a lumberman and landowner of Lemont, Penn., was killed yesterday afternoon in a collision of an Eighth Avenue car and an automobile in which he was riding with his wife and his brother-in-law. William H. Woolverton, Presdent of the New York Transfer Company and a Director in many other corporations. Mr. Thompson, who was 60 years old, was the only one of the party thrown out of the machine. His head struck the pavement and he died a short time later in the New York Hospital of a fracture of the skull.

Andrew Anderson, the chauffeur, was turning the machine, a large touring car belonging to Mr. Woolverton, from Eighth Avenue into Twenty-fourth Street. The car was coming north and struck the automobile when it was in the middle of the track. The blow threw the automobile to one side with such force that Mr. Thompson was hurled out. Mrs. Thompson and Mr. Woolverton and the chauffeur managed to keep their places in the machine. It was said that Mrs. Thompson was suffering from shock, but had not been injured. Mr. Woolverton and the chauffeur also escaped.

CLERK SPENT $50,000 A YEAR.

Supposed Wealth of $60 a Month Marble Employe Suddenly Vanishes.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 22.—A search is being made for the assets of John C. Jurgens, 24 years old, whose meteoric career of affluence, in which he purchased a $1,000 bull pup, a $3,000 automobile, and innumerable wardrobes, ended suddenly on Monday, when bankruptcy proceedings were begun against him in the Federal Court.

With a salary of only $60 a month as a marble company's clerk Jurgens apparently lived at the rate of $50,000 a year for almost two years, and managed to pay many of his obligations. There seemed no limit to the source of his mysterious wealth until early in December.

Efforts will be made to discover whether Jurgens drew only $60 a month from the Norcross Marble Company as a clerk, or whether he really owned or was interested in a patent marble polisher, as he said. It is stated that Jurgens did not own the patent, but was only an agent for it. He told his friends that he received $2,500 a month as royalty on the sales of the marble polisher.

MINE FIRE ENTOMBS FORTY.

Six Bodies Taken from Shaft After Eighty Had Escaped.

COALGATE, Okla., Feb. 22.—Fire started in Mine 5 of the Western Coal and Mining Company this morning. Up to a late hour to-night six dead men had been taken out, and it is believed that there are still thirty to forty men entombed in the lower shafts.

Eighty men have been rescued. Practically no headway has been made in subduing the flames.

No connoisseur omits Angostura Bitters in punches and fancy drinks.—Adv.

BIG WIND BRINGS HAVOC AND DEATH

Men and Women Hurled Down in City Streets—Roofs Ripped from Buildings.

VELOCITY REACHES 110 MILES

Cottages Blown Into the Sea—Hundreds of Windows Smashed—Widespread Damage Elsewhere.

The Big Wind struck New York yesterday. It was a ripper, a roarer, a twister, and a banger, and it traveled at a gait of 96 miles an hour, with a sudden burst, for one howling minute, to the speed of 110 miles an hour, a velocity hitherto undreamed of in the records of the local Weather Bureau, and they go back through forty years of wind and weather.

Sweeping up to the Battery from the southwest and west, the Big Wind swooped down on the city through all its length and breadth, sending scores of citizens sprawling at full length in the streets, shivering scores of windows throughout the city, tearing down telegraph poles and wires, ripping off roofs, knocking down hundreds of big and little electric signs, uprooting trees in the outlying sections of the city and the suburbs, and lifting up wagons from the street and dumping them on the sidewalks.

It lifted up several small houses near the beach bodily and tossed them out into the sea, shattered hangars and aeroplanes on the aviation field at Mineola, sunk a tugboat in the East River, and ripped scores of other craft from their moorings and sent them wildly adrift.

At least two deaths were caused by the wind, and many injuries. Of these most resulted from broken glass and fallen signs sent whizzing into the streets, but few were serious.

The wind, blowing inward spirally from the southwest and west toward the storm central over Ontario and Quebec yesterday, declined in velocity from its maximum of 110 miles an hour at 1:10 o'clock yesterday morning, subsiding into a cyclone of seventy miles an hour by noon, and blustering at about that velocity throughout the afternoon. Toward evening the Weather Forecaster prophesied fair weather for to-day, with colder temperature and the big westerly gale considerably diminishing, the central storm moving out to sea over the St. Lawrence Valley.

Storm's Damage Widespread.

At sea the fact that the wind was from the southwest saved many lives, as it drove ships away from the land, giving them a chance to escape instead of casting them upon the beaches. But six ships, including the Old Dominion liner Madison, were beached at Norfolk, Va. At Portsmouth, N. H., the British schooner Evolution struck the bow of the United States Revenue Cutter Gresham and cut her own side through nearly to the water line.

Up-State trains which were snowed in Wednesday night were still held last night, and passengers were spending their second night in the drifts. A snowplow which put out from Watertown scooped up the locomotive it was sent to relieve, and it was impossible to bring a wrecking crew near on account of the drifts.

Northern New York, with all telegraph lines except two roundabout wires down, was practically shut off from the rest of the State for many hours. The supply of milk may be seriously cut down on account of the condition of the country roads.

The storm area extended all the way from St. Louis, Mo., where the property loss was half a million dollars, to Montreal, Canada, where railroad trains were buried beneath huge snowdrifts. In the Lower Mississippi Valley at least twenty persons, most of them negroes, were killed in country cabins and shanties which toppled over.

110-Mile Gale for One Minute.

The hurricane reached its maximum here near the very start, when the wind jumped suddenly out of the Southwest late Wednesday night, with driving rain and flashes of lightning. At 1:08 o'clock yesterday morning and for five blustering minutes thereafter it whizzed down upon the city at the unprecedented rate of ninety-six miles an hour. The highest wind record in the history of the local weather station before that had been eighty-three miles an hour, on April 7, 1909. At 1:10 o'clock, for just a single minute, the big wind outdid itself utterly, traveling at a rate of 110 miles an hour.

Thereafter, according to the local Weather Bureau records, its speed was as follows:

1:30 A. M.	46 miles,	west
2:30 A. M.	61 miles,	southwest
3:30 A. M.	40 miles,	northwest
5:00 A. M.	58 miles,	west
6:00 A. M.	60 miles,	west
7:00 A. M.	65 miles,	northwest
9:30 A. M.	71 miles,	northwest
11:00 A. M.	71 miles,	northwest
12:00 noon	70 miles	

After noon the velocity of the wind died down gradually. It varied between 60 and 65 miles an hour all afternoon, thus still coming under the official classification of a gale or hurricane. But by 11 o'clock last night it had gone down to 44 miles an hour, blowing from the northwest. The prospect, it was said, was for little more than moderate winds by noon to-day.

At the height of the windstorm the temperature took a sudden fall, declining from 51 degrees at 1:45 A. M to 22 degrees at 10 A. M., the minimum temperature of the day. The rainfall, ceasing at midnight, turned into snow flurries in the morning, from 8:10 A. M. to 8:23 A. M., with a second snow flurry scurrying before the wind amid weak sunshine and under banks of gathering gray clouds from 1:10 to 1:25 o'clock in the afternoon.

Severe Test for Skyscrapers.

The city's skyscrapers were put to a severe test in this record-breaking blast, but they stood it well. Save for the breaking of a few windows, not a single tall building was damaged, although the wind velocity far exceeded the nominal velocity against which they are supposed to be braced. The Building Code requires provision against thirty pounds of wind pressure to the square inch, which is sufficient to withstand a blow of about seventy miles an hour. This was exceeded by more than twenty-six miles yesterday.

From all parts of the city and suburbs came reports of damage done by the wind. Windows and electric signs were shivered and blown out into the street in Man-

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MR. DOOLEY ON HOMAGE TO ROYALTY
Suggested by the Duke of Connaught's visit, of course, and brimful of the philosophy that made Dooley famous. Read it in
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

TAFT WILL ANSWER ROOSEVELT SPEECH

Washington Wonders if ex-President Tried to Eliminate Himself by Radical Ideas.

PROGRESSIVES ARE IN GLOOM

Many Refuse to Follow Roosevelt to Recall Extreme, and Realize Popular Reaction Has Set In.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Taft's reply to Col. Roosevelt's "charter of Democracy" speech at Columbus yesterday will be delivered at Toledo on March 8. It had been understood for some days that the President would embrace an early opportunity to reiterate his own views on the questions, discussed by Col. Roosevelt before the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and it was expected that occasion would be found when the President speaks at Chicago on March 9. But this morning numerous telegrams came to the White House, urging the President to stop in Ohio on his way to Chicago and make at least one speech. After some consultation with some of his political advisers the President decided to make a stop at Toledo, and announcement was made accordingly.

With much of what Col. Roosevelt said yesterday the President is in accord, as he always has been. The radical difference between the two men comes over what the progressives call "popular government"—the initiative, referendum, and recall. Mr. Taft has made clear his own opposition to the recall, especially as applied to the judiciary. But now comes Mr. Roosevelt with an application of the recall, far more radical than it would be if affecting only the judiciary. The recall of judicial decisions is, if possible, even more obnoxious to the President than the recall of Judges. It is expected that the President will discuss this new proposition in his Toledo speech with the frankness and force that have characterized some of his more recent speeches.

It was said in administration circles to-day that President Taft would carry his opposition to the recall of Judges and their decisions so far that if the platform to be adopted at the Chicago Convention should contain declarations in favor of those devices he would refuse to run on it if nominated. Those who know the feelings of the President on the subject will give full credit to that statement, but there is no likelihood of his being put to the test on it. If the convention should be sufficiently radical to put such planks into the platform, there would be no probability of its nominating him. And if it is to be conservative enough to nominate him, it will undoubtedly reject emphatically any such platform planks.

There is the same divergence of opinion here to-day about Col. Roosevelt's speech at Columbus that has marked the discussion about practically everything he has said or done in recent years. But through all the differences there runs a clear note of disappointment on the part of progressive Republicans.

The speech has already aroused more opposition than has previously manifested itself against anything coming from Col. Roosevelt. His recall of judicial decisions is denounced as the veriest nonsense. It is likened to a proposition to have the workmen on the Panama Canal decide the engineering problems of that work, or to leave it to the men in the ranks to determine whether or not the General's order was wise or right—to let the stokers vote as to whether the Admiral should fight or flee. It is unthinkable to many lawyer members of Congress, who have been going along with Col. Roosevelt, that he should seriously propose to have a plebiscite upon questions involving the construction of a Constitution.

Think He Is Shunting Himself.

As a consequence there was noted this afternoon a tendency to think that Col. Roosevelt had chosen this method of taking himself out of the contest for the Republican nomination this year. It is well known that he has been saying to his friends for weeks that he did not want another term in the White House, and that only the call to do a job of work for all the people could induce him to take the nomination. Now he has laid down his platform and explained publicly his own view of what that job is. There is practical unanimity here that his explanation has determined many thousands of men, who had been hoping for his nomination, that they do not desire it. They do not want to have that particular job of work done by Col. Roosevelt or anybody else.

These men think that Col. Roosevelt, being sincerely not desirous of making another campaign, has deliberately constructed for himself a platform which he knows the country will not accept. That leaves him free to say in his coming answer to the eight Governors that this is the platform on which he can and will run, if they want him to do so, confident all the while that they will not ask him under such conditions. Whether there is anything in this explanation of the Columbus speech remains to be seen, but it is unquestionably in the minds of Republicans here to-day.

Another fantastic explanation that is advanced is that Col. Roosevelt has deliberately attempted the great realignment of parties that has been so much discussed in recent years. In support of this, it is pointed out that four or five years ago he occasionally contemplated the possibility of himself taking a renomination in 1916 and appealing to all the radical element of both parties for support, making a square break with the reactionary faction of the Republican Party. The line of cleavage is the same in the Republican and Democratic Parties. Each has its progressive and its reactionary element, and there is no other substantial difference between the parties. Those who make this explanation of the Columbus speech say that it aims at 1916, rather than the fight of this year. They think it means a deliberate expression on Col. Roosevelt's part of his belief that the Republican Party is doomed to defeat this year. The defeat of Mr. Taft next November, with Col. Roosevelt taking no part in the campaign, would, they figure, be followed by a great demand for Roosevelt again in 1916, and would enable him then to force upon the party his own kind of a platform.

Has Lost Friends in East.

All this, of course, proceeds upon the theory that there is some hidden motive for the "charter of Democracy" speech. The general impression here to-day is that if he should be the nominee at Chicago, this speech would cost him many thousands of votes in the Eastern States. It is recognition of that fact which leads some politicians to think that Col. Roosevelt meant to take himself out of the contest. For they join in the general be-

Continued on Page 2.

WALDO ENDS RUMOR THAT HE WILL QUIT

Police Lieutenants Cheer and Whistle for Joy Over Announcement at Their Dinner.

WOMEN AMONG THE GUESTS

Washington's Farewell Address Recited by a Lieutenant Attired as the First President.

Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, speaking at the fourteenth annual dinner of the Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association at the Waldorf last night, set at rest the various rumors that have been current lately to the effect that he was soon to retire as head of the Police Department.

There were more than 1,100 commissioned police officers and their friends at the dinner, and they gave Waldo a reception such as few Commissioners have ever received from the men under them. He was introduced by Lieut. Enright, the toastmaster, as the first Commissioner in years who has led, and not driven, the men, and as "the best Police Commissioner that New York City has ever known."

In his speech the Commissioner made no references to the many rumors that have been going the rounds to the effect that his days at the head of the department were numbered. He smilingly referred to the fact that he had been at the head of the department for nine months, and then he added, "and I expect to be with you for many months to come."

The effect of this statement was startling. The Lieutenants and the officers who rank them jumped to their feet. They waved American flags, shouted, and clapped their hands, and at the end every man pulled out his police whistle and sounded his joy in one long, shrieking blast. Waldo's face was a study, and it was easy to see how deeply he appreciated the tribute. When he finished his prepared address he added a few words to that effect.

Commissioner Waldo's Speech.

Commissioner Waldo said:

"I am glad to be here and to have the opportunity of expressing to you, and through you to the entire department, my appreciation of the way police work is now being performed in this city. Do not let us, however, be satisfied, but let us try to do always a little better in the future than we have in the past.

"The municipal departments of New York are daily confronted with new and extraordinary problems. The Fire Department often has to contend with a number of big fires in a short period, and it is so with the police in regard to its work. The great test of efficiency is the result obtained in a given period compared with previous records. Figures show that the efficiency of the department has increased appreciably during the last six months as compared with the corresponding period of previous years. You know that these figures, gathered by you, are proof of better conditions.

"I do not believe that there has ever been brought together finer or braver bodies of men than we have in the Police and Fire Departments of the City of New York. I am proud to have been in both of these departments.

"In the Police Department one must expect to be often criticised, but you may count upon public sentiment standing by you in the end if you do your duty honestly and faithfully.

"To-day completes my ninth month as head of the police, and I expect to be with you for many months to come.

"I need not tell you what has been done in the administration of the department in that period. I wish to inform you, however, of what I desire to accomplish for the members of the department in the future. I want to see the pay of the patrolmen coming into the service fixed at, at least, $1,000 a year. The Sergeants and Lieutenants have received pay increase. I believe the Captains and Inspectors should have a corresponding raise. Every man in the department should be paid sufficient to enable him to live properly on his salary. The grade of doorman should be abolished. All doormen in the department should be made patrolmen, and the work now done by them should be performed by old patrolmen who are no longer able to do duty on the streets and who by this means could be retained in the department and enabled to render valuable service.

"I have changed the schedule of working hours for the Lieutenants, and I am considering a similar change for other members of the department if such change can be made without detriment to the efficiency of the service.

Praises Lieutenants' Work.

"The Lieutenants of Police come more in contact with citizens than any other members of the force. I have visited the station houses in all parts of the city at all hours. I have always found the Lieutenants performing their duty, and I have observed their treatment of citizens, which has been uniformly courteous.

"In maintaining discipline remember that the best discipline is that which is effected with the least friction. Never prefer charges against men for minor infractions of the rules if you can maintain discipline without it. The best commander is the one who can obtain desired results with the least number of his men brought to trial. You can't make the force enthusiastic by nagging it. You can't enforce discipline by a system of petty charges and punishment. You cannot create an esprit de corps by holding the club of fear and terror over the heads of grown men. You cannot enforce respect of authority by juggling officers, of rank up and down. You cannot get work done in so vast a department without trusting some one, for no Commissioner is able to do it all himself. You cannot centralize every bit of authority in one head, for overcentralization becomes as ineffective as lack of organization.

"The taxpayer does not object to the cost of municipal government, but he demands that he receive full value for the money which he pays in taxes. I count upon you and every member of the department to work constantly to increase the efficiency of police work and thereby warrant the confidence and commendation of the citizens of the City of New York."

Women Among the Guests.

For the first time since the Lieutenants began to give big dinners women were among the speakers last night, and

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CRETA CREME HAND SOAP.
Cleans quickly and smoothly. No grit, 15c. —Adv.

MILES FINDS BROTHER DEAD.

General Shocked When He Goes to See Man Overcome in Street.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, was motoring along Pennsylvania Avenue to-night when a man walking briskly through the twilight in Lafayette Park, opposite the White House, crumpled down in a heap, then sprawled on the pathway.

Gen. Miles left his car to peer over the heads of the crowd which gathered.

"It's my brother," said the General when he saw the upturned face. Then he took the body up in his arms and carried it to his automobile.

Daniel C. Miles was the man's name. The Coroner said his heart had failed.

R. C. SULLIVAN SUES HEARST.

National Committeeman from Illinois Seeks Damages Under Libel Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 22.—Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic National Committeeman for the State of Illinois, between whom and William Randolph Hearst there has been ill-feeling politically, to-day instituted the first of a series of suits for libel against Hearst, Andrew Lawrence, one of his editors, and the Illinois Printing and Publishing Company, in each of which suits $25,000 damages is sought.

Declaring his intention to file similar proceedings in every county in Illinois, Attorney Frank J. Quinn, representing Mr. Sullivan, filed the first of the suits to-day in the Circuit Court of Peoria County. To-morrow additional suits will be filed in Cook County. The alleged libelous matter covers a wide range, and includes charges of conspiracy between Mr. Sullivan and Gov. Deneen in connection with the recent trouble between the Election Board and the Cook County Clerk's office.

Mr. Quinn explaining the nature of the suit made this statement:

"Mr. Sullivan has been libeled for years by Hearst and Lawrence, and recently their papers have charged him with participating in conferences with representatives of Gov. Deneen and others in an effort to get the Circuit Clerk of Cook County, Robert Sweitzer, to violate the primary election laws as applicable to Cook County."

$500 FOR ROOSEVELT SPEECH

Chicago Club Paid That for Washington's Birthday Address.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 22.—It became known to-day that Theodore Roosevelt, who made the Washington's Birthday address at the Auditorium a year ago under the auspices of the Union League Club, had received $500 for his services. The information was a surprise to most of the club members. Besides delivering the Union League Club address, Mr. Roosevelt spoke to the Boy Scouts at Hull House in the afternoon and at a dinner at night. He was not paid for these speeches. B. E. Sunny, President of the Chicago Telephone Company, paid the $500 to Col. Roosevelt on behalf of the Union League Club.

"I know all about the matter," Mr. Sunny said to-night, "because I made the arrangements and paid the money to Col. Roosevelt. The sum was $500. Col. Roosevelt did not demand a fee of us before he came to Chicago. We offered it to him voluntarily.

"Col. Roosevelt said: 'I will not be offended if you do that, for I have more calls and more demands upon me than I can afford to bear myself.'

"We asked what he thought would be right, but he said he would leave that to us, as it was a new arrangement to him. So when he had spoken for us I handed him a check for $500. We also asked him for a bill of his expenses, but he declined to give us one, saying we had been too liberal for him to ask anything more."

CHILD'S PLEA MOVES TAFT.

Pathetic Letter from Little Girl Wins Money and Mother's Release.

Special to The New York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Feb. 22.—When Bertha Zaboroski, aged 15, of this city, wrote President Taft that her mother was in jail and that she and four smaller children had been left in need, when the father deserted them, she did it so vividly that not only did she get a reply, promising to investigate, but she received a five-dollar bill as well.

Bertha used ten pages of a school tablet and wrote a thrilling description of a fight her mother had with a neighbor, even repeating some of the vicious names the women called each other. She concluded her story with an account of how her mother was arrested for assault.

The letter was referred to the Board of Pardons, and the attorney of the board forwarded her letter to Mayor William J. Stern, asking further particulars. Mayor Stern had already learned of the case and succeeded in having the woman released and the family provided for.

CROWD MOBS A SUSPECT.

Trample on a Man Whom They Thought Was a Burglar.

Police Headquarters was informed over the telephone last night that a crowd in Essex Street had a second-story man cornered, and that the cries of "Thief!" could be heard for blocks, while everybody who was near enough was landing a blow on some portion of the thief's anatomy. The Clinton Street Station was ordered to turn out its entire squad.

Detectives Dribben and Harvey, running with more speed than the rest, arrived in front of 146 Essex Street in time to rescue Samuel Shechter. He was nearly unconscious. He had been pummeled and trampled upon until he was covered with bruises and cuts. When he was searched at the station house a 14-inch jimmy was found, the police say, in a pocket sewed on his suspenders. Shechter was locked up as a suspicious person. In his coat pocket a parole ticket from Hart's Island was found. Frank Fisher of 146 Essex Street said he had caught Shechter in his flat and had pursued him to the street, where the crowd collected and swarmed upon him.

$50,000 GEMS LOST IN HOTEL.

Mrs. de Sabla Returns from Ball and Leaves Them on Chiffonier.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—A collection of diamonds and pearls, valued at $50,000, was stolen from Mrs. Eugene de Sabla at her apartments in a hotel here yesterday. The jewels had been worn to the annual Mardi Gras ball, a notable society event, at the same hotel, and had been left on the chiffonier by Mrs. de Sabla when she retired. Her husband, entering the room an hour later, discovered, the theft, which did not become known until to-day.

The de Sablas live in El Cerito, a fashionable suburb of San Francisco, and used the hotel apartment in preparation for the ball. Mrs. de Sabla was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Vera de Sabla, and her maid, both of whom declare she wore all of the jewels when she returned to her room after the ball.

$50 NEW YORK TO PACIFIC COAST.
Lehigh Valley Railroad. March 1 to April 14. —Adv.

GOV. DIX STOPS HAND'S INQUIRY

Concedes That He Is Without Power Unless Gerard's Decision Is Reversed.

WHITMAN SAYS HE'S WRONG

Telegraphs Him Entry of Decision Can Be Delayed to Permit Clemency.

SCHIFF HEARING GOES OVER

Towns Expects to Obtain Brandt's Release To-day on $5,000 Bail—New Grand Jury Witness.

A new turn in the tangled proceedings in the case of Foulke E. Brandt, the former servant of Mortimer L. Schiff, who was sentenced to thirty years in prison on the charge of burglary, came late yesterday afternoon, when Gov. Dix announced a suspension of all proceedings before him until the legality of the writ of habeas corpus which was granted by Justice Gerard on Wednesday shall have been decided by the Court of Appeals.

This unexpected action on the part of the Governor, coming immediately after his announcement that he would at noon to-day hear oral argument by Alton B. Parker and De Lancey Nicoll in favor of broadening the powers of Special Commissioner Richard L. Hand so as to include the taking of testimony at the Commissioner's hearings of Mr. Schiff and Howard S. Gans, indicates that the Governor expects to force an appeal from Justice Gerard's decision.

It means furthermore a postponement of the adjourned hearing before Commissioner Hand set for next Tuesday, and it cancels, of course, the oral hearing before the Governor of Mr. Schiff's lawyers, which hearing, it had been expected, would have decided the disputed question of the right to waive immunity as raised at the hearing before Commissioner Hand last Tuesday.

The Governor took this action after conferring yesterday afternoon with Seymour Van Santvoord, his legal adviser, and with Commissioner Hand. His change of front is due to the change wrought in the status of Brandt by the Gerard decision. As a convict, Brandt was subject to his power to grant a reprieve, a commutation of sentence, or a pardon, and to his authority to conduct an investigation looking to a reprieve, a commutation, or a pardon. Since by the action of Justice Gerard the status of the prisoner is changed from that of a man convicted of crime to that of a man awaiting trial on a criminal charge, Brandt is no longer to be considered as subject to Executive clemency.

Whitman Explains to Dix.

In the belief that Gov. Dix misunderstood the facts, District Attorney Whitman had a conference last night with Justice Gerard, at the conclusion of which he telegraphed to the Governor as follows:

> Hon. John A. Dix, Governor,
> Executive Mansion, Albany.
>
> Conviction of Brandt not yet set aside as the order has not been entered. If you desire to exercise clemency I will ask the Court to withhold order so that you may do so.
>
> CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
> District Attorney, New York County.

Justice Gerard let it be known last night that he would delay filing his decision if the Governor wished to act.

Dix's Notice to Schiff Lawyers.

The Governor sent the following telegram to Alton B. Parker last night, explaining the new turn in the situation:

> Governor of the State of New York,
> Albany, Feb. 22, 1912.
>
> Alton B. Parker, Esq., New York, N. Y.:
>
> I have decided that, the conviction of Brandt having been set aside by the Supreme Court, I no longer have power to continue the hearing before Mr. Hand. Under these circumstances I am reluctantly compelled to consent that further proceedings before the Commissioner shall, at least for the time being, be suspended and have so advised Mr. Hand.
>
> I, of course, expect and desire that the State shall appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court, and if that decision is reversed I shall continue the investigation and ascertainment of facts before Mr. Hand.
>
> Under these circumstances I shall not expect you to appear before me to-morrow.
>
> JOHN A. DIX.

Commissioner Hand, in his report to the Governor based on his meager investigation of the Brandt case, did not recommend a pardon for the prisoner Brandt. The Governor last night stated explicitly that it was his understanding that Attorney General Carmody, as is the custom in cases of this kind, would appeal from the decision of Justice Gerard on the writ of habeas corpus. He said, too, he had been advised that District Attorney Whitman also was in favor of taking an appeal.

District Attorney Whitman said that it was his duty, as prosecutor of New York County, to uphold the decisions of the criminal courts, and therefore he would file a notice of appeal with the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It probably would take the Appellate Division, a month to decide the appeal, he said, and meantime, after the filing of Justice Gerard's decision to-day, he would ask that bail for Brandt be fixed in the sum of $5,000 on the two charges against him.

Attorney General Carmody declared in effect last night in Albany that he would not take an appeal unless he received assurance that Gov. Dix would pardon Brandt in case the Court of Appeals reversed the decision of Justice Gerard.

Stand of Carmody and Whitman.

This ultimatum on the part of the Attorney General is significant. It comes as a climax to the difference of opinion on the Brandt case that exists between Mr. Carmody and Gov. Dix. The Attorney General, the elected constitutional advisor of the Governor, it is said, is directly at odds with the Governor over the Governor's repeated refusals to act according to his constitutional advisor's recommendations.

Mr. Carmody advised that Brandt be pardoned on the original application for clemency, and the Governor acted against that advice. Then, at the hearing before Commissioner Hand, the Attorney General sided with District Attorney Whitman on the immunity question, as against the views of Gov. Dix's specially appointed Commissioner, acting directly for the Governor. Finally, Mr Carmody recommended pardon on the basis of the evidence taken by Commissioner Hand, whereas Commissioner Hand himself, according to the Governor's own statement, did not recommend a pardon. The Attorney General's reasons for advising pardon are almost identical with the reasons presented by Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for Brandt, who opposed the Attorney General at the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus before Justice Gerard.

In case of a reversal of Justice Gerard's decision by the Court of Appeals, the indictments against the prisoner could not be tried, and in the absence of Executive clemency, Brandt would be returned to Dannemore to serve out the remainder of his thirty-year sentence.

Should the Attorney General refuse to take the appeal the next step of the Governor would be to formally ask District Attorney Whitman to take the appeal.

Although Mr. Whitman has expressed himself publicly to the contrary, news reached here from Albany yesterday that the District Attorney, if he is asked to take the appeal, will likewise refuse to do so; that the Attorney General and the District Attorney are working absolutely in accord as to Brandt's application for pardon, and that they are agreed that neither, acting individually or in concert, will make a move toward appeal without assurance from the Governor that he will pardon Brandt in case of a reversal of Justice Gerard's decision.

Dix May Employ Special Counsel.

Prominent lawyers have expressed themselves as certain that the Court of Appeals would reverse the decision. Should both Mr. Carmody and Mr. Whitman refuse to take the appeal the Governor, it was said, could remove the District Attorney for dereliction of duty, or he could appoint special counsel to take the appeal. A removal of the District Attorney on charges would require a public hearing, but there would be no appeal from the Governor's decision in such a case.

District Attorney Whitman, when asked last night about the rumor that he would side with Attorney General Carmody as regards the appeal, said:

"I know nothing whatever about the matter. I refuse to discuss it at all. I will not see the Attorney General until early next week, and then, perhaps, we will duscuss the matter of an appeal, along with other things."

The Grand Jury investigation before Mr. Whitman will be continued to-day, and it is understood that Carl Fischer Hansen, the attorney who represented Brandt at the time he was sentenced by Judge Rosalsky, will be called to testify. One other witness, whose name, it is understood, has never been mentioned in connection with the Brandt case, also will be called to-morrow. The District Attorney refused to disclose this witness's identity.

When asked about the report from Philadelphia that Brandt had been arrested in 1905 for stealing clothing to the value of several hundred dollars from Dr. James Weir Robinson, Mr. Whitman said that he knew nothing about this charge beyond what he had read in the morning papers. His office had made investigations in Philadelphia, he said, but this information had not been gained by any one representing him. Anyway, it had no bearing on the case as it stands, he said.

Nelson Letter in Nicoll's Evidence.

De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Schiff, thought otherwise. "There is this about it," he said. "It might help to show that there wasn't so much falsity in that report on Brandt's character after all."

Mr. Nicoll said that he had intended to go to Albany to-day to show not only the absurdity of the District Attorney's and the Attorney General's argument on the immunity question, but also to make clear to the Governor that justice could not be done unless Mr. Schiff and Mrs. Schiff and Mr. Gans should have a chance to testify.

Mr. Nicoll was asked to amplify his statement in his letter to the Governor in reference to his information that the charges involving the good name of Mrs. Schiff had their origin in Brandt's application for pardon. He refused to comment on his sources of information, but stated that he would divulge his secret when Gov. Dix gave him a chance to be heard. The letter which Brandt wrote to Senator Nelson and which Mr. Nicoll casually referred to in one of his legal tussels with Mirabeau L. Towns at the hearing before Commissioner Hand, he said last night, was also a part of the testimony which he had expected to present before the Governor.

Mr. Towns visited Brandt in the Tombs yesterday. The prisoner received the news that the writ of habeas corpus had been sustained very calmly, he said.

"The Governor has time to pardon Brandt until 10:30 A. M. on Friday," said Mr. Towns, "when the writ formally will be filed in the County Clerk's office. If the Governor should grant a pardon before that time I can assure him that the prisoner will accept with humility. However, I suppose there is little chance of that. I will bail Brandt out this morning, arrangements having been made with the National Surety Company.

"When asked whether the criminal record unearthed in Philadelphia would play any part as regards the prisoner, Mr. Towns said that in his opinion it had absolutely no bearing on the simple issue as to whether there had been a miscarriage of justice.

Commissioner Richard L. Hand returned from Albany last night and went immediately to the Hotel Berkeley, 20 Fifth Avenue, where he and Mrs. Hand are staying.

Hand Says Talk Was Informal.

"I went to Albany to return certain papers placed in my custody by Gov. Dix," Commissioner Hand told a TIMES reporter last night regarding his interview with the Governor. "These papers had been lent to me by Gov. Dix for my private information in connection with the Brandt case. I also went to Albany to make to Gov. Dix a report of the proceedings so far as they had gone. We talked the situation over. I was not in the position of an adviser. The Governor merely talked the whole Brandt matter over with me informally. He arrived at no definite decision in regard to the Brandt case while I was there, so far as I know. My impression is that he will make public a statement regarding the case very soon. Under the circumstances I cannot describe the different points he took up, nor can I draw any inferences from the Governor's manner. Our talk was informal and not for publication. The inquiry will go on whenever the Governor decides to have it go on."

Commissioner Hand said that there was nothing in Gov. Dix's manner during the interview to show that he was in any way displeased either with Justice Gerard or with any of the county or State officials. Nor, so far as he knew, had the Governor formed any opinion as to whether Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans would be immune if permitted to testify before the commission.

DIX EXPECTS AN APPEAL.

Carmody May Not Make It Unless Assured of Brandt's Pardon.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—At noon today Gov. Dix announced that he had granted the request made by Alton B. Parker and De Lancey Nicoll, attorneys for Mortimer L. Schiff in the Brandt proceedings, that they be permitted to make oral argument before him of the question of whether the inquiry before the Governor's special Commissioner, Richard L. Hand, should be broadened so as to allow Mr. Schiff to refute the crop of scandalous rumors involving his family which have grown out of the notorious case. The Governor had even fixed an hour and place. The attorneys were to appear before him at noon to-morrow in the Executive Chamber.

Then Gov. Dix had a protracted conference with Commissioner Hand. This was followed by an official statement in which the Governor let it be known that the scheduled hearing was off, and that he would take no further step in the Brandt case pending decision on an appeal from the action of Justice James W. Gerard sustaining the writ of habeas corpus obtained on behalf of Brandt. Commissioner Hand advised him that he had no power to act at present. The Governor's statement follows:

Governor Admits Lack of Power.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1912.

The decision of the Supreme Court, which was announced yesterday afternoon upon the writ of habeas corpus previously sued out by Foulke Engle Brandt has, for the time being, completely tied up further proceedings before Mr. Commissioner Hand. I am informed that the decision in the habeas corpus case is, in effect, that the conviction of Brandt was illegal; that he was therefore illegally detained as a convict, entitled to be released as such convict and held for trial as a defendant under indictment; that under Section 5 of the Constitution I have power only "to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction"; that the conviction of Brandt having been set aside by the Supreme Court, my power to exercise clemency does not exist, and incidentally, my power to have a hearing conducted in a matter pertaining to an application for clemency does not exist.

Therefore, unless and until this decision of the Supreme Court shall be set aside or reversed in some proper way, the status of Brandt being not that of a convict, but only that of a defendant under indictment awaiting trial, the Governor has no power, under the Constitution, to exercise executive clemency, nor power, under the law, to have prosecuted a hearing by a Commissioner in matters pertaining to the exercise of such clemency.

I am authorized by Mr. Hand to say that he agrees absolutely in this conclusion, and under these circumstances I am reluctantly compelled to consent that further proceedings before the Commissioner shall, at least for the time being, be suspended. I, of course, expect and desire that the State shall appeal from this decision of the Supreme Court. The Attorney General has said that if the writ of habeas corpus should be sustained, he would appeal from the decision; and I have also understood that the District Attorney of New York County believed that in case of such an adverse decision an appeal should be taken.

If the decision of the Supreme Court is reversed, I shall press to a conclusion the full investigation and ascertainment of facts by my Commissioner, contemplated in my appointment of Mr. Hand.

JOHN A. DIX.

Hand Had "World-Wide" Power.

On account of the legal holiday the Executive Chamber was closed to all ordinary callers on official business. Commissioner Hand, however, in pursuance of an appointment made yesterday, came to the Capitol a little after noon and was admitted to the Governor's office through a private entrance. For more than two hours the Governor and his special Commissioner remained in conference behind closed doors. Then Commissioner Hand left and went to the railroad station, where he boarded a train for New York about 3 o'clock.

"I have had a talk with the Governor about the Brandt case, but any statement to be made in the matter must come from Gov. Dix," said Mr. Hand as he emerged from the Executive Chamber.

The official statement from Gov. Dix was handed to representatives of the morning papers who called on him this afternoon. While the Governor would not discuss that phase of the Brandt case for publication, it is known that the question of whether Mr. and Mrs. Schiff and Howard S. Gans should be permitted to testify and whether Brandt himself should be placed on the stand before the Commissioner in order that the rumors of scandal might be dissipated came up for lengthy discussion.

Gov. Dix told the Commissioner that he had the amplest powers in the matter—the word "world-wide" was even used to indicate how broad the powers of Commissioner Hand were. It was at this point that Commissioner Hand advised the Governor that the decision of Justice Gerard had served to deprive him, at least for the time being, of any power to act in the Brandt matter.

When he received the newspaper men this evening Gov. Dix said that the only record in the Brandt case that was before him at the conference yesterday was the transcript of the testimony taken at the first hearing before Commissioner Hand.

"Did the Commissioner advise you that the testimony of Police Lieutenant Wooldridge, which was taken at that hearing, furnished sufficient ground for you to exercise your power of Executive clemency?" Gov. Dix was asked.

"Mr. Hand did not so advise me," said the Governor.

"Will you say whether you think Mr. and Mrs. Schiff and Mr. Gans should be permitted to testify at the hearing in order to dispose of the rumors that now are in circulation?" the Governor was asked.

Dix Expects Appeal to be Taken.

"No. As I have stated, I have been advised that there is nothing I can do at present, or until an appeal has been taken and decided, and in the absence of any power to act I do not care to answer the question," said Gov. Dix.

In answer to another question Gov. Dix said he had been informed that District Attorney Whitman would appeal from the decision of Justice Gerard, and that from what Attorney General Carmody had said he felt that the latter would either join in or take the initiative in such action. The general opinion here is that inasmuch as the writ of habeas corpus was directed to the Warden of Dannemora Prison the appeal should be taken by the Attorney General as the legal representative of the State. Of course, Mr. Carmody would have full power to delegate Mr. Whitman to take the appeal.

Before the Governor gave out his official statement he had a long conference with Secretary Seymour Van Santvoord, his legal adviser. It was noted that Attorney General Carmody, although he was at his office in the Capitol Building for a great portion of the day, was not invited to confer with the Governor, nor did he call on him voluntarily and offer his advice.

Mr. Carmody, when he learned of the Governor's decision to give a hearing to the attorneys of Mr. Schiff, announced that he would be on hand at noon tomorrow to oppose the proposition of permitting them to make an argument, and that above all he would contest their efforts to broaden the inquiry.

"All that Commissioner Hand might be expected to ascertain under the prison law," said the Attorney General, "is whether there was any new evidence to justify the Governor in reversing his decision on Brandt's application for Executive clemency. It is my opinion that the inquiry has already accomplished that, and should not go any further."

Carmody Not Certain to Appeal.

Attorney General Carmody in a statement issued to-night clearly intimated that he would not join in appealing the decision of Justice Gerard in the habeas corpus proceedings unless he could receive assurances from Gov. Dix that Brandt would be pardoned if the Gerard decision is reversed.

In the statement the Attorney General disclaims any responsibility for "the present confusion," and expresses the opinion that the Governor, contrary to the advice of Commissioner Hand, has ample powers to act on the Brandt case until the time when the Gerard decision is filed with the Court of General Sessions.

The statement of Attorney General Carmody follows:

The order of Justice Gerard cannot be entered until to-morrow. The Governor, therefore, can pardon Brandt any time before the order is entered. If the decision of Justice Gerard stands there is no need of a pardon. Having no assurance that a pardon will under any conditions be granted, unless it be granted before the order is entered, and believing that Brandt is entitled to be discharged on the ground that there has been no valid conviction, it may be that I will decide not to appeal. He must get justice from some source.

I withhold the decision as to whether an appeal will be taken until after consultation with District Attorney Whitman. The decision of Justice Gerard being to the effect that there was no valid conviction, and that the Court had no right to pronounce sentence, I may reach the conclusion that it cannot and should not be reversed.

I desire to say that I assume no responsibility for the present confusion. It is for the purpose of avoiding that that I strongly urged the Governor on several occasions, the last time in my public statement to him yesterday, to grant a pardon. I do not wish to be understood as questioning the Governor's judgment.

I don't agree at the present time that the Governor cannot pardon even after the order is entered.

Has Understanding with Whitman.

"Can the District Attorney appeal without consulting you?" the Attorney General was asked.

"The District Attorney can. I have heard nothing from Mr. Whitman since Justice Gerard entered his decision. I have, however, an understanding with Mr. Whitman that we will consult together before any decision is reached as to an appeal by either of us from Justice Gerard's decision. I intend to go to New York to-morrow for a consultation on this subject, and I feel sure that Mr. Whitman has not announced in advance of this conference what he will or will not do in regard to an appeal."

The opinion among lawyers at the Capitol is that the Brandt case being one for judicial decision, and the Executive department as represented by the Governor being distinct and separate from the judiciary branch under our form of government, the Governor would have no power to appoint a special counsel to appeal the Gerard decision without the Attorney General's consent.

Attorney General Carmody, when questioned on this point, would make no statement for publication. "I have this to say, however," he said, "that whatever differences there may be between Justice Gerard and myself as to the legal points involved in his decision and as to his jurisdiction in the matter, there can in my opinion be no question of the noble courage and spirit which suggested that decision."

The correspondent for THE TIMES submitted the Carmody statement to Gov. Dix this evening. After he had read this and the opinion of Justice Gerard that he had power to pardon Brandt at any time prior to the filing of the decision to-morrow, the Governor said:

"I shall have nothing to say on the Brandt case to-night."

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SHAW-WALKER

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SAVE MAN WHO FELL FROM U. S. CRUISER

Boatswain Faraday of the Washington Washed from Deck in Gale Off St. Augustine.

HARD FIGHT TO REACH HIM

Cruiser on Her Way to Key West to Take Aboard Secretary Knox's Party for Southern Trip.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES CRUISER WASHINGTON AT SEA, (By wireless to Jupiter, Fla.,) Feb. 22.—Those already on the cruiser Washington of the party which will accompany Secretary of State Knox on his trip to South America, including Capt. Clayton and newspaper correspondents, witnessed a thrilling rescue at sea to-day when William Faraday, boatswain mate of Bradford, Mass., was washed overboard.

Since late yesterday the crusier, which is now scheduled to pick up the Knox family at Key West on Friday, has had a strong breeze from the southeast that has caused her to roll considerably, and a wave suddenly coming aboard hurled Faraday against a stanchion and then into the sea.

Instantly a cry of "man overboard" was raised, engines were reversed and the warship, which had been moving at 12 knots an hour, came to a stop within her own length.

On watch on the quarterdeck, where day and night in all sorts of weather a sentry is posted for just such an emergency, was Private Madsen of the marines, of Minneapolis. As the warning reached his ears Madsen sighted the man struggling in the water and let go the life buoy. Such was his aim that the buoy landed within six feet of Faraday, who reached it with a few strokes.

In the meantime—twelve seconds, to be exact—the lifeboat had been manned, but the sea was so high that it was impossible to lower the boat for several minutes. Finally the little craft got away, heading for a little object bobbing on the waves a half-mile to port. The crew pulled hard to windward till clear of the ship and opposite the man.

Then followed a fight with wind and wave by the lifeboat crew and by Faraday, who was apparently losing strength. Time and time again the boat was hidden from sight of those on the bridge of the Washington. When finally close by a lifeline was thrown, but Faraday, injured and partly exhausted, was unable to secure it to his buoy. After manoeuvring with remarkable skill the crew brought the lifeboat alongside and the fainting man was taken aboard.

This, however, was but half the battle. Return to the ship was even more difficult. It was found impossible to approach closely and heaving lines had to be employed before the lifeboat could be reclaimed.

Nineteen minutes after he went overboard Faraday was lifted cold and limp on the deck amid clicking of cameras and cheers by the crew. The rescued man was suffering severely from the shock of immersion. The lifeboat was commanded by Lieut. Spafford, and the crew consisted of Hambrick, coxswain; Clark, Ballapie, Danegar, Sanfanek, Adams, Staman, and Menor.

Earlier in the day the regular practicing buoy had gone overboard and the boat lowered to recover the dummy, but today was the first time in the service of the present crew that a human life depended upon the skill and daring of the flagship's sailors. More than two-thirds of the crew of over 900 men volunteered to take the place of regular members of the life savers.

The Washington had expected to reach Palm Beach early to-morrow to take Secretary Knox and his family aboard, but at 11 o'clock it was ordered to proceed to Key West, where the Knox party goes by rail, with the expectation of boarding the cruiser on Friday. At the time of the rescue this morning the Washington was fifteen miles off St. Augustine. All well.

Levy for Four Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A resolution for four battleships in this year's naval appropriation bill was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Jefferson Levy, Democrat, New York. The resolution asks for an initial appropriation of $20,000,000 to begin work.

WALDO ENDS RUMOR THAT HE WILL QUIT

Continued from Page 1.

the women had the seats of honor on the right and on the left of Lieut. Enright, the President of the association. On Enright's left sat Dr. Anna H. Shaw and on his left Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. Next to Dr. Shaw was Commissioner Waldo, while on Mrs. Belmont's right was John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who in the course of the evening left his seat and went among the police officers, renewing old friendships and making new ones.

The others at the speakers' table were ex-Controller Herman A. Metz, Job E. Hedges, Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrix, Controller William A. Prendergast, Miss Inez Milholland, John C. Tomlinson, the Rev. Father Bernard Vaughn, and Miss Grace Strachan.

After the coffee and after Enright had proposed a toast the heroes of the Revolution, Lieut. Hanlon, dressed as Washington and wearing the wig of Colonial days, appeared and delivered Washington's farewell address. It took quite a long time for Hanlon to finish and before he sat down Enright rapped time and again for order. Then Lieut. Enright had his turn.

"Police organizations," he said, "once imposed upon, slandered, roasted, and villified, have reached a higher and better estate. Their work for humanity, for charity, and in support of the highest civic morals, is being recognized and proved, and the police force and the city are the better for it. Indeed, we have advanced far enough to become a matter of emulation upon the part of those who have bossed and left us. Some of us cared as much for our ideas of organization as we cared for their organization of ideas. It is whispered that we are to have an organization of defunct Police Commissioners. I would like to manage the athletic event of their first meeting.

"If the affair can be held in Madison Square Garden, 10,000 seats can be sold in one place. It will be the greatest sporting event since the fall of Rome. When the affair is over nothing will be left but Bill Devery, a carnation, and a bit of Wood. Perhaps it would be better to hold a banquet, one man at a table, Marquis of Queensberry rules, and the Strong-Armed Squad to keep the peace."

When Enright mentioned the name of Devery there was a loud call for "Three cheers for Big Bill Devery," and the response was as noisy as it seemed to be sincere.

"The Police Department may have been rotten at the head, but it has always been brave and strong of heart, and it is always darkest just before the dawn. This time, in the lottery of leaders, by luck or chance, the Police Department drew a man of heart and brains. He has the logic of a clear head, the kindness and firmness of a real leader of men. He found the department distracted, bruised, and torn by ignorant hands. He knew that a 'house divided against itself cannot stand.' He healed up the wounds; he gave back to the men their rights of promotion which had been denied or stolen from them.

"Any blooming idiot," Father Vaughan said in his speech, "can criticise. You can easily grow to be hypocritical, but the fine character is always on the lookout to see what is good in a man or a body of men. And if I may be permitted to give a little brotherly advice to the police, I would say to them, though you represent law and order, you must remember that you are the friends of the people, and therefore do not be too anxious to find out their faults, but, rather, their good points."

Dr. Shaw said that one of her early ambitions had been to be a policeman. She said that when she read of the criminals who escaped the police she often thought what interesting reading it would make if it were possible to compile the list of crimes that would have been committed had it not been for the police.

"I feel very much at home here tonight," said Mr. Rockefeller in his speech, "for I am so fortunate as to have several hundred friends on the police force. For many years I have driven a pair of horses from my house to my office every morning, and in that way I have come to know all of the traffic men on Fifth Avenue and lower Broadway. From time to time some of these men are moved to other posts, with the result that in whatever direction I go I am always sure to find a traffic man I know. A fine lot of men they are, and I am glad they are friends of mine.

"In any large organization such as the police force, one finds all kinds of men. There is, for instance, the policeman who does his duty only when he knows the roundsman is expected. But while some may be lax in the performance of their duty, there are others who live up to the letter of the law, sometimes using more authority than intelligence, like the policeman of whom I read the other day who called out to a motor cyclist, as he passed: 'Hey, there! Can't you read? Don't you see that sign calls for fifteen miles an hour and you are only doing ten? Wake up!'

"One would not do the force justice, however, without referring to the large number of men who do their duty faithfully, honestly, and intelligently, and who are always to be relied upon. We are constantly reading of the heroic deeds of these men at fires, in accidents, and wherever their duty takes them."

At this point Mr. Rockefeller referred to Policeman William E. Roberts of the traffic squad, who, he said, was an old friend of his. He told a story of how Roberts had nearly lost his life in stopping a runaway.

"I take off my hat to a man like Roberts," he said. "There are many of them on the force, and they are entitled to our admiration and regard."

Others who spoke were Mr. Metz, Mr. Hedges, and Mrs. Belmont. All of them said lots of nice things about the police.

Among those present were Borough Presidents Steers of Brooklyn, Cromwell of Richmond, Miller of the Bronx, Connolly of Queens, Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, Patrick F. McGowan, George B. Cortelyou, Arthur J. O'Keeffe, Deputy Police Commissioners McKay, Dougherty, Dillon, Reynolds, and Walsh, Winfield S. Sheehan, Chief Inspector Schmittberger, William B. Ellison, Robert Adamson, George Gordon Battle, Patrick A. Whitney, Police Inspectors Hughes, McClusky, and Titus, the Rev. Father Francis J. Sullivan, James E. Gaffney, John T. Meehan, the Rev. Abraham Blum, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Magistrate Corrigan, who has often discussed the police situation, and the Rev. John A. Wade.

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TEXANS INDORSE TAFT.

Progressive Republican League Declares Against Roosevelt.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 22.—The Executive Committee of the Progressive Republican League of Texas, at a conference held here to-day "to decide what man or candidate for President should be supported, as Senator La Follette seems out of the race," by unanimous vote indorsed President Taft for renomination.

Specifically, the committee declared against the nomination of former President Roosevelt and announced that the league is unalterably opposed to any "third term." Col. Cecil A. Lyon, State Chairman and National Committeeman, was scored and his continuation in office will be contested.

W. B. Bush of Austin, Chairman of the committee, who presided to-day, described the President "as progressive a Republican as any before the people for the Presidential nomination."

TAFT WILL ANSWER ROOSEVELT SPEECH

Continued from Page 1.

lief that he is a master politician, clever in detecting what will be popular and what will not be, and they say that if he were genuinely a candidate he would never voluntarily place himself upon such unpopular ground.

There are those, however, who argue that Col. Roosevelt acted deliberately upon the good old political theory that the best way to make capital is to make controversy, and there is no doubt that the proposition of recall of judicial decisions has stirred up controversy.

On one point the progressives came to the defense of Col. Roosevelt to-day. That concerned his failure to refer to the tariff. It was pointed out that only the day before he went to Columbus the Colonel published a letter setting forth his tariff views, and that they are in accord with the progressive doctrine. Moreover, the Columbus speech was not the place for a tariff discussion, inasmuch as it was before a State Constitutional Convention, which could not deal with any phase of the tariff.

There are two views of the relation of the speech to Senator La Follette. One is that Col. Roosevelt has simply done what he has so often been accused of doing to William Jennings Bryan, stolen his rival's clothes. Cartoons are already out showing La Follette hiding in a barrel, while Roosevelt runs away with his uniform. The other view is that Roosevelt was seeking to placate La Follette, who has been bitter against him recently.

Taft Men Are Delighted.

The Taft managers are declaring themselves well satisfied with the Columbus speech and the situation that results from it. The President is always at his best when fighting, and they think that this will bring him into the contest in the most effective way. They are also pleased at the reaction from Roosevelt which they see on all sides. The disappointment among the progressives cannot be hidden, and the effect is even more apparent among Republicans who had been sitting on the fence. But under the surface there is another feeling among the Taft men, for they recognize the fact that this emphasizes the split in the party. It will surely result in an open conflict between the President and Col. Roosevelt, and although this may help the President to win his renomination, the politicians are fearful of the results of the November election.

SAFE BLOWERS DODGE POLICE.

Escape When Explosion Rouses Chrystie St.—Arrests Promised.

No arrests were made yesterday in the Trinity Place hold-up case, in which several men held up and robbed two messengers of the East River National Bank of $25,000. Neither were any arrests made in the case of Beckerman, the paymaster who was held up and robbed of nearly $1,000, or that of George W. Horth, the John Street jeweler, who was assaulted and then robbed of diamonds that he valued at $10,000.

Although it was a holiday, both Commissioner Waldo and Deputy Commissioner Dougherty were in their offices most of yesterday. Dougherty was personally directing the sixty men he has at work on the East River National Bank and the Beckerman cases. He said that results might be expected shortly in both.

"All that I ask is a little patience," said Dougherty. "I will make good my promise of Sunday night to deliver."

Another big robbery was attempted yesterday. Safe blowers effected an entrance into the jewelry store of Fromm Brothers & Statsinger, at 128 Chrystie Street, yesterday morning. The explosion of the nitro-glycerine, which was used in the effort to blow open the safe, awoke the tenants on the upper floors of the building as well as scores of people in adjoining houses. The result was a great commotion in the neighborhood which so frightened the thieves that they beat a hasty retreat.

Two policemen were on duty in the neighborhood, but they reached the store a moment too late, and the thieves, of whom there were three, all escaped through a rear window and scaled a ten-foot wall.

It was about 2 o'clock when the safe was dynamited. The wind was blowing a gale, but this did not drown the noise made by the explosion. The policemen were in time to see the last of the three thieves disappear over the wall.

An examination of the safe revealed the work of "amateurs." A hole was bored into the door near the combination, but the charge used had been too small to dislodge the door. It was powerful enough, however, to shatter one of the plate glass windows as well as much of the glass in the store.

Soon after the explosion Detectives Nammack and Snydecker got to work on the case, and Nammack soon discovered four clear finger prints, the impressions being of the thumb and last three fingers of a man's hand. When Detective Cohn arrived to record these impressions the policemen pointed out the finger marks to him, and then something happened. One of the policemen decided to show Cohn how the nitro-glycerine had been used, and in doing so he caught hold of the safe handle and obliterated all of the finger marks. What Cohn said to him halted the investigation for some time.

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POISONER KILLS EIGHT BABIES

Continued from Page 1.

where there were about fifteen children. In the first case a very small baby was taken ill in another ward. In order that it might be more readily treated, it and another ailing baby were taken into the first ward. The baby died there and so did the little one moved in with it. Then began the reign of death.

It was the impression that the oxalic acid if put in milk would cause the milk to curdle and make it so unfit that it would have been noticed by the nurses. The police were present at a series of tests in the operating room of the hospital and it was said by one of them that it had been found that where the acid and limewater were first mixed the oxalic acid did not have any noticeable effect upon the milk. Samples of the milk, limewater and some of the medicine were taken away for a chemical analysis.

When conditions in the hospital became so bad that the physicians did not know where death would strike next Dr. Fiske, Dr. Allen, and Mrs. Boyd, head of the Board of Directors of the institution, held a conference and the doctors agreeing that a poisoner was at work they called upon Coroner Glinnen and told him of their conclusion. Dr. Wuest, the Coroner's physician, performed the autopsies yesterday and then the police and the District Attorney's office began their investigation. The autopsies were held upon the bodies of the Wachtell boy and Adele Leppo.

Dr. Allen was not willing to discuss the case, though it was said at the hospital that a statement might be made to-day. The doctor did express the belief that poison had been used. He thought it was an irritant poison, the nature of which a chemical analysis would reveal.

It was suggested to the doctor that, perhaps, some strange malady had spread among the babies in the ward.

"If it is an epidemic," he told the police, "it is a new disease of which the doctors know nothing."

It is regarded as a strange thing that out of the fifteen children in the ward eight have died, four are seriously ill, and three who were removed to another part of the building on Sunday are still well and strong, only suffering from minor troubles to which babyhood is subject.

The Woman Under Suspicion.

It was a trying day for every adult in the hospital, and every one had to submit to being questioned. There was an air of subdued excitement in the place, which was not quieted by the constant crying of infants in the wards on the upper floors. Suspicion points toward one woman, and she was put under stern examination more than once during the afternoon. This woman had access to the kitchen as did the nurses, who are assigned to the dietary kitchen to prepare the modified milk. This woman entered as a city charge, and she has developed the mania that every one is against her and she is without a friend. The police said last night that she was of hasty temper and had chafed under fancied wrongs. She is said to have written to the Directors or managers that the infants were fed badly. Her baby is in the hospital.

"It will not last long," she was reported to have said to the police about the baby. "I will give you a dose and take one myself and end it all."

This woman is said to have admitted both her hot temper and her threats to take a "dose" and give one to her baby. She also admitted that she had said some of those things that were "two-faced," but that, she insisted, simply proved her temper and not her intention to do harm.

"Why do you try to [illegible] anything on me?" she cried again and again during the long examination. "God knows I did not do it. I would not. I have a baby here myself. [illegible] air for my baby. [illegible] all about it."

Dr. Fiske said that he knew of nothing except insanity that could be assigned for such an act as the poisoning of children.

"The deaths in the hospitals have been only the normal number that might be expected in an institution of this sort," he said. "The coming of this infliction was very sudden, and there was no reason to suspect that there was any other trouble except meningitis in the first case. It was not until other cases came and the symptoms were studied that we became convinced that poison was the instrument at work.

"Looking back, however, as one will do when a thing like this happens, I remember now that last June there was a death which [illegible] symptoms. The symptoms were confusing at the time, as I remember, and did not indicate poison by the mouth."

One peculiar symptom which first directed the minds of the doctors toward the acid theory was the fact that in each case there was dryness of the throat and mouth, a dryness which was almost as though seared by acid, but which might come in cases of extreme fever. In the cases at the hospital, it was pointed out, the patients at no time had a high enough fever to have caused the extraordinary parchedness of the mouth and throat.

Among those who have gone in sorrow to the hospital was Harry Leppo, a tailor. He had two children there. One, Willie, 2 years old, is suffering from chickenpox, and because of that was placed in another than the death ward.

Mr. Leppo received this letter from Miss Anderson, the Superintendent:

"Your baby is seriously ill. Please come at once."

When Mr. Leppo reached the hospital his daughter Adele was dead.

Theories of the Police.

All police efforts yesterday were directed toward finding out how the poison could have been placed in the milk mixture and trying to fit together little pieces of evidence with a view of making an arrest. One question which confronted them was that if the lime water and milk was supplied to all the baby patients, how it was that only those in one ward felt the effects of the poison. This, of course, led them to theorizing and one of their conjectures was that perhaps the poison was introduced after the milk had been prepared for the particular ward and by a person who only had access to the kitchen at that particular time. This theory would disprove the evidence gathered that the lime water bottle had an acid smell. If the analysis shows that the lime water was not poisoned, they say, it would not mean that poison was not used, but that a different method was used in introducing it. It was because of this element of the case that they questioned many as to the medicines, the ease with which poisons could be procured or prescriptions "doctored."

"The next step in the investigation can only be taken," said one of them, "when we know the result of the examinations of the organs taken away by the Coroner. Our principal work now is to examine into evidence which would tend to show how easily poison might have been used, and who had admission to the ward, handled the medicines, the food, and were in a position to do the deed. It is probable that when the results of the Coroner's examination are known we shall be in a position to act at once."

A uniformed policeman from the Schenectady Avenue Station was assigned to "keep an eye" on the woman under suspicion, and [illegible] the bodies of the first babies who died exhumed.

There are two other possibilities presented by the police and the doctors admit, though they are very, very remote. [illegible]

Extraordinary precautions have been taken to guard the remaining babies and to prevent any further loss of life. At the hospital it was reported late last night that the children now suffering with the strange trouble are improving, and it is believed that none of the cases [illegible] to the hope that these in the ward will recover.

The Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital was incorporated in 1871, and its purpose is to care for and nurture needy and friendless infants. The capacity of the nursery is 100, while fifty patients can be accommodated in the hospital. No children more than 3 years of age are received. According to the Charities Directory Mrs. Howard L. Higgins, 401 Macon Street, is Director; Mrs. C. J. Obermayer, Treasurer; Mrs. Samuel Brown, Secretary, and Miss W. A. Anderson, Matron.

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Edited by Braunach

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WILD GALE STREWS COAST WITH WRECKS

Dominion Liner Madison in Collision with Fruit Vessel in Chesapeake Bay.

SIX BIG STEAMSHIPS ASHORE

Barge with Crew of Four Lost Off Montauk—New York Boats Report Worst Storm in Years.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 22.—In the worst storm that has swept the Virginia coast in years six steamships were driven ashore early to-day. Two vessels were sighted this morning being driven rapidly out through the Virginia Capes. The blow began last night and continued unabated to-day.

The largest vessel driven ashore was the Old Dominion liner Madison, which plies between this port and New York. Off Bush Bluff Buoy the Madison came in collision with the Hippolyte Dumois, a fruiter, while she was on her way back to Norfolk from Newport News prior to sailing for New York. The Dumois smashed a large hole in the Madison, and to save his vessel Capt. Hulpers immediately beached her at the edge of the channel near Bush Bluff. Only one passenger was aboard. He was H. B. Walker of New York, President of the Old Dominion Line. He was landed safely.

The rudder chain of the Dumois broke and she drifted out to sea. Later repairs were made which brought her rudder under control, and she proceeded toward Newport News. Capt. Hulpers of the Madison remained aboard the Madison. The remainder of the crew were picked up by the steamer Smithfield and brought to Norfolk to-night. The vessels in distress are:

Steamer Madison, over half submerged and on the beach near Bush Bluff.

Steamer Hippolyte Dumois, stem badly twisted and port anchor gone.

United States Quarantine ship Jamestown, ashore off Fort Monroe.

Norwegian steamship Meres, on beach opposite Edgewater, a suburb of this city.

Danish steamer Nordstjeman.

British steamer Strathalian.

Norwegian steamer Cecil, ashore in the outer harbor, about the coal piers.

Barge Ohio is reported ashore.

Dredges Nos. 48 and 50 were swept to sea.

Yacht Kestrel, the property of Dr. Foster Webster, is ashore.

Danish steamer Marsilford was driven ashore in the eastern branch of the Elizabeth River, where she was unloading a cargo.

Coasting schooner Ruth E. Merrill and the coasting barge Ohio were washed ashore near Sewall's Point.

The storm is the worst since the August gale of 1879. Many houses have been unroofed and trees uprooted. Telegraph and telephone service is demoralized.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 22.—The high southwesterly gale to-day caused the New York schooner Thomas L. James, Providence for Norfolk, to drag her anchor and go ashore on the west side of Conanicut Island in Dutch Island Harbor. She lies on a sandy bottom and will probably come off without much damage when the weather moderates.

Lightship 85, on Nantucket Shoals, which had not been heard from since yesterday, reported by wireless this evening that she was all right. A ninety-mile gale caused trouble with the ship's wireless apparatus, but to-night the wind had dropped to fifty miles an hour.

A report from Greenwich, Conn., states that the pier and dock at Island Beach, a pleasure resort on Captain's Island, were totally destroyed.

A barge was seen ashore on Block Island, and another is reported to have sunk between the island and Montauk Point with its crew of four men. Shipping in Providence Harbor was hopelessly tangled by the breaking away of twelve barges from their anchorages.

Capt. Dobbins of the schooner Samuel Sawyer was drowned at Rockland, Me. The Samuel Sawyer put into harbor for shelter, and while Capt. Dobbins was being lowered in a small boat the tackle broke, allowing the boat to fall into the sea. It quickly disappeared, carrying the Captain with it. A mate and two sailors who attempted to rescue him in another small boat were driven out to sea, but finally landed at the east end of the harbor.

The tug Mary F. Scully, with the barges Shenandoah, Enos R. Soule, and Julia R. Dempsey, started out of the harbor last night for Newport News. The barges, high in the water, were battered about by the gale, and the Soule and the Dempsey finally broke adrift. The Soule is supposed to have gone down, but the Dempsey piled up on Block Island this afternoon, and her crew, consisting of Capt. Fred E. Holmes of this city, John F. Mullen of New York and Leon Braun of Fall River, were taken ashore in the breeches buoy by the Sandy Point life-savers.

The New York boats were all late in getting in, and their Captains pronounced the storm one of the worst in their experience. At Point Judith the Massie wireless station was completely demolished.

At Bristol the roof was torn off the new Samuel P. Colt High School.

BLOWN FROM LINER TO DEATH.

Captain of a Lighter Killed by Fall—Wind's Havoc with Shipping.

Capt. Seagers of Lehigh Valley Railroad lighter 404 lost his life as a direct result of the windstorm yesterday. He was sliding down a rope over the side of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha at her pier when the cutting force of the wind caused him to lose his grip and fall.

His head struck against the gunwhale of the lighter and he fell into the water. A deckhand jumped in after him from the lighter and got him out. Dr. Howard, who arrived from the New York Hospital with an ambulance, said that Seagers had been killed almost instantly. He lived in Bright Street, Jersey City, and was 41 years old.

Veteran boatmen and 'longshoremen along the water front declared that the storm on Wednesday night, which lasted through yesterday with increased force, was the worst they remembered. The sea in the harbor was lashed into white-capped waves that dashed over the Battery wall and against the breakwater on Governors Island, sending the foaming water up in a column. The average velocity of the wind, which blew straight up the bay, was 72 miles an hour, and frequently went up to 90 or over in the squalls.

The revenue cutter Hudson, which went down to meet the George Washington at Quarantine at 7:30 yesterday morning, had to tack across from the New York to the Jersey shore and back again instead of taking a direct course. The seas broke over her decks fore and aft, and the spray went right over the upper deck. She tossed up and down in a lively manner that severely tested the seagoing qualifications of the customs officials on board.

Capt. Jim Brady experienced great difficulty in getting lines aboard the steamships Berlin and George Washington. In each case the force of the wind, there being no lee side, carried away the first lines and swept the Hudson out in the bay again. The pilots who brought the liners up said that they had never had such a hard task in boarding the vessels at the Hook as they had that morning. The dories they used to get from the cutter to the liners were nearly swamped several times, and climbing the long rope ladder up the steep sides of the big vessels was extremely hazardous. The liners had to let go both anchors to keep from drifting at Quarantine.

The George Washington, coming up the harbor to her pier, was listed well over to starboard by the violence of the gale.

The tugboat Margaret D was sunk at her moorings at the foot of East 138th Street before daylight by the waves raised by the gale, and went down close to the pier.

Wireless reports received yesterday afternoon stated that three barges were adrift between Montauk Point and Block Island, and one was sunk later before the revenue cutter Mohawk could arrive on the scene to tow them inside shelter.

The steamship Cearense, which arrived yesterday from Brazil, could not pick up a pilot, owing to the high seas outside, and had to come in without one. She reported sighting a lead-colored barge anchored off Seabright signaling for assistance, but could not render aid.

Capt. F. H. Custance, R. N. R., of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Arcadian, which arrived from Bermuda five hours late with 238 passengers, said that his ship ran into the gale at 3 P. M. on Wednesday blowing hard from the southwest, accompanied by lightning and heavy rain with a temperature of 60 above and a velocity of seventy miles an hour. At 3 A. M. yesterday the wind shifted to the northwest and the temperature dropped to 23. The wind increased to ninety miles an hour, and during the snow squalls it was well over 100 miles an hour. It was worse than anything he had ever experienced off Cape Horn, the Bay of Biscay, or anything else. The spray froze on the decks as it fell, and the barometer fell to 28.90, and remained stationary. He reduced the speed of the ship for several hours, and she rode through the storm easily. When he was docking at Pier 42 a squall blowing at ninety miles an hour caught the ship and nearly took the Arcadian over to the Jersey shore.

The gale did one good thing in driving the ice down the Sound, giving the sailing craft a chance to get through.

The storm played havoc with the small craft moored along the south shore of Long Island, and caused them to drag their anchors and drift away. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the officials of the Astoria Ferry announced that the service to East Ninety-second Street would have to be discontinued, as the wind had shifted the tide so much in the ferry slip in Astoria that there was not sufficient water for the boats to enter or leave the slip until the storm moderated.

The revenue cutter Mohawk sent a wireless dispatch last night that she had picked up the schooner Perry in distress and towed her into Stamford Harbor.

At Broad Channel, Rockaway Beach, an oyster sloop was blown upon the land and capsized on its beam ends, so that the masts lay across the tracks of the Long Island Railroad, and the traffic was tied up until the masts were sawed off.

Eighteen freight cars on a float towed by the tugboat William A. Jameson were blown on a mud flat yesterday afternoon on the Harlem side of the river at the foot of East 123d Street. Capt. Dan Corrigan, in charge of the tug, was helpless against such a wind. The float was in such a position that it nearly blocked the river, which is narrow at that point, until the Express, a ferry of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, came along and pushed her well up on to the mud. It was expected that the float would be off at high tide early this morning.

The American liner St. Paul, with the Wednesday mails from Southampton and Cherbourg, passed Nantucket at 8 A. M. yesterday, but could not arrive in time to dock last night. She will arrive at her pier at 8 A. M. to-day and sail again for Southampton to-morrow. The Cunard liner Lusitania, which was delayed in Queenstown for sixteen hours by fog and storms, was 738 miles from Sandy Hook at 2:45 P. M. yesterday, and owing to the storm against her will probably not dock until to-morrow morning.

THE STATE IN STORM'S GRIP.

Railroad and Telegraph Lines Crippled—Milk Famine Feared.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 22.—This part of the State is in the grip of the worst storm of the season. Rain early to-day changed to snow with a heavy fall. A drop in the temperature, with high winds, blocked all thoroughfares. Train schedules were abandoned, the badly drifting snow making all trains late from four to five hours in every direction.

Several trains on the Black River Division of the New York Central were stalled at Boonville. Another train was stalled in five feet of snow at Karaog, Oswego County. The train which left Syracuse for Adirondack points this morning was caught at Remsen, nineteen miles from Utica, this afternoon.

An Ontario & Western train reached Syracuse this morning after being in the drifts all night. Two steel smokestacks were blown down from a Syracuse manufacturing plant and fire and police alarm systems were crippled by falling trees. Several persons, struck by flying débris, have been seriously injured.

At Rochester traffic was stalled in huge drifts from a five-inch fall of snow.

Not in many years has Middletown suffered from so severe a storm. Rain, thunder, and lightning, accompanied by a high wind, prevailed throughout Wednesday night and this morning. Fruit orchards were ruined and small buildings blown down. On the principal streets plate glass windows were blown in and houses in the residential section were unroofed.

The situation at Fort Plain and throughout the Mohawk Valley was the worst of the Winter. The blizzard raged all day with such force that it was difficult to see across a narrow street.

Central New York towns were practically isolated so far as train and telegraph service was concerned. New York Central and West Shore trains were many hours overdue and many are still unheard from in the drifts.

In the Adirondacks the blizzard was the most severe in six years. The temperature at Saranac Lake dropped to 5 degrees above zero. Lumber operations are abandoned temporarily, and drifting snow has made all mountain roads impassable. Trains are not operating.

Communication between Adirondack and up-State points has been cut off, and hundreds of men have gone out to repair telephone and telegraph lines toward Syracuse. Wire breaks were found by the score. Snow drifts 10 and 15 feet deep in places cover the tracks of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg system. For the first time in the history of the New York Central Railroad no freight trains were moving to-day over the main lines, either east or west of Syracuse.

LETTERS TRACED TO WIDOW.

Congregation Had Received Many Offensive Unsigned Missives.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 22.—Anonymous letters sent through the mails for over a year to members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Pottsville, one of the largest and most influential in the Philadelphia Conference, were to-day traced to a widow, a member of the congregation.

The letters, which bear a remarkable similarity to those which almost disrupted a congregation in Easton, Penn., for which Miss Harriett Dewitt was tried and acquitted, were both typed and hand written, and the test applied by the Post Office was almost similar to that adopted in the Easton case. Not only does the handwriting of the widow agree with that shown in the letters, but secreted in an upstairs room in her home was found a typewriter whose characters tally with those imprinted on the typed missives.

Influential members of the congregation have started a movement to avoid her arrest and prosecution conditional upon her making a confession.

Lawyers, physicians, and business men in the congregation have been recipients of the anonymous letters, which were of an offensive character, and even the pastor, Dr. W. H. Lindemuth, was not exempt.

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SONS OF REVOLUTION GET GIFT OF FRANCE

Bust of Washington, After the Famous One of Houdon, Presented at Their Dinner.

HONORS BY NAVAL ATTACHE

Poem on the Cocked Hat Read at Annual Dinner—Job Hedges Pokes Fun at the Progressives.

The presentation by the French Government of a bust of George Washington, after the famous work of Houdon, the French sculptor, was a feature yesterday of the annual dinner of the Sons of the Revolution at Delmonico's. It was presented in recognition of the monument which the Sons of the Revolution erected last Spring at Annapolis to the French soldiers and sailors killed before Annapolis, and it was received with all due honor by the society. A note of politics, rather unusual on such an occasion, was introduced afterward by Job E. Hedges, who amid the laughter of the audience hurled the shafts of his wit at those who now deride the Constitution the forefathers drew up.

Still the chief note of the evening was patriotic, and it was sounded so loudly that as the orchestra played selections from Pucini's "Madama Butterfly" whenever a snatch of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was heard the guests gravely rose. To the music of the fife and drum and surrounded by the banners of the Continental Army, the Thirteen States, the French Monarchy, and the French Republic of to-day, the three-cornered hat of office was carried to President Edmund Wetmore. It was presented by William W. Hoppin. Mr. Wetmore wore it and read these verses:

You may boast of your derbies, your auto fur caps,
Your Panama straws and your shiny silk hats,
But none can compare, though you search the world o'er,
With the three-cornered hat that our ancestors wore.

We've nowhere its equal in beauty or style,
(Just think of George Washington wearing a tile!)
While this graced the bow that swept down to the floor,
The elegant hat that our ancestors wore.

They carried it jauntily through the quadrille,
They danced till the daylight and kept it up still;
They cocked it on tightly, hindside before,
That jolly old hat that our ancestors wore.

Then greet it with reverence and guard it with pride,
This the symbol of days when brave souls were tried;
We hold it in honor and all it stands for,
This noble old hat that our ancestors wore.

The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick spoke of George Washington and drew a comparison between him and Abraham Lincoln. He thought that too great a contrast had been drawn between them, but if Lincoln had had the hardest of upbringings, Washington had passed his early years on the frontier, and at the age of only 19 had stood blushing to receive the thanks of the Virginian House of Burgesses.

Washington a Merry Man.

Too much stress, moreover, said the speaker, had been laid on Washington's dignity. Even his literary memorials had been touched up, yet he had a laugh like a great bell that could be heard over the whole country, when it was awakened. Then Mr. Fosdick told how John Marshall, the Chief Justice, had gone to visit Washington at Mt. Vernon, taking a fine suit of clothes with him to put on just before he arrived.

He had gone into a wood to make the change, and had stripped almost to the skin, only to find that a peddler had stolen his paraphernalia from his bag and substituted his own rags. At that moment Washington rode up, and when he saw the Chief Justice's predicament rolled on the ground in a paroxysm of mirth.

To the notes of "The Marseillaise," and escorted by the mace of the society and the flags, the French Government's gift was then borne in. It was placed on the President's table, covered with the tricolor, and in the absence of Ambassador Jusserand, the formal presentation was made by Lieut. Commander Benoist d'Azy, Naval Attaché of the French Embassy. He said in part:

"I am touched at being included in one of your family gatherings, as formerly our ancestors stood shoulder to shoulder for the triumph of the great and sacred principle of liberty. Your society remembers not only the great Generals but the humble soldiers who gave their lives unselfishly for the glory of those great men. Should not they, too, be cited as examples? They merit it."

M. d'Azy referred to the soldiers and sailors' monument at Annapolis and President Taft's declaration that it was a tribute from one nation to another, and expressed the hope that the bust of Washington might serve to perpetuate the friendship between France and the United States.

We've Outgrown the Fathers.

To Job E. Hedges fell the subject of "Have We Outgrown Our Fathers?" and he seemed to consider that some one most unjustly is of opinion that we have. He did not mention any one by name, but his audience seemed to understand his allusions.

"Representative Government," he declared, "is not in the balance; our trouble is who will represent us. Nowadays we insist on saving the country in spite of all the country can do. Our ancestors could see something decent around them and believe in something besides themselves; but now it is held patriotism not to see any good anywhere.

"We are suffering from ingrowing minds. We believe in the Constitution academically, but we no longer ask, do we get our share under the Constitution, but, do we get all there is. Still I believe in it, in spite of the pessimism of some of its reorganizers."

Mr. Hedges spoke of the sense of proportion and the humor of the forefathers, who recognized the right of others to live.

"They laid down," he went on, "a few general principles, and lived up to them. Their initiative was the Constitution, and their referendum the way we take it. I don't know about the judicial recall, but I'm certain the convict vote is all for it. Judges make mistakes, of course. There's Justice Davis there. He made a mistake once. My allowance should have been $250 more than it was.

"We have outgrown the forefathers in some things—in the ability to make sacrifices and not talk about it. We talk about it first, then pick out the altar of public duty on which to immolate ourselves, and take care we can make it at the first jump. They waited for applause after they had done their duty; we work for applause and then get nominated.

"I am for the good old days of the optimist, who could see something in life and get some joy out of it. I do not believe that we depend on the life of a single individual. I take my own life in my hand as I say it. I believe in the right of every man to think as he likes, if he only thinks, and it is time to quit all this talk about rights and to talk a little about obligations. The Constitution does not need revising; it needs reading. It does not need metaphysical analysis, but a human heart that can understand it."

The Rev. John Calvin Goddard also spoke on the "Three Eurekas of America."

TO HANG UP DIX NOMINATIONS

Wagner Says Riggs and Bissell Will Not Be Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Senator Robert F. Wagner, Tammany's spokesman in the upper House, said to-day that neither Edward G. Riggs of Brooklyn nor Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, whom Gov. Dix has nominated for Public Service Commissioners, would be confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Riggs is opposed by Tammany and its Brooklyn allies, and the Erie County organization has the assurance of Tammany's support in its opposition to Mr. Bissell.

When Senator Wagner met Mr. Bissell in the Capitol to-day he informed the nominee that he would be obliged to oppose his confirmation.

"There seem to be two reasons advanced against me," Mr. Bissell said. "One is that there are judgments against me in Erie County. A statement from the County Clerk will disprove that. The other is that I acted as attorney for the Economic Power Company. That is true, but I cannot see why I did not have a right to do that. The company had a charter given by a bill which Gov. Fowler signed and which David B. Hill, D Cady Herrick, and others declared to be legal. I cannot see why this prevents me from making a competent Public Service Commissioner, but perhaps I have not the fine sense of discrimination possessed by those who oppose me."

Friends of Messrs. Riggs and Bissell said to-day that there would be votes enough to confirm both. Senator Black, who is a supporter of Mr. Riggs, said that the Brooklyn Senators would hold a conference in Brooklyn on Sunday. Senators Cullen and Hard said they would not attend.

The nominations over which the Governor and Tammany have disagreed were referred to the Senate Finance Committee. Senator Frawley of that committee said there would be no session of the committee until next Thursday. As Tammany is in control of that committee it is said the committee would refuse to report the nominations. If such course is pursued it is expected that Senator Roosevelt of Dutchess will move to discharge the committee from consideration of the nominations.

New Bill to Suppress Betting.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—A bill prohibiting any advertisements or publications "facilitating pool selling, book-making and gambling," was introduced to-day by Assemblyman Sweet. The measure would make it a misdemeanor to use circulars, charts, summaries, telegraph, telephone, news ticker, "or any other method" setting forth betting and odds on races or other trials of skill. The prohibitions also include the publication of tips.

DIXIE DINNER ENDS IN ORATORICAL RIOT

Perfervid Toast to Alabama Starts Dizzy Battle in Her Sister States' Behalf.

TENNESSEE VERBIAGE WINS

But Virginia Was the Teacher of Them All—1,100 Southern Society Diners Cheer the Fighters.

The Dixie Dinner of the New York Southern Society, which began quietly with old Southern melodies and the conventional grapefruit, broke up in an oratorical riot about 10 o'clock at the Hotel Astor last night when Acting President Walter L. McConkle called on a representative of each Southern State to respond to a toast.

When Phelan Beale had finished his three-minute talk on Alabama there seemed to be nothing left in the way of towering compliment and eulogy. Then William F. Allen spoke of Georgia till the diners felt that the poet's earthly paradise was a reality. Just after that Sidney R. Perry reminded everybody that Florida had the only sea-going railroad in the world, and it was generaly admitted that that was something.

If Kentucky had no sea-going railroad it developed that she had the best horses and the finest whisky, for so John G. Lonsdale proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. Col. Gordon of Maryland left everybody in doubt as to the real leader of the Southland when he recalled that Maryland erected the first statue to Washington and that the streets of Baltimore had never felt the tread of a foreign foe.

George Gordon Battle pointed out with a host of high-sounding, luminous adjectives that North Carolina was the State of real endurance, and declared point blank that when Macaulay's New Zealander did stand on London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's he would be found to be a North Carolina man.

The wreath for the most glorious, the most wonderful, the grandest State that ever was under the sun and ever would appear while the stars sang in their course was still in doubt, so Augustus Van Wyck became sweepingly aggressive over the glory of South Carolina—the only State that had no divorce and that gave Ben Tilman to the Nation.

But the contest was soon over and the riot subsided. Bruce L. Rice, a young man with a firm jaw and reddish hair, arose for Tennessee. Can you perfume the violet? he asked. Would you paint the lily and would you color the rose? Could you add anything to the very name Tennessee, with a song in the word and a melody in every syllable?

And he went on and on and up and up until his verbal thunder shook the chandeliers and huge phrases broken in a thousand colors against the ceiling. Tennessee was winning out in the mad battle of eloquence, and Mr. Rice left her standing like a beautiful white column amid the wreckage of words, while the 1,100 Dixie diners shouted and cheered the victory.

There remained only Virginia, which William Alexander said was a most modest State, since she had taught the others most of what they knew, and West Virginia, which, through William De H. Washington, paid respects to her mother State.

Reporters went through the dining room in order to make sure that they could say "There were many beautiful women present." They decided that they could. Miss Helen Marts of Atlanta, winner of The Atlanta Constitution's beauty prize, was at one of the tables. Virginia had thirty tables and North Carolina and Maryland had sixteen each. Alabama had ten and several other States eight each. Thomas F. Ryan, with William F. Sheehan, was at one of the tables. Dancing followed the speeches.

To Hold Army Manoeuvres Aug. 10.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Adj. Gen. Verbeck announced to-day that the probable dates for the regular army manoeuvres in Connecticut, which will be participated in by troops from this State, will be Aug. 10 to 20. It is understood that it will be impossible to mobilize the entire National Guard, as appropriations will be sufficient only for three brigades of infantry and the auxiliary troops of the State.

Asks $10,000 to Remove Ice Gorges.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—In order to prevent the usual Spring floods along the Hudson River south of Troy, Assemblyman Hinman of Albany to-day introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 for the removal of ice gorges and for the general "opening up" of the stream.

The Spring Shapes of
Knox Hats
KNOX NEW YORK
Are Now on Sale
at all our retail stores, and by our representatives throughout the world
"Standard since 1838."

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

will CONTINUE today and CLOSE tomorrow

the Sale of Men's Suits
formerly $25, $23, $20 & $17.50
at $14.

¶ This sale includes every popular-priced suit in our present stocks. All have been reduced from the former prices stated to 14.00, in order to adhere to our policy of disposing of every garment at this time and carrying no obligations to the season ahead.

¶ The assortments include heavy and light weight suits, all the products of the Saks tailoring organization, and distinctive with that style and finish which serve to distinguish them from other ready-for-service clothes.

¶ An ample assortment of sizes, and more youths' sizes than we are usually able to assemble in this particular sale.

Beginning this morning
semi-annual clean-up sale
NECKWEAR FOR MEN
at 25c

¶ 6,000 ties, in a very large variety of colors and patterns—the few of a kind left over from hundreds of sets that we displayed during the past few months.

¶ As the cheapest tie we sell regularly is 50c—and as this sale embraces many of the finer grades—we need hardly tell you that if you do not respond promptly you will not be in time.

BIG WIND BRINGS HAVOC AND DEATH

Continued from Page 1.

hattan and the Bronx from the start of the storm until evening, causing injuries to some dozen persons. The most extensive damage, however, was done in Brooklyn and along Rockaway Beach. A big storage house, 75 feet by 200, a story and a half in height, was destroyed at Neponsit, near Rockaway Point, where the new Seaside Park is being built by the city. The roof was ripped off first, and the rest blown in a heap to the very foundations.

At Hammel Station two vacant Summer cottages were blown bodily into the bay from Vernam's Dock, and other houses suffered damage. A new home of T. H. Lemon, at Arverne, was loosened from its concrete foundations and shoved almost out of its lot. Parts of the roof went flying out into the bay, six blocks away. The roof of the 100-room Hotel Waldorf, at Arverne, was also ripped off and went sailing away.

Tears Off Part of Queens Jail Roof.

Thousands of dollars damage was done in the Astoria section of Long Island City. The wind, acting like an invisible can opener, ripped up the roof of a three-story private dwelling at Main and Remsen Streets, hurled it out into the street, and wrapped it like so much tinfoil around a telegraph pole near the house.

A little later the wind, as if in sympathy with the prisoners in the Queens County Jail, lifted a big section out of the roof of the jail and took it sailing away toward Thomson Hill. Late in the afternoon the wind came back for the rest of the roof on the south side, and it was feared that if the blow continued the whole building would be roofless.

At Flushing and Bedford Avenues the wind tore up a heavily laden telegraph pole, sending in a call for fire engines as the fire-alarm box on the pole struck the ground. Other poles were blown down at East Sixteenth Street and Avenue I, and at Bedford and Flushing Avenues.

A newly constructed two-story house of William J. Allgaier, at Union Course, was moved from its foundations by the wind. Scores of buildings in all parts of Brooklyn and Long Island City had every window in them shattered.

In Manhattan, where there was less frame work for the wind to try its strength on, the damage, though equally widespread, was less severe, being confined chiefly to shattered plateglass windows, overthrown electric signs, and some ripped off cornices. An electric sign, 100 by 200 feet, on the roof of the Kohn Building, just south of the Hotel Knickerbocker, caught one of the worst puffs of the big wind and toppled over into Times Square.

A policeman, who had just darted into the store on the ground floor to warn those within that the sign was coming, barely escaped it as it fell. The sign, weighing nearly two tons, crashed over into the street, still clasped hinge-like to its moorings at the bent base, while the top, crumbling into the street, shattered to bits a large plateglass window in the Lehigh Valley Railroad's office on the ground floor.

A little later the large electric sign outside the Hotel Normandie, at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, snapped in two, the upper section dangling perilously. The space was roped off by the police to keep passersby out of the danger zone and the Fire Department ordered the sign taken down.

Two scantily clad electric boys who box nightly in Summer underwear on a huge sign on the roof of the Columbia Theatre at Forty-seventh Street, at the upper end of Times Square, were knocked down and out completely by the wind yesterday afternoon, and fell crashing, sign and all, back upon the roof. Another large sign on the roof of The New York American Building, at Columbus Circle, crashed into the street, barely missing a crowd that had been warned off by a policeman.

Child Killed, Many Hurt.

Six-year-old William Einstein of 247 Seventh Avenue, while playing in the street in Avenue D last night, lowered his head before the strong wind as he ran from several playfellows. He ran directly in the path of a team of horses driven by Solomon Goetz of 9 Avenue D and was trampled. He died before he could be removed to Bellevue Hospital.

John Fitzpatrick of 224 West Fourth Street was struck on the head by a sign that fell from 275 West Street. He received contusions of the head and shoulders, but was able to go home. Two large plateglass windows on the Broadway side of Hegeman's drug store, on the ground floor of the Times Building, and one on the Seventh Avenue side, were shattered early yesterday morning by the wind, and many bottles of perfume and drugs were blown into the street.

Policeman John J. Delaney, who was passing the drug store at the time, was cut in the cheek through the collar of his rubber coat by a splinter of the glass. The wound was dressed and he remained on duty.

Joseph Jocks, a messenger boy, of 169 West Sixtieth Street, was struck on the head by a corner of a sign blown from the top of the Circle Theatre. He was taken to Flower Hospital with a severe laceration of the scalp.

Aloysius Seipel, 11 years old, of 465 East 156th Street, was cut about the head by splinters of glass from broken windows at Melrose Avenue and 150th Street and removed to the Lebanon Hospital.

Edward H. Fulton of 313 West Twenty-seventh Street was struck on the head by an iron cover blown from the roof of 302 Seventh Avenue. He was removed to the New York Hospital with a severe laceration of the scalp.

Bridget O'Grady of 314 East 126th Street was cut by flying glass from a storm-wrecked window at 2,256 Third Avenue, and Salvo Peno of 241 East Twenty-fourth Street was knocked down and cut by an advertising sign blown from a building at Seventh Ayenue and Forty-first Street. He had several gashes on the head and face, but was not taken to a hospital.

Helen Finley, a seamstress, of 6 Rivington Street, was more severely injured. A gust of wind blew her against a railing in front of 32 Prince Street, fracturing her right leg and foot. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

J. Greenberg, an attorney, of 858 Intervale Avenue, was cut by flying glass from a window at 854 Intervale Avenue, but refused to go to a hospital.

A large part of the cornice on top of the twenty-story Clarendon Building, at Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, was ripped loose by the wind that tore around the corner, and about 100 feet of it on the Eighteenth Street side slid over, hanging above the sidewalk while the wood frame of the metal work crashed into the crowded street. Only one man was struck, however, receiving a cut in the face. A police guard was kept around the building to ward off passersby from the danger zone.

Pranks of the Wind.

The windstorm was accompanied by many odd incidents of the wind's mischievous power. A good-sized wagon of the Department of Water Supply was sent whizzing by the wind fully seventy-five feet across 121st Street from Sylvan Place, lifted six inches from the street to the sidewalk, and dashed crashing, shafts foremost, into the heavy plate-glass window of the real estate office of B. Krausz, at 165 East 121st Street, wrecking part of the interior.

A large number of shade trees in the Bronx and Brooklyn were uprooted by the wind and hurled across the streets, blocking traffic in some instances for an hour or more. The wind also visited the Lincoln Hospital, and when it left there took with it most of the skylights of the institution.

In Harlem it tore a large sign from Proctor's Theatre, in 125th Street, carrying it through the window of a near-by sign painter's shop as if for repairs. It blew down also a large sign of the Woods' Business School, at 125th Street and Fifth Avenue. The sign barely missed dozens of persons as it fell.

The wind provided a continuous performance for scores of residents at Riverside Drive and 116th Street, which, by common consent of the tradespeople who are buffeted about there daily, is the wind centre year in and year out of the Drive. The wind sweeps up from the Hudson, whizzes around the long-rounded front of the tall Coliseum and Paterno apartment houses, and goes howling away through Claremont Avenue. Scores of small boys on roller skates let the wind roll them all the way around the block for hours at a time. A large woman, with superabundant costly furs, stepped out of the Paterno yesterday afternoon. The wind caught her, and like the youngsters she sailed before it, though with less power of direction. She was thrown bodily against a horse, and only with difficulty could the driver of the wagon release her from the shafts. Scarcely had she been rescued, when two other women came out of the apartment house. The wind lifted them bodily and threw them flat on their faces against a pile of lumber in the street. They were carried into the house, one barely conscious.

Coffyn's Aeroplane Wrecked.

Frank Coffyn's aeroquatic flier proved in yesterday's high wind that, whatever its fine record in simulating the duck and the mud hen in ability to alight upon and soar aloft from the water, it had nothing whatever of the duck's ability to ride out a storm upon the sea.

The winds lashed the water of Buttermilk Channel until spray-topped waves were splashing against the sea wall at the Battery, and incidentally against the alleged first cousin of all water creatures that was perched upon a raft off Pier A.

The water-and-air-going aeroplane was all right so long as the raft lasted. But it was only the remnant of a raft and had been a poor roosting place since ferry-boats had brushed away a large portion of its timbers upon the occasion of Coffyn's first flight on and above the Hudson. Timber by timber the remnant of the raft washed away, and then the web-footed aeroplane washed off into the sea.

It proved almost at once that it was no duck at all, but merely a boat-bottomed creature from the hangar world, which had no notion of the way to fold its wings and take a ducklike view of the situation.

The boat-bottomed affair washed in the sea for a little while, and then washed against the sea wall. A wing went smash, and then it turned around and smashed the other wing. Stray parts which dropped from the mechanism began to float about in the "duck pond," as the niche in the sea wall at Pier A has been called since the amphibious aeroplane began to rest there of nights.

Deputy Chief Worth of the Fire Department got word that the aeroplane was going to smash before daylight yesterday. He had left word with those aboard the fireboat New Yorker to keep a lookout if a storm should arise. Chief Worth ordered out the New Yorker's crew, and, with the aid of policemen from the Harbor Squad, they finally dragged the craft out of the water to a Police Department raft. The spray shields on the pontoons were bent through butting into the sea wall, the rear control had been jammed out of all semblance to itself, and the vertical rudder was twisted until it was clear it would have to be torn away.

Mr. Coffyn, who was sent for, estimated the damage at $7,500, and promptly telegraphed to Dayton, Ohio, for extra parts. Wilbur Wright has several times left aeroplanes out over night in severe windstorms, merely warping the wings and rudders downward, in which condition the wind pressed the aeroplane hard against the ground instead of tending to blow it away.

Jersey Towns Suffer.

Reports of damage from the wind came in from many Jersey towns last night. Two roofs were blown off the Caldwell Lead Works at Elizabeth, and the Elizabeth Gas Works were damaged. In Orange the wind lifted a roof from a frame building and laid it neatly across the tracks of the Lackawanna Railroad, blocking traffic for half an hour. At West Orange, part of the roof was torn off St. Mark's School. At Madison, several greenhouses were wrecked by the storm, which caused several thousand dollars' loss.

Heavy Loss at Mineola.

The wind played havoc with the hangars and aeroplanes on the aviation field at Mineola, L. I., sweeping away several hangars, and with them three aeroplanes of Benjamin Babbitt-White, including his specially equipped helicopter, valued at $12,000. Three attendants in the hangars were injured, though none severely. The loss at the field my reach $25,000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DENTISTRY

The best advertising in the world is the kind which no money can buy; the recommendation from friend to friend and neighbor to neighbor.

I claim to do dental work better than others, because I have specialists for each branch of the profession. I claim to do it with less pain than others, because I have made painlessness a special study for many years, and have evolved absolutely effectual methods.

But such claims in print represent only ordinary advertising. The kind which no money can buy is what my patients say about me. You can see what they say, over their own signatures, by sending for my booklet, "Dentistry by Specialists and the Gentle Art of Painlessness."

EDWARD EVERETT CADY, D.D.S.,
FULTON ST., cor. COURT SQUARE, BROOKLYN.
(Less than one minute from Borough Hall Subway Station; sixteen from 42d St.)

Simply add water, milk, or beer, Heat and Serve.

All Sheffield Farms, Slawson-Decker and Clover Farms Stores.

All grocers and delicatessens.
Enough for two, ten cents.

WELSH InterNational RABBIT
READY FOR USE

20 KILLED IN LOUISIANA.

Property Damage, from Reports Received, Will Reach $500,000.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 22.—Twenty persons were killed and at least three-score injured, many of them seriously, in the cyclonic storm which swept through a strip of Northern Louisiana and Mississippi Tuesday evening. Dozens of small houses were blown down and many cattle killed. The property damage, according to incomplete reports received here, will perhaps total a half million dollars. The fatalities, except in three instances, are confined to negroes. One white child was killed at Shreveport, Mrs. Crow, an aged white woman, was killed at Homer, La., and a white man named Timmon was killed near Ringgold, La. The death list: Shreveport, 8; Homer, 3; Magnolia, Miss., 3; Lexington, Miss., 4; Ringgold, La., 2. Total, 20.

"PAUPER" WAS A RICH MAN.

Woman, in Auto, Seeks Her Husband at Municipal Lodging House.

Through the visit, yesterday afternoon, of Mrs. Leopold Hirschberg to the Municipal Lodging House in an automobile, it became known that her husband, who she said was wealthy, had been a lodger at the house.

Mrs. Hirschberg, who refused to give her address, said that her husband came into possession of a large sum of money a short time ago, but he had been missing for several days. Supt. Yorke looked up his records and found that a man of that name, 33 years old, applied for admission at the place on Feb. 7, and was employed without pay as a cleaner. Two women in an automobile called upon him on Tuesday, but he could not be found. They called again on Wednesday, and it is believed that Hirschberg went away with them, although this could not be defintely determined.

Mrs. Hirschberg showed a picture of her husband, and it was identified by Mr. Yorke as that of the man who had been a lodger at the city's expense. The records show that Hirschberg gave his birthplace as Alabama and his best friend, Mrs. R. Rose of 509 Fifth Avenue.

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON'S ARMS IN A PARISH CHURCH

Discovery at Chorley, Lancashire, Made by English Clergyman—Arms Found in Two Places.

USUAL TINCTURES REVERSED

Gules, Two Bars Argent, in Chief Three Mullets—Arms in a Painted Window and on a Pew.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Rev. Dr. Solloway, Vicar of Selby, Yorkshire, who some months ago announced the discovery at Selby of a hitherto unknown Washington shield, has just come across another example in his native town, Chorley, Lancashire.

The bearings are found as one of the quarterings in the coat-of-arms belonging to the family of Standish of Duxbury. They are represented twice over in Chorley parish church. On the north side of the chancel is a window of two lights in which, depicted in stained glass, are the figures of St. Lawrence and St. Alban. Above the head of the former appear the arms in question—those of Alexander Standish, who was born about 1570, impaling the arms of his wife, Margaret Ashton.

The dexter half of the shield, namely the Standish portion, consists of six quarterings, the first sixth being three silver standishes on a blue field for Standish of Duxbury, and the fifth being gules, two bars argent, in chief three mullets, for Washington.

The Duxbury connection of the Standish family is well known to Americans, as it is to all readers of "The Courtship of Miles Standish," but the Washington quartering in the Standish achievement will come as a surprise to Americans, for, though numerous Americans visiting Duxbury Hall have found their way to Chorley parish church, few, if any, apparently noticed the stars and stripes of the Washington quarter.

It will be observed that at Chorley the stars, mullets, and bars are white, while the field is red, the tinctures being the reverse of those usually represented on the Washington coat, as, for instance, in the window of Selby Abbey, but this difference is well known to heraldic students, certain branches of the Washington family bearing a silver shield with red bars and mullets, and others a red shield with silver bars and mullets.

The church at Chorley should not only be attractive to Americans because of this shield in stained glass, but also because of its duplication on the Standish pew, still remaining in the building.

The pew is a big square one of beautiful Jacobean design. It bears on the back the identical quarterings of the window, though, of course, lacking the tinctures. Within a couple of miles of the church stands the famous Duxbury Hall, where is to be seen a shield of stone bearing the same armorial device.

MOVE BY HARLAND & WOLFF.

Belfast Firm to Establish Big Ship-Repairing Works at Liverpool.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—It is now certain that Harland & Wolff, the famous Belfast shipbuilding firm, intend to establish ship repairing works at Liverpool.

At a meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board yesterday it was recommended by a committee that the north dockyard at Bootle should be let to Harland & Wolff, and the motion was adopted. The site has been taken on a sixty years' lease. It will not be necessary to construct a new dock in connection with the scheme.

Lord Pirrie, head of Harland & Wolff, is largely concerned with the White Star, American, Leyland, and Dominion lines, and with Elder Dempster & Co., Lamport & Holt, and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which have all been managed from Liverpool. Their tonnage aggregates over two million.

The new works will employ nearly 1,000 hands.

LORD PIRRIE OPERATED UPON.

Belfast Shipbuilder Has Recovered from the Immediate Effects.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Lord Pirrie, head of the Belfast shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff, underwent a serious operation to-day.

He has recovered from the immediate effects of the operation.

BUYS THE WARREN LINE.

Lord Furness Acquires Four Steamers Running to Boston.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—It is authoritatively stated that Lord Furness has completed arrangements for taking over the Warren Line of steamers, which maintains a service from Liverpool to Boston and is owned by the White Diamond Steamship Company of Liverpool.

The price is stated to be about $440,000, which represents £4 per share.

The company owns four steamers representing a total of 23,510 tons.

Insuring Giant Liner Imperator.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 23.—The Times understands that negotiations have been opened at Hamburg for the insurance of the Hamburg-American Company's new liner the Imperator. Its value is mentioned as £1,000,000, but no such insurance could be carried through without the co-operation of underwriters in all the leading insurance markets.

DRESSMAKER CURES SICK.

Woman in Paris Says She Got Miraculous Power from "Pere" Antoine.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A dressmaker of Paris nearly 40 years of age is attracting attention by the miracles which her admirers believe she has worked in the past two months.

According to them she brought immediate relief to sick persons by a single visit, while three or four calls sufficed to cure obstinate cases of asthma and other distressing ailments, and even, in one case, to restore vision to a man who, after an attack of meningitis in infancy, had been totally blind for thirty-three years.

The dressmaker declares that she obtained this miraculous power from "Père" Antoine, who began his career as a miner and about ten years ago founded the "New Spiritualism." She never met him in person, but, as she puts it, "she received illumination from him in her heart on Dec. 12," and she intends to pay him a visit in the Spring. Meanwhile it is claimed for her that she by her presence alone at the bedsides of sufferers has effected as many as forty cures.

"Père" Antoine, by the way, seems to have a good many votaries in Belgium. A "Temple" has been built for him by an admirer at Jemmapes, at a cost of $20,000 and travelers are said to visit him there at the rate of about 9,000 daily.

"SPIONITIS" IN GERMANY.

American Tourist Victim of the Zealous Military Authorities.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 23.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent telegraphs:

"People intending to visit Germany would do well to remember that the disease, which newspapers here wittily call 'spionitis,' is extremely prevalent. An American tourist and a German friend were walking beneath the walls of the fortress of Spandau. They stood for a moment to admire the Julius Tower, in which the money belonging to the War Office is deposited. They were promptly arrested as spies and taken to the police station, where, after some trouble, they were able to satisfy the authorities that they were harmless persons.

"The American said he only wanted to see the place where Germany kept her money, and, as one evening newspaper remarks, he is probably going to build in America a similar tower in which to keep his dollars."

ENGLISH EGYPTOLOGIST DEAD

Coins Collected by J. N. Ward Were Purchased by Mr. Morgan.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The death is announced of Joseph N. Ward at Farningham, Kent. He was a well-known Egyptologist and author of publications on art of an educational character.

A large collection of Greek coins formed by him is now part of the J. Pierpont Morgan exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

John Torrance Vanneck Dead.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—John Torrance Vanneck, late of Montreal, died today at Cannes. He was a second cousin of the present Lord Huntingfield and a great grandson of the first peer. His father, Tompson Vannock, settled in Montreal. He himself lived in Paris and also at Sunninghill, Berks. He married first, in 1893, Amy, daughter of Edward Hyatt of Baltimore. She died in 1900. He married in 1902 Sarah, daughter of Henry D. Brookman, late of Brooklyn, widow of P. B. Diles of New York. She died in 1908 leaving one son.

ROYAL POMP MARKS AERENTHAL FUNERAL

Immense Throngs in Vienna Streets Witness Procession to Church of St. Michael's.

NOTABLES FILL THE EDIFICE

Bells of All City Churches Toll After Impressive Ceremony at Which Imperial Choir Sings.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—With almost royal honors the religious service in connection with the funeral of Count von Aehrenthal was celebrated in Vienna to-day. The public evinced its sympathy by assembling by thousands to line the streets through which the funeral cortège passed. The palace in the Ballplatz, where Aehrenthal breathed his last was adorned with magnificent palms and rare flowers from the imperial conservatories at Schönbrunn. In the large salon, the air of which was heavy with the perfume from hundreds of wreaths, massed around the coffin, the Prince Archbishop of Veszprim, uncle of the deceased statesman, performed the solemn rite of absolution in the presence of members of the family and officials of the foreign office.

Followed by a long line of carriages, the coffin was then conveyed to St. Michael's Church where the heir presumptive, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, represented the Emperor. Among the congregation which nearly filled the church, were the Duke of Cumberland, most of the Archdukes at present in Vienna, members of the diplomatic corps, all the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers ,and about a hundred members of the Hungarian Reichstag, nearly all in the superb costumes of magnates, as well as Generals, high officials, and numerous representatives of the aristocracy. The religious service was conducted by the Archbishop of Vienna, Dr. Nagal, assisted by many priests. The "Liberia" was effectively sung by the choir from the imperial chapel.

At the conclusion of this impressive ceremony and to the sound of the bells of all the churches in the city, the procession returned to the Ballplatz in the same order as before, preceded by five outriders in gold-embroidered liveries. At the side of the hearse, dressed in scarlet uniforms, rode the bearers of the family escutcheons, followed by the male members of the family, Count Berchtold, the new Foreign Minister, and all the other personages, who had taken part in the ceremony in the church.

The body of Count von Aehrenthal will be conveyed to Doszan, Bohemia, for interment in the family vault Saturday.

AIR TRIP TO VINDICATE COOK.

Swedish Paper Hears of a Plan to Go to the North Pole.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 22.—The Gothenburg Morgenpost is responsible for the statement that an "American millionaire named Liarton," and the aviator, Vedrines, are preparing a trip to the north pole, the object of which will be an endeavor to discover Dr. Cook's "missing documents."

It is stated that the expedition will be composed of M. Vedrine, Dr. Cook, Walter Wellman, and two Norwegians.

The idea is to go as far north as possible in a new type of balloon and aeroplane combined.

The start will, it is added, be from some point in Norway next June or July.

"SECRET WOMAN" HARMLESS.

Private Performance of Banned Play Fails to Shock Anybody.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Eden Phillpotts's "The Secret Woman" was played today to an invitation audience at the Kingsway Theatre.

The new Lord Chamberlain, Lord Sandhurst, was one of a brilliant audience which witnessed the production of the piece, which had fallen under the ban of his predecessor, Lord Spencer.

The play was listened to with deep attention. Beyond what one critic present spoke of as "a certain luxuriance of language here and there," no harm was found in it, and the general opinion was that the censor, Mr. Brookfield, had been hypercritical in refusing a license.

The critics are not impressed by the play, calling it "intolerably dull," "unexhilarating," "sombre," and "uninspiring." The majority see no reason why the Censor banned the play.

Some members of the audience, however, are enthusiastic over the piece. Sir John Gorst declares it a "noble play," and Mrs. George Cornwallish West found it "very interesting."

WHY WE CHEW GUM.

Habit Due to Nervousness and the Dry Atmosphere, Says The Lancet.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Lancet ascribes the popularity of gum chewing in America to national nervousness and other causes, including, most probably, the great dryness of the atmosphere.

WEBER REMBRANDTS COMING TO AMERICA

"Presentation of Christ" Brings $59,210, a Portrait $30,785—Sedelmeyer Buys Both.

SALE REALIZES $1,125,000

A Goya Sold for $19,500 Yesterday—$11,850 for a Velasquez and $14,375 for a Rubens.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The auction sale of the art collection of the late Edward F. Weber of Hamburg ended this afternoon. The 354 pictures offered brought a total of $1,125,000.

To-day's feature was the spirited competition for the Rembrandts. The highest price was brought by "The Presentation of Christ in the Temple," which was sold to M. Sedelmeyer, the Paris dealer, for $59,210. Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Boy" also went to M. Sedelmeyer, bringing $30,785. These two pictures and the Mantegna "Madonna" purchased by M. Kleinberger of Paris were the sensations of the sale, and all three will, it is believed, ultimately find their way to American galleries.

Rembrandt's "Erring Woman Before Christ" fetched $11,250, Rembrandt's "Boy's Head" $8,000, Velasquez's "Infanta Maria Theresa" $11,850, Rubens's "Apocalyptic Woman" $14,375, and Goya's portrait of Don Thomas Perezestala $19,500.

German Judge Accused of Fraud.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Dr. Smell, a Dresden Judge who was once attached to the German Embassy at Washington, was arrested to-day in connection with alleged loan swindles.

"The Big Store"
TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS J.B. GREENHUT, Pres. 6th AVE., 18th & 19th STS.

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money than Elsewhere,"
and by collecting
The Only Old and Reliable S.&H. Trading Stamps
You Are
PROFIT-SHARING With Us
to the extent of 5 per cent. on your purchases.

This feature of our business is ABSOLUTELY FREE TO EVERYBODY.

Incidentally, if you are not already a charge customer, we will make it easy for you to become one.

Unlike some stores, we do NOT ask you to open a deposit account in order to secure any profit-sharing advantages. However, should you desire to avail yourself of the splendid banking facilities and the safety of Greenhut, Siegel, Cooper & Co., Bankers, you will be allowed 4 per cent. per annum on your money.

THESE SALES TODAY
In Our Furniture Store:
(GREENHUT BUILDING.)
The Great February Sale Which Will Soon End Offers:

- $25 GENUINE LEATHER COUCHES, $18.75.
- $30 KINDEL "DIVANETTE" SOFA BEDS, $23.50.
- $55 KINDEL DAVENPORT SOFA BEDS, $35.
- $20 LEATHERETTE COUCHES, $16.
- $10 MATTRESSES, $7.50.
- $10 BRASS BEDSTEADS, $5.
- $25 BRASS BEDSTEADS, $15.
- $4.50 WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS, $3.50.
- SOLID OAK DINING CHAIRS, $1.75.
- $4.50 SOLID OAK ARMCHAIRS, $3.50.
- $2.50 OAK DINING CHAIRS, $1.50
- $35 PARLOR ROCKERS, $22.
- $35 ARM CHAIRS, $22.
- $44 TURKISH ROCKERS, $33.

A Few of Today's Other Sales:

MAIN BUILDING
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, &c.

WOMEN'S $3 and $4 TAILORED WAISTS AT............$1.75

WOMEN'S $3 "HEATHERBLOOM" PETTICOATS at............$1.50

FINE EMBROIDERIES AT ABOUT ½ PRICE.

A CLEARANCE OF ODD GROUPS OF WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN VAL. LACES 'WAY UNDER PRICE.

MEN'S $3.50 to $5 SHOES AND OXFORDS at............$2.45.

WOMEN'S "RAIN OR SHINE" STORM COATS, formerly $8.75 to $16; today at............$5, $8.75 and $10.75.

FIRST SHOWING OF SPRING 1912 DRESSES FOR WOMEN.
Exceptionally clever designs in all-wool serge, batiste, black-and-white Bedford cord, also striped messalines, featured at $7.50.
Charming effects in messaline at $10.75.

GREENHUT BUILDING
"Everything for the Home."

OUR CARPET STORE ANNOUNCES extra special sales of Oriental and Domestic Rugs.

THOUSANDS OF SPECIALS IN CHINA, GLASSWARE, KITCHEN AND BATHROOM FURNISHINGS.

MARIE ANTOINETTE AND RENAISSANCE LACE BED SETS, FINEST IMPORTED CRETONNES, TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS AND DAMASKS ALSO SPECIALLY PRICED.

OUR PICTURE STORE ANNOUNCES HEAVY REDUCTIONS ON COPIES OF FAMOUS OIL PAINTINGS.

ART GLASS CEILING DOMES, fitted complete, offered at exceptionally big savings.

$30,000 to Charity — WE give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO VOTE.

Double S.&H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

Liquidation Sale
Hackett Carhart's
Wholesale Department
Discontinued

In the future all our energies will be devoted to our four retail stores, and in them only will Hackett Carhart Men's Clothes be sold.

Wholesale and retail stocks of Winter Suits and Overcoats, involving every garment, black, blue or fancy, in our four stores now marked

At HALF Price

$20, $18 and $15 Suits and Overcoats......	$10.00	$42.50 and $40 Suits and Overcoats......	$21.50
$30 and $25 Suits and Overcoats......	$14.50	$48 and $45 Suits and Overcoats......	$24.50
$38 and $35 Suits and Overcoats......	$18.50	$60, $55 and $50 Overcoats and $50 and $48 Suits	$29.50

$40 Full Dress Coats, $20
$40 Tuxedo Coats, $21.50 | $35 Tuxedo Coats, $17.50
$50 Prince Albert & Cutaway Coats with Vests, $29.50
$60 Prince Albert & Cutaway Coats with Vests, $32.50

Hackett, Carhart & Co. INC. RETAIL
E. E. TURLINGTON, Vice President
265 Broadway Near Chambers St. | 841 Broadway Cor. 13th St. | 119 W. 42d St. Near Broadway | 125th Street Near 3d Avenue
Harlem and 42d St. Stores Open Evenings

THIS SHIELD OF QUALITY
TRADE MARK
INSURES
Welsbach
GAS MANTLE
SERVICE

The Story of
Welsbach
Service

1. Physical Strength
2. Durability
3. Brilliance
4. Maintained Candle-power
5. Sunlight Color Value
6. Gas Economy

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

The next few days must witness the selling of every medium and heavy weight suit and overcoat in the Smith Gray & Co. stores

2722 Overcoats
and
5838 Suits
formerly 22.50 to 45.00
now 15.00 & 20.00

Included are 1937 Overcoats—formerly 22.50 to 35.00—now 15.00

Choose from fine meltons, kerseys, worsteds and velours in dress, business, convertible collar and extreme fitted models; also exclusive English effect raglans—many medium weights, suitable for motor and year 'round service.

Included are 3397 Suits—formerly 22.50 to 35.00—now 15.00

Choose from exclusive weaves of custom fabrics, also Smith Gray & Co. special styles in worsteds, serges, velours, as well as Scotch and English effects. English models and distinctive Smith Gray & Co. models for men, young men and boys.

Included are 785 Overcoats—formerly 27.50 to 45.00—now 20.00

Choose from silk lined vicuna and melton dress and business coats—English and fine exclusive fabric guard, raglan, motor and convertible collar coats.

Included are 2441 Suits—formerly 27.50 to 45.00—now 20.00

Choose from exclusive velours, worsteds, tweeds, and worsted cheviots—many are post season styles not to be had ready-for-service in other stores for another season. Also many styles of neat silk mixtures and plain shades—English and distinctive Smith Gray & Co. models.

Come in—see an assortment that, from the standpoint of completeness and comprehensiveness, has never been equalled at this season in New York.

It is not necessary that your wardrobe need immediate replenishing to participate in these wonderful values—the prudent will quickly seize such an opportunity to lay in several suits and an overcoat as an investment, since every garment in the offering is sure to be good style all next Fall and Winter.

Come in—see for yourself values that have known no equal in the history of fine clothes selling in New York.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs
Your Charge Account Is Solicited.

Smith Gray & Co.
Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.
Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across From City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845
Five Thousand Shirts
Regular 1.50, 2.00 & 2.50 Values
95c.

Here is the final clearance of our shirt stock, which includes every 1.50 and 2.00 fancy shirt in the Smith Gray & Co. stores, as well as a goodly quantity of what were special values at 2.50.

All are in neat stripes and plain figures, fabrics including madras, cheviots, silk and linen, soisette, percales and Russian cords. There are plain, pleated and stiff bosoms—laundered and soft cuffs, some with soft collars to match. All are coat models, the sizes ranging from 13½ to 18 in all sleeve lengths.

All in all, here is a shirt opportunity which justifies the prudent in stocking up for at least six months to come.

Smith Gray & Co.
Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.
Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

THE TIMES'S DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

MORE RAILWAYS IN HIGH ALPS PLANNED

Project to Connect the Jungfrau Line, Now Being Completed, with the Simplon System.

ONLY TO AMUSE TOURISTS

Lines Would Be Useless Except in Summer—Other Tunnels Being Constructed Will Benefit Public.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In connection with the completion yesterday of the Jungfrau Railway tunnel The Times says that the Jungfraujoch station will be similar to the Eismeer station. 10,345 feet above sea level, to which trains have been running since 1905. It will be cut out of the solid rock, not masoned over, the rock being sufficiently solid to make this unnecessary.

The Jungfrau Railway, which even at the Eismeer station is a little higher than the Gornergrat line, will when completed be by far the highest railway in Europe. By means of a lift above 240 feet high passengers will be taken from the last station to the very summit of the Jungfrau, 13,669 feet high. Before the lift can be built, however, the ascent of another 2,000 feet will have to be made.

So far all the Jungfrau Railway except the section from Little Scheidegg to the Eiger glacier, a mile and a quarter in length, runs through a tunnel, and even in that short section there is one small tunnel.

There is a project, somewhat in the air as yet, for establishing communication from the Jungfraujoch station across the snows of the Jungfraufirn and the Aletsch glacier as far as Marjelensee, whence another railway, as yet also only somewhat vaguely planned, would take passengers to Riedalp, where connection could be made with the Simplon system.

This route could be used only during two or three months in the Summer. Indeed, the whole railway is merely something with which to amuse tourists, unlike the other three principal Alpine tunnels at present in construction—the Lotschberg, nearly completed; the Dorbarllorbe, recently begun, and the Munstergrenchenberg, also recently begun, which are all fully justified on grounds of public utility.

When the Jungfraujoch station is opened climbers who wish to ascend the Jungfrau from the east will be able to do so in three or four hours from the station. When the entire railway is completed there will be no danger at all by this route.

MME. MAETERLINCK LIKES US.

Says She Is In Love with America and Is Coming Back Next Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Mme. Maeterlinck (Georgette Le Blanc) arrived here to-day. She said she was delighted with her American visit and was thinking of nothing but of returning next year, which would be for a very interesting Franco-American affair, "as you will see later," she said.

"I am in love with America," she added. "It is such a hospitable land for art and artists that I have brought some of it with me."

She produced a flower pot from which rose a mass of blooms.

BOYCOTT LLOYD-GEORGE ACT.

Doctors Confirm Decision Not to Serve Under Insurance Measure.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The conference of the British Medical Association, which has been holding its sessions at the Guildhall since Feb. 20, to-day confirmed its decision not to work under the Insurance act unless the doctors' minimum demands are granted and embodied in an amending act of Parliament.

The doctors, who had decided at a previous meeting to boycott vigorously Chancellor Lloyd-George's scheme and not to treat the poor under its provisions, to-day passed a resolution expressing their willingness to meet the insurance Commissioners and discuss the whole question.

AMERICANISM PARIS THEME.

Ex-Ambassador Hill Says It Is Interest in Everything Human.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Speaking at the American Club banquet in Paris this evening in celebration of Washington's Birthday, ex-Ambassador David J. Hill said that a remarkable feature of present-day life was the spread of Americanism in Europe. Americans retained their patriotism as well in Paris, Berlin, Tokio, and Peking as in Washington.

The patriotism, which he called Americanism, was a broad interest in everything human, inspired by the wish to be the best kind of a man under the best form of government.

One of the greatest dangers in American political life, he said, was that of self-commendation and self-exploitation. Another danger was the demagogue's promise to cure human ills by the panacea of legislation. What was needed in political life was the modesty and dignity and loyalty of Washington and Lincoln.

VON HERKOMER VERY ILL.

Eminent Royal Academician Has Undergone an Operation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Prof. Sir Hubert von Herkomer, R. A., the eminent artist, is critically ill after an operation.

DENOUNCES CAMORRA PRIEST

Signor Rota Says Vitozzi Frequented Criminals' Gatherings.

VITERBO, Feb. 22.—Signor Rota continued his preliminary summing up for the prosecution in the Camorrist trial today.

He described Vitozzi as an "intriguing priest, a frequenter of criminals' gatherings, participating in the banquets of the Camorrists and singing vile songs." He declared that Vitozzi had labored hard to save the Camorrist leader "Erricone," his godson, and had as his ally in this work Ascrittore, a "specialist in falsehood," who had made the most serious accusations against De Angelis and Amadeo, although he knew they were innocent.

He concluded his address with an enumeration of various points in the evidence tending to prove the guilt of the accused. Tho Crown Prosocutor will speak tomorrow.

Another of the Camorrist prisoners, Matteo Valcarcel, was released from prison to-day, having served five years.

RECONSIDER AMERICAN PLAN.

Chester Railroad Project Revived in Turkey—New Negotiations Expected.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 22.—The new Minister of Public Works in the Turkish Cabinet states that the reconsideration of the Chester railroad project for Asia Minor, the bill granting assent to which was withdrawn by the Grand Vizier from the Turkish Parliament after it had been the subject of considerable debate, would be completed in a few days.

The Minister expects that negotiations with the promoters of the scheme will soon be reopened.

SEND ARMED MEN FOR YUAN.

Republicans' Latest Plan to Compel His Attendance at Nanking.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Chinese Republicans have forced an issue with Yuan Shi-Kai, and important developments are expected, according to dispatches received from Shanghai to-day.

Because of Yuan's failure to complay with the request of the Republicans for his attendance at the Assembly, now in session at Nanking, that body to-day dispatched an armed escort from Shanghai to Peking to bring Yuan to the new capital.

The result of the move is awaited with interest in Shanghai.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 23.—Kang Yu-Wei, who was the leader of the reform movement in China in 1898 and head of the Empire Reform Association, is proceeding to the South of Manchuria with the object of organizing the Hakkas tribe in order to check the advance of Cantonese Republicans, according to a dispatch from Tien-Tsin.

Kang Yu-Wei, who has declared against the Republican regime under Yuan Shi-Kai, hopes by rousing the Hakkas tribe to assist in the restoration of the constitutional monarchy and he has the support of the Manchurian Viceroy, Gen. Chao Erh-Hsun.

FINNISH PILOTS STRIKE.

HELSINGFORS, Feb. 22.—In consequence of the Czar's confirmation of the bill subordinating the pilot service of Finland to the Ministry of Marine the Finnish pilots have all resigned their positions.

Twenty-five provincial pilots are now detained at Police Headquarters in Helsingfors, where they are being subjected to a searching examination. This fact has caused many pilots, who had hitherto hesitated, to join the strike, which is causing greater embarrassment to local coastwise shipping than to foreign vessels.

SOUTH WALES BARS COAL AGREEMENT

The British Government Is Trying Hard to Avert the Threatened National Calamity.

TIME IS PERILOUSLY SHORT

Strike Notices Go Into Effect Feb. 29—A More Hopeful Feeling in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 23.—The coal owners have appointed a committee to hold further consultations with the Premier and his colleagues, and the miners' representatives have been invited to appoint a committee to meet the Premier and his colleagues when the National Miners' Conference opens in London on Feb. 27.

This is the sum total of official information divulged concerning the momentous meetings held at the Foreign Office yesterday, which mark the beginning of the Government's efforts to avert the greatest industrial calamity ever threatened in this country.

What actually transpired at the conferences is shrouded in secrecy. Three conferences were held in the course of the day, two of them with the representatives of the miners, and the other with the coal owners' representatives. There were no meetings between the disputants.

According to The Daily Telegraph, Premier Asquith proposed: First, a postponement of the date of operation of the strike notices; second, that the owners should admit the principle of a minimum wage; third, that negotiations should ensue to settle the amount of the minimum wage. The miners, it is added, offered no substantial objection to the proposals. Some of the owners concurred, but the South Wales owners refused to listen to the request for a postponement on the ground that it would only result in further disorganization of trade.

It has not yet been determined whether the miners will accept the Premier's invitation, as the delegates are unable to give pledges until the meeting of the constituent body on Feb. 27. Presumably the invitation will be accepted, but the time then remaining in which to effect a settlement is perilously short, as the date for the proposed strike is Feb. 29.

It was noticeable, however, after the official summary of the proceedings was issued last night, that a much more hopeful feeling with reference to the outcome prevailed in the Parliamentary lobbies, from which it is to be inferred that some encouraging information on the results of the conference had leaked out.

In the House of Commons last evening Sydney Buxton, the President of the Board of Trade, briefly outlined the day's proceedings at the Foreign Office and announced that no further meetings would be held until Feb. 27, the day of the Miners' Federation meeting. The Government, he said, contemplated instituting an inquiry as to what measures it was advisable to take to prevent waste in mining coal and how to economize in the matter of consumption by a more scientific use of coal in the production of energy, so as to husband the National resources.

At the meeting yesterday Premier Asquith was supported by Mr. Buxton, David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Sir George Askwith, Controller General of the Commercial and Labor Department of the Board of Trade.

The committee of the International Miners' Federation met again yesterday and concluded its discussions of the strike situation. It is admitted that plans of international action were agreed upon, but the members were not prepared to divulge their intentions in the event of a British strike until the result of the present negotiations between the coal owners and the miners is made known.

"SISTER CANDIDE" FINED.

Sentenced to Imprisonment, but Sentence Is Suspended.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The woman known as Sister Candide, who was formerly Superior of the Order of St. Anne and who was engaged for many years in elaborate schemes of charitable work, was sentenced to-day on a charge of embezzlement and abuse of confidence to eighteen months' imprisonment. Her sentence was suspended and she was fined $200, on the payment of which she will be relieved from serving her term in prison.

She was arrested on May 20, 1910, at the instance of a firm of jewelers, from whom she had borrowed great quantities of jewelry, ostensibly to sell on commission. The jewelers became suspicious after finding in pawnshops of Paris and London much of their jewelry.

One of the woman's associates, Dr. Petit, hanged himself on the day she was arrested, leaving a note saying that he could not face the exposure, and charging her with the responsibility. She is alleged to have embezzled $800,000.

Mlle. Forestier, or "Sister Candide," began her public career more than twenty years ago, when she left the Convent of St. Anne to found a sanatorium for tuberculous children at Ormesson. A woman of the French peasant class, small of stature, with black, bead-like eyes, and a remarkably firm manner, she presented a striking figure in Paris, where for many years she was most popular. It is said that she never took the orders of a nun and was never entitled to wear the garb of the order which she assumed. From one venture to another she went on, until she became a power in philanthropic work among the poor children of France and especially of Paris. By personal gifts from the living and by legacies she accumulated vast sums of money. It has been estimated that she obtained altogether more than $5,000,000.

At Villiers-sur-Marne Sister Candide established a great medical dispensary. Both this establishment and the one at Ormesson are fine specimens of architecture, surrounded by beautiful gardens. Again, at Hyères, she established the sanatorium of Mont-des-Oiseaux, over which presided Dr. Leon Petit, who committed suicide at the time of her arrest.

Much of the money which she raised was secured by lotteries which were sanctioned by public opinion.

OVER TWENTY BOMBS IN PARIS TAXICABS

Striking Drivers' Latest Resort—Three Men Injured by Explosion at Municipal Laboratory.

PUBLIC ANGER IS INTENSE

Bombs Being Left in the Vehicles by Men Who Ride in Them—Explosions in Central Streets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The greatest nervousness prevails among taxicab users in Paris by reason of the action of anarchistic members of the chauffeurs' syndicate in resorting to bombs in an endeavor to bring the taxicab strike, which has existed for several months, to a head. The first reports of these methods yesterday caused but little uneasiness. Now, however, more than twenty bombs have been employed in various parts of the city, and public indignation knows no bounds.

The bombs are deposited in cabs and garages. Most of them have exploded in such a way as to do only material damage, except in one instance, in which a bomb which had been taken to the municipal laboratory, exploded in the hands of the sub-director, slightly injuring him and two subordinates.

To-night, a bomb exploded in a taxicab at an intersection of the Rues Miromesnil and Cambacéres, setting fire to the vehicle. The flames were soon extinguished. Another was found in a garage in the Avenue de Wagram, and a third in a cab returning to a garage. It is clear that the bombs are left in the cabs by anarchistic strikers who are taken up as fares.

Big Demand for Tokio Loan.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 23.—The Times understands that the portion of the City of Tokio loan offered for subscription in France was subscribed nearly seven times over, the number of subscribers being no fewer than 160,000.

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The Virginian, by Wister.
The Goose Girl, by MacGrath.
A Fool There Was, by Browne.
The Christian, by Hall Caine.
If I Were King, by McCarthy.
Brewster's Millions, by G. B. McCutcheon.
The Right of Way, by Parker.
The Squaw Man, by Faversham and Royle.
Beverly of Graustark, by G. B. McCutcheon.
David Harum, by Westcott.
The Lion and the Mouse, by Hornblow.
Mary Jane's Pa, by Norman Way.
The Third Degree, by Klein and Hornblow.
Paid in Full, by E. Walter.
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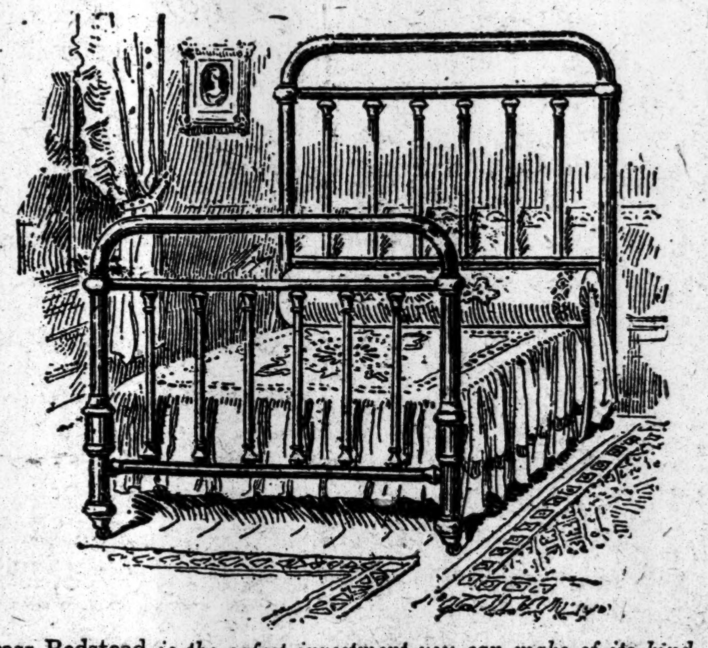

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The Indians of North America

Typical of the comprehensiveness, authority and practical usefulness of the contents of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, both in dealing with the main divisions of human knowledge and in its treatment of special topics of prime importance, is the article on American Indians. A summary of this learned but extremely interesting article, which runs to 30 pages (about 48,000 words), follows.

INDIANS, NORTH AMERICAN. This article, by Alexander Francis Chamberlain, A. M., Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Clark University, is the authoritative summing up of all that modern research has brought to light concerning the Indian's racial characteristics, tribal relationships, languages, customs, religion and culture, an accurate and comprehensive statement, tribe by tribe, and as a whole, of his present social condition, numbers and state of progress, and a history of his migrations, wars and relations with the white man.

The following outline indicates the principal topics dealt with in the article:

The Name "American Indians" (Its origin, the suggested substitute "Amerind;" application in American place names, etc.) **Popular Fallacies** ("The theory that the American Indians were the 'Lost Ten Tribes of Israel' has not yet entirely disappeared from ethnological literature"); **Linguistic Stocks** (with a table giving in the light of the most recent and authoritative investigations the area occupied, the earliest home, tribes included and population figures for each of the 55 groups into which the race is divided in North America); **Indian Languages**: (Results of the latest philological investigations are illustrated by citations from Indian speech. As an example of a long word we have the Mohawk for "stove polish," "deyeknonhsedehrihadasterasterahetakwa"); Literature, Bible Translations; Periodicals; Dictionaries.

Migrations of Indian Stocks; The Tribes (an alphabetical tabular list of 7 pages with statements of the situation, population, social conditions and a critical bibliography for each tribe, giving in readily accessible form much valuable information that could otherwise be obtained only by protracted and painstaking research); **Population and Financial Condition** ("It will be seen that the American Indians in some parts of North America are not decreasing, but either holding their own or even increasing.")

Physical Characteristics ("Some twenty-one different physical 'types' north of Mexico have been recognized. Although the variation in stature...is considerable, the North American Indian, on the whole, may be termed a tall race"); **Race Mixture** (The admixture through intermarriage with captives of French, English and Scottish blood: "Many of the Canadian Iroquois are more than half French, many of the Iroquois of New York half English"); Famous Men of Indian and White Blood; **Culture, Arts, Industries, &c.**: The Twelve Ethnic Environments; Transportation and Navigation ("No wheeled vehicle and no use of an animal other than the dog for means of transportation is known among the aborigines north of Mexico, men, women and children, women especially, having been the chief burden-bearers"); Houses and Lodges; Firemaking and Fire Ceremonies; Sculpture in Wood, Stone, Bone and Ivory; Weaving; Basketry; Featherwork; Painting; Music and Song; **Culture of Indians essentially Indigenous** (Professor Chamberlain holds there is some ground for believing that America was the scene of the origin of man).

Religion, Mythology, etc.: The Culture Hero or Demi-god; "Reformers"; "Hot hand and Cold hand"; The Thunder Bird; The Snake-dance of the Moqui; Creation Myths; Kitchi Manitou; Nanabozho ("It is to this character that some of the most human of all Indian myths are attached, e. g., the Micmac legend of the origin of the crowing of babies and the story of Nanabozho's attempt to stick his toe into his mouth after the manner of a little child"); The Ghost Dance; Messiah Doctrines; **Games; Social Organizations; Customs**, etc.; Initiations; Ordeals.

Contact of Races: (Interesting details are given of the reciprocal influences of the Indian and the White race); The Indian Problem; Policy of the United States in its treatment of the Indian; **Indian Wars** (a history of all the more notable conflicts); **Missions** (a complete account of the work of various denominations, with recent statistics); **Education** (the more notable schools, their methods, enrolment, etc.; government activities); **Indian Talent and Capacity**; Indian "Great Men"; **Syllabaries** or **Alphabets**.

The foregoing treatment of one important subject illustrates a most useful function of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, which is to afford a **general view of any branch of knowledge** in clear and comprehensive outline. At the same time, if the reader wishes to have particulars about a definite place, a machine, a substance, a process, a man, or a theory, in fact, of any subject of human interest, he will find the details he desires in a concise article that deals with that one item of information. The amount of service the volumes can render is limited only by the extent of the reader's recognition of the usefulness of knowledge and his ability to assimilate it.

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WAR ENTHUSIASM IN ITALY CONTINUES

Scenes of Intense Excitement at the Reopening of the Senate and the Chamber.

BILL LIKELY TO PASS TO-DAY

Great Popular Demonstration to Greet Deputies When They Enact Measure Annexing Tripoli.

ROME, Feb. 22.—The reopening of the Italian Parliament to-day was a most imposing ceremony. The members were present in such large numbers in the Chamber of Deputies that there was not sufficient seats available, while the public galleries were overflowing and the diplomatic tribune was occupied to its fullest extent.

In a public gallery was a lawyer named Salem from Salonika, who is supposed to be in Rome as a representative of the Young Turks, in order to ascertain the real situation in Italy and to find out in an unofficial way on what terms peace between Turkey and Italy can be concluded.

When Giuseppe Marcora, the Speaker of the Chamber, in a spirited speech expressed the greetings of the Deputies to the Italian soldiers and sailors who are fighting in Tripoli there was profound silence, which after a few moments was followed by a hurricane of applause.

The manifestation reached its greatest height when Premier Giolitti presented the royal decree proclaiming the annexation of Tripoli and asked the House to transform it into law.

In the Senate an even more solemn scene was enacted. When the war was mentioned Giuseppe Manfredi, the President of the Senate, rose and started singing a hymn to the brave sons of Italy fighting on the African coast. All present joined in the refrain.

Premier Giolitti, amid a storm of frantic applause, then spoke of the heroism of the soldiers and sailors in Tripoli and also of the heroism of the people of Italy, who "serenely saw their sons die for the fatherland."

The Chamber to-day appointed a committee consisting of twenty-one members, representing all the parties except the Socialists, which will meet to-morrow to report on the bill for the annexation of Tripoli. It is expected that the bill will be passed the same day.

Old Parliamentarians declare that to-day's sittings in the Chamber and Senate are only to be compared to the sittings of the Assembly during the War of Independence. The Young Turks' representative, Salem, warmly applauded the references to the war, as did also three young Arab students who had come from Tripoli to complete their education in Italy.

The sessions ended with cries of "Long Live the King!"

THE "RING" CYCLE ENDED.

A Superb Performance of "Goetterdaemmerung" at the Opera.

The cycle of Wagner's trilogy, "The Ring of the Nibelung," was brought to a close yesterday afternoon with a performance of "Götterdämmerung" that will stand in the annals of the Metropolitan Opera House marked with a distinction such as few performances of this work have ever merited. The whole cycle has been presented to the Wagner-loving public in a manner that is deserving of the highest credit. It was unfortunate that it could not have been compressed within the space of a week that it might have had more the effect of one whole that Wagner intended for it; but as the exigencies of the regular repertory made this impossible, its audiences have been fain to be content wtih a representation on so uniformly high a plane as to have added a new distinction to the institution that has provided them.

The audience that listened to "Götterdämmerung" was a very large one. It was profoundly impressed and deeply moved by the performance. It was an audience of music-lovers who came to hear the music drama, and not because they had subscribed for a season of opera and took what was given them. It knew, and it appreciated what was offered to it, and it displayed a kind and a degree of enthusiasm that is not often liberated at the Metropolitan. The high merits of the performance, its uniform excellence in ensemble, its absence of weak points, its dramatic power, its essentially musical beauty that were due in so large a measure to Mr. Hertz's conducting, and especially the excellence of the orchestra's playing, all contributed to the effect produced by the performance.

But much of the applause was especially meant as a recognition of Mme. Fremstad's marvelous representation of Brünnhilde—an achievement that overtopped anything she has yet done, and that raised her still higher, if that were possible, in the admiration of those who love Wagner's lyric drama. At every successive appearance of Mme. Fremstad in the Wagnerian parts that she has of recent years made her own, she has risen to a loftier stature as an artist. It has seemed that the very summit had been reached in her latest impersonations of Isolde; but as Brünnhilde she disclosed a still nobler art, a still greater dramatic power. Mme. Fremstad's resources for the embodiment of all the sweep and storm of emotions that beset Brünnhilde's soul, and of the majestic repose and dignity of her final proclamation over the dead hero's body were inexhaustible. In voice she has never been finer; and yet attention was not centred upon the voice, for all its beauty, its dramatic color, its poignant declamation and phrasing seemed indissolubly mingled with her action, gesture, pose and facial play as essentially a part of one and the same expression.

Of the others, all now known to this public in the performances of "Götterdämmerung," words of high praise are also to be spoken; of Mr. Burrian's Siegfried, of Mr. Weil's striking and finely conceived Gunther—an impersonation that really shows what this figure stands for in the drama; of Mr. Griswold's exceedingly powerful and vividly represented Hagen; of Mr. Goritz, long admired; of Mme. Fornia's Gutrune, intelligent and sympathetic in its portrayal, and especially of Mme. Homer's Waltraute. Mme. Homer's voice has never been richer or finer in dramatic quality, and her representation of the scene with Brünnhilde in the first act was very impressive. As one of the Rhine Maidens with Mmes. Sparkes and Alten, she contributed much to the beauty of their song in the last act.

AUTOPSY ON DOG FOR A GEM.

Seems to be No Other Way to Recover Miss Jacobs's Engagement Ring.

Miss Alice Jacobs of 9 Second Avenue went shopping yesterday morning with her mother, leaving their apartment unoccupied except by Miss Jacobs's two-months-old bull pup Frills. When they returned they found the pup seated on Miss Jacobs's bed. Beside the dog was an empty ring box in which had been a diamond engagement ring belonging to Miss Jacobs. The young woman had kept it in its box, and the box stuffed into a hole in the mattress of her bed.

It seemed perfectly clear that Frills had swallowed the ring, but up to last night the dog had resisted all efforts to make it give up the jewel. Miss Jacobs finally visited Police Headquarters and appealed to the police for help.

The police suggested an execution and an autopsy as the only way to recover the ring, and Miss Jacobs reluctantly consented to the death of her pet. Frills will die some time this morning, shot by a policeman who, it was promised, would be sent from headquarters.

Johns Hopkins LL. D. for Dr. Mitchell

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 22.—At the annual commemoration day exercises of Johns Hopkins University to-day the degree of Doctor of Laws was bestowed on Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, novelist, of Philadelphia, who was the orator of the day, and spoke on Washington; George Victor Schick of Fort Wayne, and Horatio E. Smith of Brattleboro.

AUSTRALIAN SCOUTS HERE.

Forty Lads on World Tour Arrive, with the Kangaroo Cheer.

The kangaroo yell of Australia went up in City Hall Park yesterday afternoon. It was given by forty youngsters who had an Australian flag in front of them with a kangaroo perched on the staff, where the eagle would be above the Stars and Stripes.

There was something added to the kangaroo language of the yell. It was "Gaynor! Gaynor! Gaynor!" Of course the Mayor did not hear the shout of greeting as it lacked a little of the vigor necessary to send its echoes to Atlantic City's Boardwalk, where he was at the time.

But the yells did splash up against the walls of the Park Row buildings and bring some hundreds of people into the park to see where the strangers came from. They were Boy Scouts, proud of the fact that they were carrying the first Australian flag to come to New York, and proud of their opportunity to ground it on its first contact with New York soil, squarely in front of the City Hall steps.

If one wished to offend them mortally the surest way to do so was to refer to them as "Colonials." An inquirer who did this while asking if they were associated with the parent organization of Baden-Powell was promptly set right as to their status in this wise, the speaker being Scout Desley Omera, 14 years old, who carried a big drum major's baton.

"Now, to call us Colonials," the Boy Scout said, "makes us 'go off pop,' as we say in Australia, or in other words, 'gets our goat,' as you say here. Anyhow, we were busy becoming Australians all the time you were busy becoming Americans. I'm fifth generation, Australian, you know, and most of us are fourth and third generation men.

"We're Australians, that's all; Colonial nothing. I say, how high is that Singer Sewing Machine Building down there?"

The greatest thing they have seen in America, according to most of the 40 boys, was the "meat houses" in Chicago. One youngster said he was most proud of having put a wreath on the grave of George Washington.

The local companies of the Boy Scouts of America will turn out while the Australian scouts are here to give them a reception and a "camp fire" evening.

SAYS NO ONE KNOWS THE LAW

Justice Howard Writes Senator Black Favoring Reform Movement.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Senator L. M. Black of Brooklyn, who is seeking to bring about a legislative investigation of the law's delays and who has been asking opinions from various jurists throughout the State, received a letter to-day from Justice Howard of the Supreme Court, who says:

> There are too many laws, too many courts, too many appeals, too many technicalities. Nobody knows the law, nobody can know the law. In these days a law library would fill a barn. The human mind cannot comprehend such a mass of stuff. And its bulk is increasing at an appalling rate. Judges, Governors, and legislators are working at a feverish pace making law books. Thousands of thick volumes constitute the written law. A dozen volumes ought to contain all the laws of the State.
>
> Five Appellate Courts are in session at the same time in this State, rendering decisions and writing opinions, necessarily and in fact, in conflict with each other. One Legislature makes a law for the guidance of the people; the next Legislature repeals it. A Governor advocates the passage of a law, and then in a few months urges its repeal. Under such conditions, who can know the law?
>
> The law should be firm and positive; it has come to be like quicksand, and slips faster than you can place your feet. This uncertainty of the law propagates litigation; it breeds lawsuits. Its havoc upon the taxpayers is frightful. In a large percentage of cases it costs the public more to foot the bills of the litigation than it would to pay the claim in dispute.
>
> An old maxim says: "Every man is presumed to know the law." But how absurd the saying is now. Nobody can know a mass so discordant. The citizens cannot know the law, the lawyers cannot comprehend the law, the Judges cannot interpret the law. The Roman maxim might be modified so as to run: "Ignorance of the law excuses no one—except the Judges."

Justice Howard says if any real cure is wrought a change in the organic law may be necessary.

ASKED $50 TO RETURN BODY.

Undertaker Scored by Court for Keeping Body from Brother.

Undertaker Nicholas T. Brown of 1,275 First Avenue was accused yesterday in the Yorkville Court of keeping a death watch on Miss Dominica Cappa while she was dying at the Flower Hospital Wednesday night, of obtaining possession of the body, and of refusing to surrender it to the dead woman's brother unless a fee of $50 was paid for services.

Miss Cappa, 42 years old, was struck by an automobile and fatally injured Tuesday night at Madison Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street. She had lived with her brother, Francisco Cappa, at 286 East Forty-sixth Street. Shortly after her death a representative of Undertaker Brown called upon the brother and obtained his signature to a paper authorizing Brown to take charge of the body. In the Yorkville Court yesterday it was stated that Cappa was ignorant of the meaning of the paper he signed.

Undertaker Charles O'Brien, Second Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, was later authorized by Cappa to take charge of the body. Undertaker Brown refused to release the body except for a settlement of $50. Magistrate Appleton issued a summons for Brown, and upon hearing the testimony scored him severely. Brown agreed to give the body over to O'Brien.

DR. WALSH GIVES DREAM TALK

For Benefit of the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer.

Dr. James J. Walsh gave the first of five lectures for the benefit of the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, Mother Alphonsa Lathrop's charity, at the Plaza yesterday afternoon. He was introduced by Mgr. McGean, and spoke on "Dreams: Their Origin and Significance." The course will be on the subject "The Borderland Between Spirit and Matter."

Dr. Walsh said it was not his purpose to answer any of the great problems or to explain away the mystery of the borderland. He hoped that he would be able to show more clearly where these mysteries lie. Of dreams, he said that they had been shown to be practically continuous during sleep. The dream that one remembers is the one that is in one's mind at the moment of awakening. Dr. Walsh mentioned three dreams common to all humanity. They are the dream of falling, with the awakening just before the terrible landing; the dream of being out in the cold without enough clothing, and the dream of running and being out of breath.

Dr. Walsh said there was no value to the ordinary dream of premonition. "With millions of people dreaming," he said, "it would indeed be remarkable if somebody did not dream about something that really happened."

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We deem the adoption of a sound banking and monetary system the most important question before the country to-day, and we urge business men to qualify themselves to judge whether or not the plan presently before Congress, and known as the National Reserve Association, will best safeguard their interests.

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Report of the National Monetary Commission.
Importance of Monetary Reform to Business Men—John V. Farwell.
Banking Reform and the National Reserve Association—J. Laurence Laughlin.
List of publications of the National Monetary Commission and how they may be obtained.
A Simple Explanation of Modern Banking Customs.

Our present banking and monetary system, adopted to aid in the financing of the Civil War, does not meet the demands of modern business. On the other hand it is believed that the plan of the National Reserve Association, developed in part out of Clearing House emergency operations, will answer every daily requirement, and, in addition, give us a panic-proof banking system. A detailed explanation of this plan is given in the article by Professor Laughlin named in the above list.

The question of banking and monetary reform is too important and far-reaching to be left to partisan politics. It concerns the merchant, the manufacturer, and the wage earner even more than the banker, for the results of panics are more costly to them. On the other hand, it is the business man who will reap the greatest benefits from a proper monetary system and the stable business conditions which should follow. We believe, therefore, it is the duty of every business man to interest himself in this subject, in order to develop a sound and healthy public sentiment, based on a thorough knowledge of all the facts.

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SHUSTER SAYS RUSSIA IS TRICKING ENGLAND

Has Secret Understanding with Germany That Nullifies English Alliance.

PERSIAN OUTRAGE PART OF IT

Germany Will Now Get Bagdad Railway Through and Russia Reach Out to Frontier of India.

W. Morgan Shuster, the expert American accountant, who went to Teheran last May to put Persia's finances in order and became an international storm centre, returned yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner George Washington, which, two days late, arrived opportunely on the birthday of the great patriot.

The man who was forced out of Persia by the Governments of Russia and Great Britain did not appear any the worse for his experience in the East. He is tall, slim, of wiry build, clean shaven, and dark, with a quick, energetic manner of speaking. He said he was glad to get home, and he was indignant at the statements and accusations made against him by Mornard, the Belgian Treasurer General in Teheran, who was appointed by the Russian Government after Mr. Shuster left Persia. In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Shuster said:

"Mornard was chief of the Persian Customs Bureau when I arrived in Teheran, and was hostile to me during my term of office because he was intriguing for it himself.

"His statement that I was guilty of gross irregularities in my accounts is what friend Roosevelt would call 'all lies,' without the slightest foundation of fact. I never handled any moneys whatever during the time I was Treasurer General. The Parliament ordered the disbursements, I O. K.'d the bills, and the Persian Bank paid out the money. I did not prosecute him for the false charges he made against me because I did not have the time. Mornard is a Russian tool, and neither Great Britain nor Persia wanted him at the head of the financial bureau because he was against their interests.

"When I took charge of the customs receipts last July I found gross irregularities in his accounts, but did not prosecute him because I did not have the time. He would not allow my auditor or inspectors to see his accounts, but I put a stopper on them at the banks.

"Mornard had been taking public funds and banking them on his own account. I found that he also had been taking the revenue of a special fund for himself and his Belgian associates. It is well known that this man has been a tool of the Russian Government for the last six years. He was decorated by the Czar for his services.

"I am glad that I advised Persia not to make an armed resistance to Russia's demands, because she was helpless, and her people would have been shot down like dogs in the street. It would have been a repetition of the massacre of Tabriz, only far worse."

H. H. Topakyan, the Imperial Persian Consul General, who went down to Quarantine on the revenue cutter accompanied by a fierce-looking dragoman in gold-laced uniform, intervened at this point to say:

"Welcome back, Mr. Shuster. I am glad to see you safe and sound. God bless you!" Then he saluted and departed, followed by his body guard.

Persian Amazons Invaded Parliament.

"Are the Persians brave?" Mr. Shuster was asked.

"Yes, they are brave enough; but what could they do against a great power like Russia, which has 150,000 troops on the Caucasian border ready to march on Teheran in three days?

"Women play a large part in Persian affairs," he went on to say. "In every city and town they have a well-organized society which has its central association in the capital. When the trouble first started with Russia 200 of these resolute women marched into the Medjlis, as the Parliament is called in Persian, armed with pistols and threatened to kill their husbands and brothers and every Persian man they could meet if Persia gave way to Russia.

"The Parliament was betrayed by the Bakhtayi, a warlike tribe from the mountain district in the south of Persia. The Bakhtayi are brave, but mercenary. Fifteen hundred of these tribesmen, acting in the pay of Russia, went to the Parliament and wiped it out of existence. Seven of the chieftains formed an alleged Cabinet and turned the country over to Russia and Great Britain. Every Constitutionalist was taken out and shot. The Legations of Russia and Great Britain now exercise sovereign rights over unhappy Persia and her unfortunate people, who were struggling nobly for their liberty after centuries of oppression by tyrants.

"I do not believe that Americans realize the condition the Persians are in to-day. Russia will object to any form of Constitutional Government for Persia, and Great Britain will do anything Russia wants."

"Why is England so craven before Russia?" Mr. Shuster was asked.

"I answer that question by asking another one. Why is England so craven before Germany? Every business man in London is terrified at the mention of the word 'Germany.' Their knees knock together in the train as they go to their offices in the morning and read the near-war reports in the newspapers."

"Did you have any narrow escapes in Teheran when the Russians were there and the fighting took place in the streets?" was another query put to him.

"No, I did not; but I never left my house for six weeks, and I always went about armed."

Mr. Shuster added that he had never intended or attempted to take command of the two regiments of gendarmerie he organized to protect the Treasury and collect duties. He went there as a civilian to look after the financial affairs of Persia and nothing else. Continuing, Mr. Shuster said:

Russia Tricking England.

"The last year has witnessed three acts of international brigandage, each perpetrated by Christian nations against Mohammedans, and each more shocking to the accepted principles of humanity and justice than the preceding one. Compared with the cynical brutality with which the Persians have been treated, even the Tripolitan outrage pales. The Russian Government had not a single spark of justification in either law, morals, or fact for its barbaric cruelty toward the Persian people, and the British Government must be judged by its acquiescence in the acts of its partner in crime.

"England dealt civilization and progress a foul blow when she set to work to create a strong Russia after the Japanese war. The British people are beginning to realize this now; they will see it still more clearly in the next ten years. In its endeavor to outpoint Germany in the European diplomatic game the British Foreign Office has paid a stiff price for something which never will be delivered—Russian support against Germany.

"The eyes of the British Foreign Secretary have been so glued on Europe for the last few years that he has completely overlooked the British Empire in Asia. One result is that there is no longer a buffer State between Russia and the Indo-Persian frontier. Another is that 72,000,000 Mohammedans in India have so far changed their feelings toward England as to no longer be an offset to Hindoo agitation. Another result is that England has lost caste as the friend and helper of struggling peoples, and this outward manifestation of waning National prestige is being felt among all classes of the British people themselves. British commerce in Persia, of course, suffers immensely. The Manchester merchants can testify on this point, to say nothing of English banking interests.

"For the policy recently pursued by the British Government in Persia there has been not even the sordid excuse of self-profit. It has been neither moral nor successful; and even practical men will admit that in statesmanship every act, every policy, must be either moral or successful.

"From Russia no one who knew her expected much else, although her callousness to the first principles of fairness and decency has surprised even her friends. The reactionary St. Petersburg Cabinet, which is now in full control, has played fast and loose with every Nation except Germany, and with her they have concluded a secret entente behind England's back. Germany will in due course build an extension of the Bagdad Railway into Teheran, and another branch through the Karun Valley to the Persian Gulf—all this being in either the Russian or the neutral sphere of Persia. Russia herself will be on the Persian Gulf in another ten years, for England has shown too plainly that she cannot stop her. Kipling's "bear who walks like a man" will then be a stern reality for the Indian Government.

Persia's Future Visible Now.

"During my stay in London I met a great many members of Parliament, leading journalists, publicists, and business men, and I cannot recall a single one who, when he knew the facts about the part played by his Government in Persia, did not condemn it unsparingly. Incidentally, I was able to show, post mortem as it were, that of the several allegations made against me by Russia and supported by Sir Edward Grey in the British Parliament not a single one was true. They were based on absolutely false statements.

"To-day the so-called Government of Persia is conducted by a few professional politicians, without a shadow of legal authority, who take their orders from the Russian Legation and are kept in power by Russian influence alone. A Belgian, well known to be a mere tool of Russia, has been placed in charge of the finances. The financial question in Persia is the controlling one; what the control of money cannot effect Russia has troops at hand to bring about. She strikes terror by her cruel massacres and executions, and then asks the world to believe that she is only protecting Russian interests. Those interests will never bear the light of public inspection.

"The future of Persia is there now before our eyes. The victim of Russian and British treachery lies bound and gagged, and the world may be sure that, however cunningly cloaked her agents may be, Russia will never allow the control of this vast territory and its twelve millions of people to slip from her hands. She probably will be forced to abate ostensibly some of her cruel measures as a concession to rising public indignation in England, but the public soon forgets, and Russia has learned to bide her time.

Deserved a Better Fate.

"The Americans who went to Persia were from the very beginning forced into a hopeless dilemma. They could either have sold out their employers, the Persian people, and relied on foreign support to keep them in their positions, or they could have loyally fulfilled their pledges to the Government which had trusted them. Whatever the consequences, I believe that my countrymen would not have had us, as Americans, betray the confidence of the Persian people. Had we been allowed to do our work with the prestige which we had gained with the Persian people, we would have organized Persia's finances in three years' time, and have replaced the thousand-year-old methods of assessing and collecting the taxes and disbursing the public moneys with a simple, modern system. The masses of the Persians themselves wanted this, and only a comparatively few corrupt grandees and beneficiaries of the old order of things were opposed to it.

"Russian agents in Persia soon became convinced that we had come there to work and not to play at it; that we looked for our reward to the reputation which would have been acquired by the successful accomplishment of such an important and difficult task. Finding that we could not be brought around to their selfish and cynical viewpoint, they passed the word that the American officials in Persia were to be disposed of at any cost. To do this might require a little perjury, a little assassination, or a little money spent in Persia, but Russia is an adept in the use of all three. She finally sent 8,000 troops to hurry the matter along, and this was her great mistake, for it fixed the attention of the world on what she was doing; but then Russia does not worry much about the world's opinion so long as she gets what she wants. In getting rid of the Americans by force she unwittingly paid them a great compliment, since in Persia, at least, she had not before found it necessary or advisable to employ such heroic measures in dealing with other foreign officials.

"I have had many questions asked me about the capacity of the Persian people. I can only say that I think that the element among them which was fighting for a chance to live and have a decent Government to look up to instead of being the serfs of a wholly heartless and corrupt monster, deserved better of fate than to be forced, as now, either to sink back into serfdom or to be hunted down and murdered as revolutionary dregs. The Constitutionalists in Persia were never given a chance by England and Russia to show what they could really do, and the day that they displayed a dawning capacity for their task and expressed the desire to prove themselves an independent nation their fate was sealed.

Kipling Wrong About the East.

"Kipling has intimated that you cannot hustle the East. I believe that he is wrong. Western men and Western ideas can hustle the East, if the Orientals see that they are being led along lines beneficial to themselves and wholesome in morals. The moral appeal, the race pride appeal, the patriotic appeal, is just as strong in the Orient as in the West. The Orientals are merely not overanxious to be hustled along lines beneficial purely to the Westerner.

"The destruction of Persian nationality is a crime and a great loss to the world. The practical assimilation of Persia by such a nation as Russia is a further menace to Europe and to real civilization. But two things oppose the Russification of all Asia—India and the Chinese Republic. Russia is now at the gates of both."

Mr. Shuster was accompanied by his wife and two little girls, Caroline, 7, and Lite, 5, years old, both of whom were born in Manila. Mrs. Shuster said that she had lived in Persia only eight months, but it seemed like eight years. During the troubles she did not leave the compound (garden) in which their bungalow was situated for eight weeks. "I was not afraid that any harm would happen to me or my children," she said, "but I was afraid for my husband."

Collector Loeb gave instructions that their baggage should be expedited, and Mr. Shuster was enabled to leave for Washington on the noon train. He will return to New York on Sunday night. On Monday he is to speak at a meeting of the Municipal League, and afterward go to the Waldorf-Astoria to speak at the dinner of the Twilight Club.

BRITISH ENVOY TRANSFERRED.

Sir George Barclay to Leave Persia for Roumania—Has American Wife.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Sir George Head Barclay, British Minister to Persia since 1908, has been appointed Minister at Bucharest. Lady Barclay was Miss Beatrice Chapman. She is a daughter of the late Henry G. Chapman of New York.

Sir Walter Beaupré Townley, who has been Minister to Roumania since last year, has been transferred to Teheran.

NEW JOAN OF ARC HOUSE.

Mgr. Edwards Dedicates the Friendly Home for French Girls.

A new Joan of Arc house for French Friendly Girls, at 251 and 253 West Twenty-fourth Street, was dedicated and opened yesterday by Mgr. John Edwards, acting for Cardinal Farley. He was assisted by Father Wucher of St. Vincent de Paul Church and Father Thornton of St. Columba and Fathers Reynaud, McMahan, McAdams, Baron, and Septier. Mass was celebrated by Father Wucher. The institution is one of several that are conducted by this parish of French-speaking Catholics.

Girls stop at the house when out of employment and for vacations. They pay an average of $3.50 a week, and have accommodations of meals and laundry.

ALIENISTS TO REPORT HASLETT UNSOUND

Both Physicians Who Examined Him Expected to Inform Court He Has Senile Dementia.

LORD NOT QUITE SATISFIED

Attorney Who Antedates Ex-Senator Gardner with Power of Attorney Wants Third Alienist Employed.

A report signed by Dr. William Morris Butler of 507 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, will be filed this morning with Judge Fawcett in the Kings County Court in connection with the proceedings brought by Mrs. Eleanor Haslett Samuel of New Dorp, S. I., to have her wealthy and eccentric kinsman, Samuel E. Haslett, declared incompetent and a committees of his person and estate appointed. The report will take the form of an exhaustive sworn statement, based upon two examinations made by Dr. Butler to ascertain the mental condition of the old recluse. A similar report will be submitted by Dr. John E. Wilson of 616 Madison Avenue, Manhattan. Both alienists agree that Mr. Haslett is in an advanced stage of senile dementia.

The copy of Dr. Butler's report was delivered yesterday to Dr. H. B. Minton of 165 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, who is the physician first called into the case by Attorney John B. Lord on Feb. 8.

From officials concerned in the investigation of the case it was learned yesterday that Dr. Minton had acted as witness to the power of attorney obtained by Mr. Lord from Mr. Haslett. This power of attorney is dated only five days earlier than that held by ex-Senator Gardner, who is accused by Mr. Lord of conspiracy with George Decker, a trained nurse.

Dr. Minton refused to say whether or not he had witnessed such a document. He admitted, however, that he had seen it signed by Mr. Haslett. When asked whether or not Mr. Lord had drawn and executed a will for Mr. Haslett a few days prior to the first of the two testaments drawn by ex-Senator Gardner, Dr. Minton replied in the negative. Incidentally he admitted that he had maintained a surveillance over Mr. Haslett.

"I took care to know what documents Mr. Haslett signed," explained Dr. Minton, "and I am certain that Mr. Lord could not have obtained his signature to any instrument without my knowledge. I knew the nature of every paper executed." Dr. Minton would not say why he had maintained such a surveillance over Mr. Haslett's acts. When queried as to the cause of his reticence, he remarked:

"You see, we were forced to institute these unfortunate criminal proceedings in order to regain possession of the house and obtain access to Mr. Haslett, and while they are pending there are some questions which I must refuse to answer."

When an effort was made last night to see Attorney John B. Lord at his home, 135 Joralemon Street, it was learned that he had gone to Philadelphia. From his son, John B. Lord, Jr., however, it was ascertained that Mr. Lord intended to request Judge Fawcett this morning to permit a third alienist to examine Mr. Haslett. Young Lord admitted that his father was loath to have Mr. Haslett declared incompetent.

From Lionel Samuel of New Dorp, S. I., whose wife is the petitioner in the insanity proceedings, it was learned that so far as he was aware none of Haslett's relatives had ever been notified by Lord that he had power of attorney from the Remsen Street hermit. He confirmed the statement of ex-Senator Gardner that the latter had notified Mrs. Samuel of his acts.

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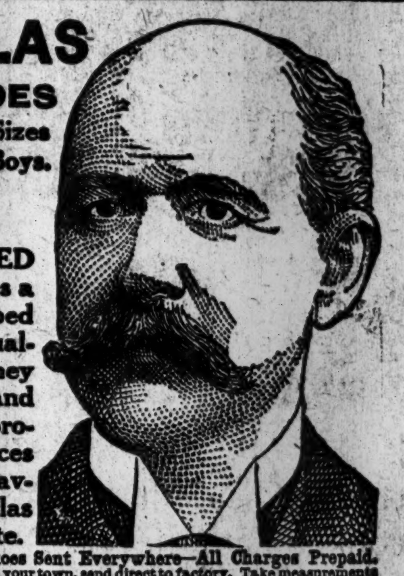

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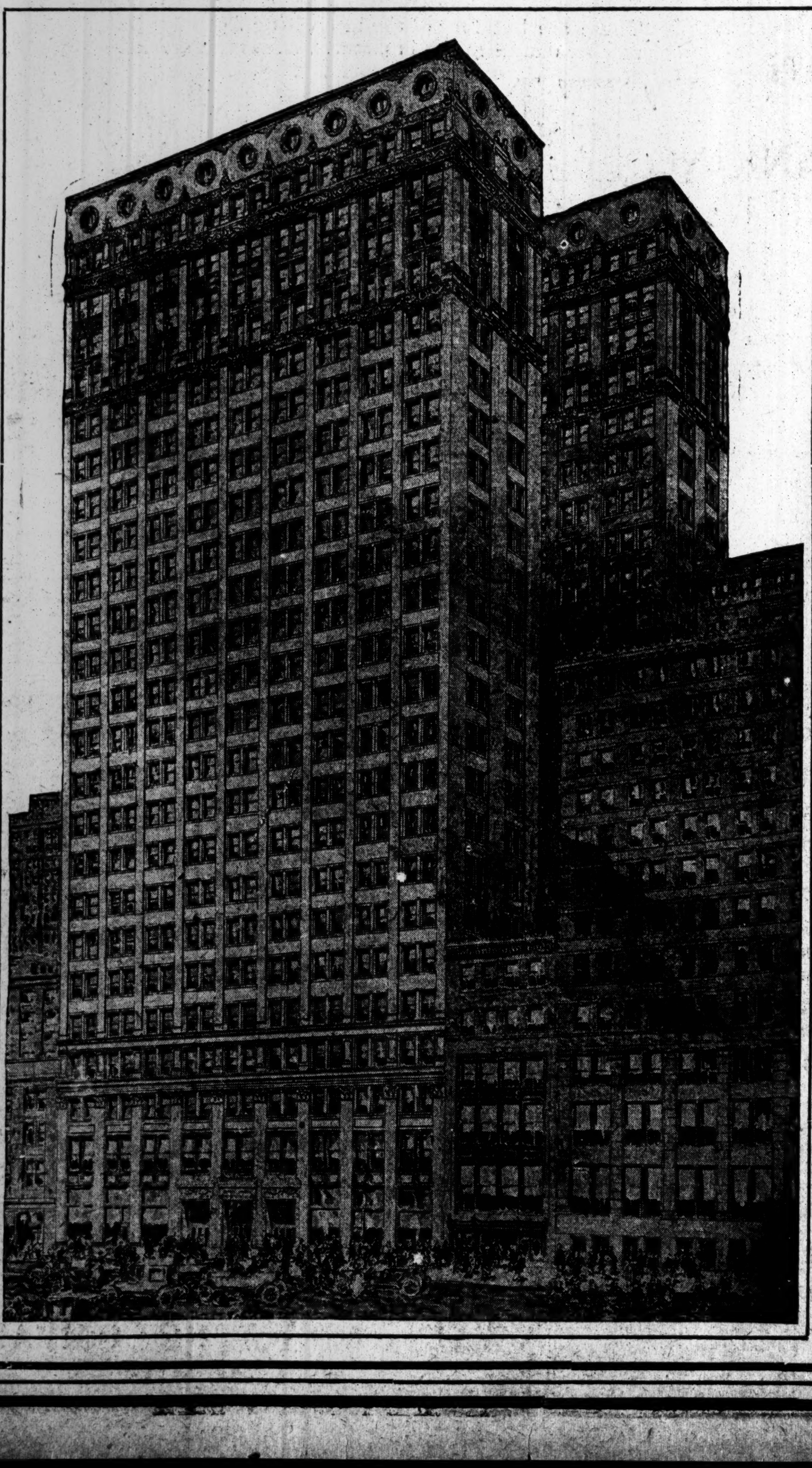

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ROOSEVELT BACK TO STORM BOSTON

Pleased Over the Stir He Made in Columbus and His Friends Say He'll Shake Up the East.

BUSINESS BEGINS AT ONCE

Not a Word to Say on "My Hat in the Ring" Report—Bronx Club Declares for Him.

Back from his flying trip to Columbus, Ohio, and plainly elated at his reception there, Col. Roosevelt began at once yesterday to perfect plans for his invasion of Massachusetts. He leaves to-morrow morning for Boston, and his friends predict that before his return to New York, the following Wednesday or Thursday, the Colonel will liven things up.

Even those who had been most skeptical now admit that the Colonel is in the race to the finish. He did much to dispel whatever doubt there may have existed yesterday when he failed to deny the story of an alleged conversation with W. F. Elrick, a Cleveland politician. Elrick, according to the dispatch, asked the Colonel for a direct answer concerning his position.

"My hat's in the ring. You will have my answer on Monday," the Colonel is said to have replied.

Col. Roosevelt did not either affirm or deny the story, but when a reporter attempted to show it to him as he was hurrying from the train to a taxicab at the Grand Central Station he said that he had heard of the reported interview.

"I tell you I have absolutely nothing to say," he burst out shortly.

It is said the Colonel made the much-discussed statement while he was in the New York Central Station at Cleveland. It was said that he had first seen the report of it in the New York newspapers upon the arrival of his train at Albany yesterday morning and seemed greatly surprised. His supporters, who credit the story, said that it could be taken as an indication that the fight to come before the Chicago convention is to be a real one.

The train on which Col. Roosevelt traveled from Columbus was due at the Grand Central Station at 9:11 in the morning, but it was delayed just three hours by the high wind. No one had come to the station to greet the Colonel, but as he walked to the taxicab stand, surrounded by the reporters, quite a crowd collected.

After barring any further reference to his "hat" Col. Roosevelt consented to talk briefly.

"Bully, I had a first-class time," he replied when asked if he had a good reception. He smiled when some one suggested that his address before the constitutional convention at Columbus had "stirred them up some."

"And it was good sound doctrine, too; good sound doctrine, he added.

The Colonel looked a bit tired after his long trip, but when a question was asked about that he retorted quickly:

"Do I look frail?"

The whole attitude of the Colonel seemed to bear out his confidence in his "staying qualities." His appearance and manner seemed to be that of one ready and anxious for the fray.

The Colonel had planned to pass a quiet day with his family at the home of J. West Roosevelt at 110 East Thirty-first Street, but it is understood that there were few idle moments for him.

This morning Col. Roosevelt will be at The Outlook office, and it is predicted by his friends that things will begin to hum immediately, even though he has not yet come "out in the open" with his reply to the call signed by eight Governors.

The fact that this reply will be made public on Monday just at the time the Colonel is likely to be starting things in Massachusetts has lent an added interest to the coming trip. In fact, the Colonel's plans are not fully known, and his supporters will be greatly disappointed if developments fail to come thick and fast.

In the Bronx the Roosevelt movement has crystallized in the shape of the Business Men's Roosevelt League. Alexander Choffel, a manufacturing jeweler, has sent out several thousand letters asking those who are in sympathy with the Roosevelt boom to send their names to him at his house, 2,441 Morris Avenue.

Said Mr. Choffel:

"The business men of the Bronx are asked to take an active interest in the most important movement that this country has seen in fifty years. As business men, it is our duty to take an interest in the contest for the control of the National Conventions. As Republicans, it is our duty to see that the right man is selected by the Republican Convention, and that the delegates who are supposed to represent us really do.

"It is folly for us to complain of our Government when we neglect to take a proper interest in its operations. It is cowardly to avoid expressing our opinions, when it is our sentiment that is supposed to influence our representatives. The people of the country want Thoedore Roosevelt for President and the business men need him."

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 22.—County Commissioner William F. Eirick, the man who said he obtained the "My-hat-is-in-the-ring" statement from Col. Theodore Roosevelt here Wednesday night, said to-day he was through talking.

"I refuse to make any statement beyond what has been published," he declared.

Late Wednesday night he said that he had gone to Roosevelt in his stateroom. The conversation as Eirick outlined it at the time was as follows: "Colonel, I have a question I want to ask you."

"I know what it is," said Roosevelt, "I'll make a statement on Monday. My hat is in the ring."

UNDERWOOD PREDICTS SPLIT

Democratic Leader Forecasts a Great Taft-Roosevelt Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—That the speech of Col. Roosevelt at the Constitutional Convention means a split in the Republican Party with the Colonel as a candidate for the nomination in opposition to President Taft was the declaration in this city this afternoon of Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, Democratic leader in the House of Representatives. He said:

"I do not care to criticise the position Col. Roosevelt has taken, but in everything he said he showed a direct antithesis to the position occupied by President Taft.

"His speech unquestionably announces him as the candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Progressives of his party. Col. Roosevelt has indicated that he will 'follow his hat,' and when he made such a statement he meant that he would follow it to a finish. The only consequence can be a hard fight for the nomination and a wide split in the Republication Party."

When told that President Alderman of the University of Virginia had said every alumnus of that institution was supporting Gov. Wilson of New Jersey for the Democratic nomination Mr. Underwood smiled.

"I can't quite subscribe to that," he said, "as I am an alumnus of the university myself, and I am not supporting Gov. Wilson."

Congressman Underwood of Alabama, in an address to-night at the annual banquet of the State Society of the Cincinnati, said in part:

"Washington's distinguished common sense and practical turn of mind served him well in the administration of his high office. Few, if any, mere generalities or quixotic schemes for action were suggested by him; but, on the contrary, he seemed to be master of the underlying principles of the business needs of the country as he had been of the plans of his campaigns.

"At a time when so many of us are disposed to put upon the statute books nostrums for relief from our industrial and financial and economic evils, it will be well for us to call to mind the striking contrast between the moderate volume and temperate character of laws enacted during his Presidency and so much of our present-day legislation of the experimental sort, reflecting often merely a view of to-day that is likely to be the heresy of to-morrow.

"There is a great need, too, for us in this day, when constitutional restraint has become irksome to many, never to turn a deaf ear to the stirring appeal of Washington to his people—that the departments into which our Government is constitutionally divided shall be kept with determined hand within their respective boundaries.

"Speaking here, not as a party man, but as a citizen of the Republic, my observation and reflection have shown me how treacherously easy is the transition from centralization of Government—which those of the Republican Party set so much store by and which a good many of us Democrats are inclined to acquiesce in—to a personalization of Government and then to usurpation of Government.

"Washington, in all his career, uttered no greater truth than when he declared that a constitutional Government, under such circumstances, becomes almost, as a matter of course, a despotism. For a long time, fortunately, this was the view of the American people; and when they have departed from it a long and ominous step has been taken, not only in the commission of error, but toward establishing evil precedent.

"We have, at times, been unmindful of the rights of others as we have hurried on to the realization of ambitious plans; and, in our indifference to the demands of good citizenship, we have been guilty of or acquiesced in a course of conduct that has given rise to sullen expressions of an unrest to which we cannot afford to be unconcerned listeners; for unchecked unrest is likely to breed discontent, and discontent, in its turn, disorder."

ROOSEVELT SHIFT IN INDIANA.

New Leader Sought Because of the Small Progress Made.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—A report is current here that Eastern managers of the Roosevelt boom are dissatisfied with the progress of the campaign in Indiana, and have telegraphed to Charles Campbell of Shelbyville offering him the position of manager for this State to succeed E. M. Lee.

It is understood that as "compensation" for giving up the leadership Lee has the promise that he shall be National Committeeman from Indiana if this place is at the disposal of his friends.

JUSTICE ATTACKS RECALL.

Vicious and Subversive of Constitution, Says Arthur S. Tompkins.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 22.—In a stirring address at the annual dinner of the Orange County Bar Association, Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of the Supreme Court took issue with ex-President Theodore Roosevelt on the recall of judicial decisions and declared such a measure would be vicious. The speaker urged all lawyers to exercise their influence against new doctrines. The recall of judicial decisions, he asserted, would destroy the purpose of the Constitution, which was designed for the protection of the minority and the weak. The weak would have no protection, if the majority were permitted to override the decisions of the court.

BALTIMORE CAN HOUSE 20,000

Ready to Accommodate That Many More at June Convention.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The local committee announces that 20.000 visitors to the Democratic National Convention can be cared for in June in addition to those who have made reservation at the large hotels.

The committee undertakes to place this number at the smaller hotels, boarding houses, private residences, and apartment houses, and gives assurance that moderate prices for rooms and meals will prevail.

Chinaman Wins as Lehigh Orator.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 22.—Chimin Chu Fuh, a Chinaman, captured first prize at the junior oratorical contest at Lehigh University to-day. Last June he won the largest cash prize given at Lehigh, the Wilbur Scholarship, valued at $250. Chimin Chu Fuh's subject was "The Present Revolution in China."

HALT STRIKERS' PLAN TO SHIP CHILDREN

Lawrence Police Arrest Parents of Offspring About to be Sent to Bridgeport, Conn.

DISPUTE OVER STRIKE FUND

United Textile Workers' Union Criticises Methods Employed by Industrial Workers of the World.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 22.—Acting upon information furnished by Col. Sweetser, the Lawrence police to-day stopped the deportation of children from the city and arrested the Armenian parents of a number of children who were about to be shipped to Bridgeport, Conn.

The arrests were made at the railroad station, where the parents with six children were awating the arrival of a train for Boston.

When Col. Sweetser was notified that the children were to be sent away, he informed the police, and Sergeant William Spranger and Patrolman Oscar Benoit took the entire party to the station house.

The police and military authorities are determined to stop the further exploitation of the children of the strikers. They state that there is a statute concerning neglected children which will enable them to proceed against those responsible for sending the children away.

The six children who were to be sent away to-day live in the Pleasant Valley section. An agent of the strikers visited the homes in that district yesterday and endeavored to induce families to surrender their children until the strike is over. They were informed that the children would be placed in good homes, with plenty to eat, amusement, and education furnished, and would be returned as soon as the strike was over.

Acting Marshal John J. Sullivan said: "There will be no more children sent from Lawrence until the strikers satisfy the police that we can't prevent them. I will use all the resources of the law to stop the strike leaders making a show of these children on the street to collect money for anybody or any purpose. I shall not hesitate to use all the power necessary to assist me in carrying out this order."

John Golden, General President, and Albert H. Ibbert, General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Textile Workers' Union of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have issued to the trade union organizations a statement as to how aid should be sent to Lawrence, and containing a caustic criticism of the Industrial Workers of the World. The statement says:

> There is only one way in which those desiring to help the hunger-oppressed textile workers of Lawrence can be sure that the money they contribute will be spent properly, and that is by sending all such donations to the joint relief committee in that city of which James R. Menzie is Treasurer.
>
> The sensational appeals being sent out by the so-called Lawrence Strike Committee signed Joseph B. Edard, Secretary, are nothing more than thinly disguised Industrial Workers of the World schemes to round up sufficient coin for the further propagation of their revolutionary theories.
>
> This so-called Lawrence Strike Committee refuses absolutely to show its books, if indeed it dares to keep a book account. So far as giving relief to the families of the poor of that city is concerned the only evidence that can be found is a soup kitchen.
>
> All checks, &c., for the relief of the needy of Lawrence should be made payable to James R. Menzie, Treasurer of Lawrence Central Labor Union and mailed to the Lawrence Joint Relief Committee, Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, Secretary, 184 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.

Only two of the big textile mills of the city were in operation to-day, the others shutting down for the holiday. The pickets of the Industrial Workers of the World were out in force at the usual time, sauntering up and down the business section of the city.

At the Industrial Workers of the World Strike Committee meeting this morning W. D. Haywood criticised the action of Judge J. J. Mahoney in refusing to admit to bail Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti and for holding them for the Grand Jury on charges of being accessories to murder. He announced that he had wired the National Secretary of the Socialist Party to notify all organizers, lyceum lecturers, and locals to hold indignation meetings and adopt resolutions of protest and to send them to Gov. Foss and Judge Mahoney, and to demand an immediate investigation by Congress of conditions here.

ANTIQUE FAIENCES SHOWN.

Also War Souvenirs Originally Belonging to the Marquis de Lafayette.

Two collections are on view, beginning to-day, at the American Art Association. The Kouchakji Freres collection of antique Persian, Greek, Mesopotamian, Rhodrian, Babylonian, and Hispano Mauresque faiences, glass, and other rare objects occupies the lower floor and part of the upper gallery as well. Horace Townsend in his preface points out that about twenty-five years ago our interest in the arts of Persia and Asia Minor was confined almost entirely to rugs and carpets, but that since that time the "sand o'erwhelmed cities of the Persian and Mesopotamian plains have rendered up their treasure-trove, the forgotten for centuries, and the wondrous faiences of the almost mythical times of Haroun-al-Raschid, touched by the finger of time with an added radiance, have been revealed to our appreciative gaze."

He adds:

"It is a gratifying reflection that in the eager strife for the possession of these beautiful objects American collectors have not been backward. It is true that at the sale of the Dana collection, when the first considerable gathering of them made in this country was dispersed, some of the rarest prizes found their way into European hands.

"But this was twelve years ago, and, the true values of such treasures being better understood, it is not likely that to-day the superb Dana vase would be allowed to recross the Atlantic, as it did, to take its place as a chief ornament of the Persian collection in the Museum of the Louvre."

Among other pieces of interest the collection contains a few admirable examples of early Italian majolica, and the large number of good examples of Rakka faience of the ninth century, beautiful in color and interesting and individual in shape, are worthy of especial note.

One or two cases are filled with antique glass in a wonderful state of preservation and mainly of fine iridescence, and the Caucasian faience of the sixteenth century furnishes a group of great decorative beauty. The sale will take place next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoons.

The souvenirs of the American War of Independence originally belonging to the Marquis de Lafayette have much more historical than artistic interest. The associative value is of course extraordinary. The collection includes a monumental vase in silver gilt designed by Fauconnier, aided by the most distinguished French artists of the day. There are four allegorical figures and four bassi-relievi, the latter representing the surrender of Cornwallis, Gen. Lafayette taking the civic oath in 1790, Gen. Lafayette presenting the Duc d'Orleans to the people, and the distribution of the colors to the Paris National Guard on Aug. 29, 1830.

There is a bust of Washington by Pilon, given to Lafayette by the City of Paris in 1781; there are portrait medallions, silhouette portraits of Indian chiefs, some drawings made by Washington's nephew and niece, autograph letters, and other material deeply interesting to collectors of Americana. The sale will take place Thursday afternoon, Feb. 29.

$525 FOR 'THE ENCHANTRESS'

Arthur Wardle's Painting Brings Highest Price at Fischer Sale.

Mrs. Payne Whitney was one of the buyers at the Fischer sale at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, paying $65 for a gold muff chain. A sun dial and compass combined was one of the interesting things sold, bringing $80. "The Enchantress," by Arthur Wardle, a contemporary English painter, was one of the most important sales of the evening, going to R. B. Smith for $525. It is a picture which was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1901. It shows a woman with flowing dark locks and heliotrope drapery in a field of fleur de lis playing with a leopard, which is lying, cat-like, upon its back, while two others are looking on.

The "Portrait of a Young Girl," the Greuze school, went to D. H. Bacon for $210; "Hester Before Herod," by Paolo Veronese, went to W. Eyre for $140, and Fritz Thaulow's "Montroy sur Mer" and "The Silver Sea," by William Shackleton, each brought $350.

The returns for the day were $5,603. The sale continues to-day.

Llama Born in Park Zoo.

A baby llama was added to the menagerie of Central Park at daybreak yesterday morning, and immediately after its birth the woolly haired Peruvian infant ruminant was named Martha Washington, in honor of Washington's Birthday. This is the second llama to be born in the Park, and every possible precaution will be taken to see that it is not overfondled by the apparently delighted parents.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

A New Rhapsody by Enesco Played—Miss Farrar Soloist.

Mr. Fiedler and the Boston Symphony Orchestra played last evening a programme made up, with one exception, of familiar things, in a manner that they have made happily familiar to their New York public. The exception was a Roumanian Rhapsody by Georges Enesco, the young Roumanian composer, whose symphony and orchestral suite have made him known here as a composer of originality with something individual to express. His Rhapsody is of much less consequence as a musical composition than the symphony, or even the suite. It is unpretentious, being little more than a succession of lively and characteristic folk tunes of Roumania, with little or no attempt at development. These are good tunes, and Enesco has presented them in a brilliant and taking instrumental guise, and in accomplishing this he has apparently done all that he attempted to do.

The overture to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," played with immense vivacity and crispness, and at a very rapid tempo, began the concert. The symphony was Beethoven's fourth, and of this the performance was highly finished and very effective; more than effective, because it gave much the inner spirit of the work. Richard Strauss's tone poem "Tod und Verklärung" was also played. Mr. Fiedler gave a highly elaborated performance of it that laid bare the structure of the work and the phases of emotion the composer sought to express in it.

Miss Geraldine Farrar was the soloist. She sang Elisabeth's prayer from the last act of "Tannhäuser" in a fashion that won her much applause from the audience; and then songs with piano accompaniment by Schumann, Sinding, and Grieg. These songs were sung with more charm and interest than the excerpt from "Tannhäuser" and were also received with many demonstrations of approval. Yet there might be some who would find them out of place in an orchestral concert.

GREAT AUDIENCE SEES 'AIDA.'

Many Are Turned Away—Caruso and Miss Destinn in Cast.

A line started forming in front of the box office window at the Metropolitan Opera House shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday, which gradually increased in length until at 6 it extended beyond Thirty-ninth Street. This line was composed of people who wished to buy standing room for the performance of "Aida" in the evening.

The audience for that performance was one of the record ones of the season. Every seat was taken and as much standing room as possible was sold. Many were turned away. The cast of Verdi's opera included Miss Destinn, Miss Matzenauer, Mme. Sparkes, and Messrs. Caruso, Gilly, Rossi, and Bada. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

MUSIC NOTES.

Miss Kitty Cheatham is to appear at a concert at the Waldorf-Astoria next Thursday afternoon given by King Edward VII. State Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire. The proceeds are to be used toward the establishment of a home for the aged of British birth.

Mrs. Namara-Toye, soprano, and Luba d'Alexandrowsky, pianist, are to appear with the New York Mozart Society at its concert, Saturday afternoon, March 2, at the Hotel Astor.

Mme. Carmen-Melis has been engaged to sing the role of Minnie with Mr. Caruso at the Paris performances next May of "The Girl of the Golden West." Mme. Carmen-Melis was the first to sing the part in Boston.

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DRAGON RIDDEN

CHINA

Russia's dragon is tyranny; China's, superstition. Each is the subject of an article, the intrinsic interest of which is unusual.

RUSSIA

"Pictures in a Chinese Temple," by Thornton Oakley, emphasizes that side of Chinese life which is picturesque rather than progressive. But Harriet Monroe's description of "The Education of Chinese Children" shows how the picturesque is giving way to ideas and ideals from the western world. Her description of the ancient methods is all the more timely because those methods are slowly disappearing. Naturally a Chinese mother graduated from Bryn Mawr has ideas against compressing either feet or heads.

George Kennan, to whom we already owe so much of what we know about Russia, tells of the workings of the "mouse-trap," one of the methods by which the police try to throttle the enemies of the government. Kennan quotes Dumas for his description of a device not unknown outside Russia; but only so great an authority on Russian affairs as George Kennan can adequately describe the modern "mouse-trap" of that country.

In January, The Century gave the first pictures of the superb Lincoln Memorial proposed for Washington. In this number appears the first published views of Daniel Chester French's inspiring statue of Lincoln. Such features emphasize the leadership of The Century in the field of art.

These are but four of the interesting features of a number unusually rich in pictures, stories and articles.

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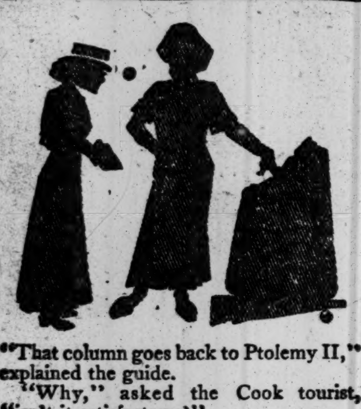

"That column goes back to Ptolemy II," explained the guide.
"Why," asked the Cook tourist, "isn't it satisfactory?"

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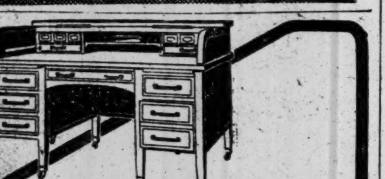

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WASHINGTON PARADE UPSET BY THE GALE

Salvation Army Object Lessons and Banner Bearers Bowled Over by the Wind.

VETERAN FIREMEN MARCH

Knights of Columbus at Memorial Services in St. Patrick's—Many Celebrations Throughout City.

The 180th anniversary of Washington's Birthday was celebrated yesterday with processions, flag-raisings, memorial services and public dinners in every part of the city.

The most picturesque of the processions was that of the 200 white-haired old Volunteer Firemen and members of the Exempt Firemen's Association, all that remain of the 3,700 volunteer fire fighters who were mustered out of service when the present Fire Department was organized in 1865.

So many of the 200 veterans have become enfeebled with age that for the first time in the history of their organization they could not drag their antiquated hand fire engine through the streets themselves but had to have it drawn by horses. The paraders left Jefferson Market, the headquarters of the Exempt Firemen's Association, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and marched up to Union Square, where they were reviewed by Police Commissioner Waldo. They were led by Peter J. Hickey, who was foreman of Company 39 of the old volunteer department.

A representative of the volunteers and of the Exempt Firemen's Association placed wreaths on the statue of Washington in Union Square. Then they marched up to Fifty-ninth Street by way of Seventh Avenue and disbanded.

Among the marchers were eighty-year-old James F. Wenman, who was a fire chief of the old volunteers and is now Vice President of the Exempt Firemen's Association; John Monks, President of the association; James Y. Watkins, Treasurer of its benevolent fund; John Mulligan, President of its board of trustees; eighty-seven-year-old Ely Bates, an old volunteer fire chief; Jacob Burge, a member of Volunteer Company 26, who later organized the Jersey City Fire Department; John McManus, who after the volunteer department was disbanded went to Hartford, Conn., and became chief of the fire department there and Simon Steiner, who belonged to Company 14, the headquarters of which were behind St. Paul's Church.

Three thousand members of the Knights of Columbus gathered in St. Patrick's Cathedral for memorial services. Having marched from their fifty-three council headquarters throughout the city, they were met at the Cathedral entrances by William P. Larkin, Chairman of the New York Chapter; the Rev. Francis J. Sullivan, chaplain of the chapter, and Thomas J. Dunn, Chairman of the memorial services. Mgr. James N. Connolly and other prominent clergy celebrated a memorial mass, and Cardinal Farley gave the benediction. An address also was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bernard Vaughan, the English Jesuit. Father Vaughan urged the Knights to "show the world that a good Catholic is also a good citizen."

Fifty sick and convalescent children, present or former patients of the East Side Clinic for Children at 246 East Eighty-third Street, were the guests of Dr. Adelaide McConnell of the clinic at a dinner and entertainment in Turn Hall in the afternoon.

The 1,700 boys in the New York Catholic Protectory in the Bronx celebrated Washington's Birthday with a morning entertainment and a reception. There was a band concert and drill, and the rendering of a sketch, entitled "Hamlet's Ghost."

Controller Prendergast was the principal speaker at the exercises at the old Jumel mansion at 260th Street and Colonial Parkway. The exercises were held under the auspices of the Washington Headquarters Association. Park Commissioner Stover presided, and many members of the Daughters of the American Revolution were present. In his speech Controller Prendergast declared that the proposing of new policies does not necessarily mean a departure from the faith of one's fathers.

"Washington encountered no trouble regarding inter-State commerce, for in his days railroads were not a factor," said Controller Prendergast. "He did not have to wrestle with problems arising from labor or employers' liability. There are many problems confronting us to-day which were unheard of when Washington was Chief Executive of this Nation. The important question to-day is shall we recognize these problems and give them twentieth century treatment?"

Mrs. William R. Stewart, President of the Washington Headquarters Association; William H. Shelton, curator of the Headquarters building, and Reginald Pelham Bolton also spoke. William Lanier Washington, a lineal descendant of George Washington, sat on the platform.

STRAUS PRAISES ROOSEVELT.

He Says No President So Well Understood the Problems of Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—Oscar S. Straus, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, in an address at Brown University this morning declared that none of the Presidents of this country had been as well instructed as to the problems current with their administrations as was Theodore Roosevelt.

"Our country has passed through two distinct stages in its development," he said. "They were political. First, its National construction period under the fathers; then that of civil rights, or the preservative period; and now we are in the third stage, the period of social justice.

"Washington and Lincoln, the leaders of the first two periods have passed into history. The third period is in the process of development. The struggle for social justice is making itself felt in all enlightened lands. It cannot be ignored, nor can it be suppressed. With human foresight and statesmanly wisdom, it can be guided. The disturbing strivings of one age, when wisely directed, become often the constructive and preservative forces of the ages that follow.

"None of our Presidents has possessed in an equal degree a mind so enriched with a historian's knowledge of the past, combined with a statesman's foresight, as Theodore Roosevelt. His measures have all been conceived under the guidance and inspiration of this dual equipment of retrospective knowledge of National growth and retrospective insight into National tendencies. America places human rights above property, the man above the dollar."

FOR OKLAHOMA DELEGATES.

Convention Fight Waging Between Clark, Wilson, and Harmon Men.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, Feb. 22.—With the prospect that the session will last until morning the Democratic State Convention to-night is trying to select delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore. Efforts to compromise upon a split delegation have so far failed, and with 190 delegates uninstructed the fight between Wilson, Clark, and Harmon supporters is being stubbornly waged.

Wilson supporters won in the first skirmish this afternoon. The test came in deciding the method of selecting committees. Adherents of Clark and Harmon suggested the representation be by counties, while the Wilson men demanded representation by judicial districts. The motion came first from the Clark forces, but quickly leaders of the Wilson faction offered a substitute, in turn followed by a motion by a Clark man to table the substitute. The first ballot was announced as a victory to the Clark contingent, 383 to 323, but the vote was challenged and a special ballot showed an even vote, 293½ for each. By a yea and nay vote it was decided that a tie vote does not table a motion, and in selecting the committee the Wilson plan prevailed.

Judge Thomas Doyle of the Criminal Court of Appeals, an avowed Harmon man, was selected as Temporary Chairman of the convention by the State Central Committee, and his selection was unanimously approved by the convention.

While uninstructed delegates hold the balance of power, yet 192 delegates have been instructed for Clark and 170 for Wilson. The convention is the final test of strength between Clark and Wilson in Oklahoma. If it results in a deadlock, it is presumed that a divided delegation may be determined upon. Under this plan the vote of Oklahoma in the Baltimore Convention would be divided between Clark and Gov. Wilson until it appeared that either one of them had an advantage in the balloting. Then the strength of the entire delegation would be thrown to the winning candidate.

To Dine President Hibben To-night.

The graduate council of Princeton University will give a dinner to-night to President Hibben of the university. The dinner will be held at the Waldorf, and will probably be one of the largest dinners ever given by Princeton men. The speakers, in addition to President Hibben, will include John H. Finley, President of the City College; Job E. Hedges, and Dr. Francis S. Patton, ex-President of Princeton.

Opposes More Time for Hudson Bridge

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—State Senator Martin Saxe of New York appeared before the Senate Commerce Commission to-day and opposed Senator O'Gorman's bill to extend the time for the North River Bridge Company to finish a bridge from New York to New Jersey.

NURSE SAVES SUBWAY GUARD

Modest Young Woman Chances to be on Train When He Severed an Artery.

A trained nurse, who refused to give her name, happened to be in a Subway train of the Lenox Avenue branch early yesterday morning, when Michael Donald, a guard on the train, thrust his arm through a glass car door, severing an artery. The nurse improvised a tourniquet and when the train reached 135th Street took Donald to the Harlem Hospital, where the surgeons said that his life was probably saved by the prompt and effective action of the young woman.

The train had left Ninety-sixth Street station a few minutes after 1 o'clock. The tracks between Ninety-sixth Street and 110th Street are being repaired and when half way between the two stations the train came to a sudden stop, throwing Donald forward. He put up his hands to save himself and one of his arms went through the glass.

Women in the car screamed as Donald fell back on a seat. The young nurse hurried to the guard's side and with the assistance of several men, got his coat off and his sleeves rolled up.

Then the young woman called for a stick and a piece of cord. One of the guards brought the cord and a passenger in the car broke a heavy cane he was carrying and gave one end of it to the nurse. She bound up the arm and in a few minutes the flow of blood had ceased.

The young woman accompanied Donald with another guard to the Harlem Hospital, and then she disappeared.

REBELS MOVE ON CHIHUAHUA.

Followers of Gomez Are Gathering in Force at Palmas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 22.—Emilio Vasquez Gomez to-day received a telegram dated Columbus, N. M., and signed by Col. Demetrio Ponce of the Vasquista Army, saying that rebel forces, numbering 1,700, with four pieces of artillery, are advancing on Chihuahua City under Gen. Emilio P. Campau.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Feb. 22.—At least 1,400 men are armed and mounted south of here in the Galena district, of which Casas Grandes is the governmental seat, all avowed Vasquistas and declaring themselves in open opposition to the present Mexican government.

The Vasquistas hold Palomas, opposite here and are importing arms and ammunition. Several thousand rounds of ammunition were taken over the line yesterday and a big shipment reached here to-day from El Paso.

United States troops are aware that the last shipment arrived and may detain it, but have no orders to interfere with anything imported into Mexico through a regular customs port, such as Palomas.

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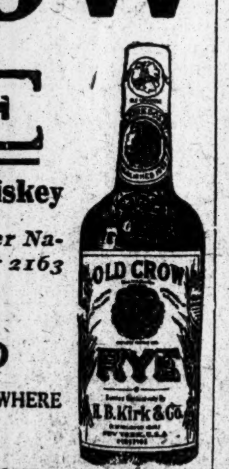

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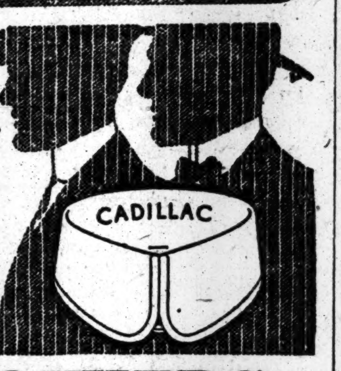

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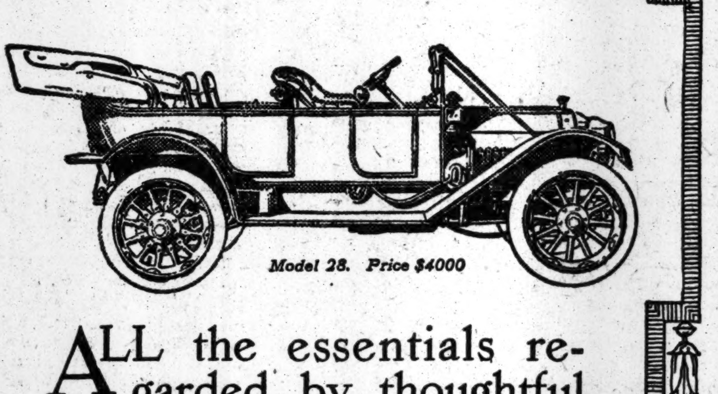

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1912.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS.

The message of the President transmitting to Congress the annual report of the Postmaster General reviews changes, accomplished and advised, which affect directly or indirectly whoever buys postage stamps. Announcement is made of the arrangements for the extension of the postal savings bank facilities to 40,000 fourth-class offices in addition to the 7,500 Presidential offices now operating these aids to thrift. The President and the Postmaster General agree in advising the adoption of a parcels post. This has been included in the Post Office Appropriation bill to be reported next week. On the other hand, two proposals are negatived. The commission on second-class rates disapproves the extension of the "free-in-county" privilege which the Postmaster General suggested, and the President expresses his disapproval of the Governmental operation of telegraphs. This is the suggestion which the Postmaster General announced some time ago that he "would submit to Congress." He submitted it to the President first, of course, and it reaches Congress in a hobble skirt.

The President declares that he prefers the regulation of rates as a better function of government, and that he objects "thus greatly to increase the body of public servants." This is a strong position, but there are other considerations to the same effect. The telegraph service is not of universal use, like the mails. It is right, therefore, that those who use the telegraphs should support them. It is a perversion of government to furnish facilities to some at the expense of others, and that is the effect of all the precedents cited in support of an idea more paternal than American. The most conspicuous example is that of England, where the aggregated deficits through a series of years are about $175,000,000, although the undertaking is charged with interest on less than one-third of the capital sunk. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has said that the business could be made economically solvent by raising the rates, but there's the rub. How can rates be raised by votes? On the other hand, wages can be raised by votes, and the Government is in terror of the votes controlled by the Post Office employés. It would be impracticable in this country to administer the telegraphs without the telephones. Together they would require, say, two billions or more, as estimated by experts. A deficit on the British precedents on this larger scale would not be unworthy attention, even in a billion-dollar country.

These considerations are heightened by the difficulties confronted by the Commission which has considered second-class rates in attempting to find the cost of the service. It may be doubted that anybody could have attacked the problem more zealously or intelligently, but the Commission finds that the data are not available for precision. According to its best judgment, the third and fourth class rates earn a small profit, and the letter, or first-class rate, earns a revenue one and one-half times the cost of service. The second-class matter constitutes 65 per cent. of the mails, and earns 5 per cent. of the revenue. The President agrees with the Commission that these facts warrant an increase of rate, but the increase advised is less than originally contemplated. The present one-cent rate is to be doubled instead of quadrupled. It is evident that the newspapers and magazines must bear the additional cost themselves, since it is not transferable to subscribers. On the other hand, it is an equitable and universal burden. These classes of publications are neither asking nor are entitled to ask a subsidy for the business, nor is it just that the cost of carriage should be borne by the profitable portions of the mails. The increased rates will be a charge against profits and the businesses will not be conducted unless there are profits to bear the rates which it is fair to charge.

It is worth remarking that on an aggregate of receipts of $237,869,000 there remains a profit of $219,118. It is not an unprecedented occurrence, but it is a happy contrast with the deficit of $17,479,770 in 1909. As there has been a gain of thirty millions in revenue, the deficit has been earned by good business and good management rather than by starving the accommodations. In fact, the facilities have been largely increased, and even larger plans are under way. This is as the people would have it. They do not care to have the Post Office run for profit, and like to have their accommodations increased as the earnings justify.

MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

A reader of THE TIMES writes to ask if there is to be a special demonstration in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the combat in Hampton Roads of the Merrimac and the Monitor March 9. Probably there will be no such celebration. It would be better for the whole country, if not to forget the cruel war of brother against brother, at least to shun recalling its events needlessly. The encounter of the Merrimac and the Monitor is scarcely worth celebrating with speeches and shouts of joy half a century afterward. It served to prove to the whole world the efficacy of armored fighting ships. It put an end to the building of wooden men of war.

A wooden frigate had been converted for the Confederates into an ironclad ram and renamed the Merrimac. ERICSSON designed and built for the Federals his famous single-turreted Monitor. The Merrimac March 8, 1862, sank the United States frigate Cumberland at Hampton Roads, and so badly damaged the Congress as to compel her surrender. Next morning the Merrimac returned to conquer the Minnesota and was met by the "cheese box on a raft." For the first time in naval warfare two ironclads met in combat. When the fight was over the Monitor's gun was useless, and her Captain, WORDEN, was badly injured.

The commander of the Merrimac did not know that, and was glad to get away from such an annoying opponent, though his ship had not been injured and none of her crew was hurt. The Merrimac had been grounded in trying to approach the Monitor in shallow water. The victory rested with the Ericsson boat and the Union. Its moral influence in the North was tremendous. But, after all, the South was first to get an ironclad in action, and there is nothing to be gained to-day in celebrating anniversaries of civil war battles on one side or the other.

RAILWAYS AND INJURIES.

The President strongly urges the bill for compensation by inter-State railways for injuries to their employés which we recently summarized. He makes short work of the chief objections, on legal grounds, made to the bill. His opinion that Congress has jurisdiction, that due process of law is not denied and that the right of trial by jury is sufficiently provided for, will carry weight with Congress.

The most important matter involved in the bill is the central and controlling principle that compensation for accidental injuries to employés must be regarded as a part of the regular cost of carrying on business and be provided for under the regulation of the Federal Government. This principle is recognized and applied in the Sutherland Committee's bill. It is strongly approved by the President. It has been accepted by a considerable portion of the business community generally, and there is reason to expect that it will be made the basis of legislation in Congress and in the several States. Properly guarded it has much to recommend it. There are, however, limits to the justice of its application. Under it the old common law defense of contributory negligence is, if not wholly done away with, reduced to a point where it avails little. In the bill which the President urges the negligence of the employé must be "willful" in order to bar him from compensation.

Now "willful" negligence is not easy to define, and in practice would be far from easy to prove. That workmen are often very negligent, that they are sometimes inexcusably so, and that their inexcusable negligence is the cause of great loss of property, serious injury, and even of destruction of life, is well known. Generally the damage done involves many besides themselves. To what extent the new style of law will relieve them from responsibility in such cases, or even secure to them compensation for injury to themselves, practically avoidable, can be ascertained only when the law is put in operation. But it is a matter that should very carefully be considered and possible mischief be guarded against. If it be found that employers are left in effect helpless against such misconduct under the law, they will be forced to resort to much more rigid discipline than is now common. No corporation can fairly be called upon to retain on its payroll men who recklessly imperil their own and others' lives and the property of their employers. And the latter will be justified in making and enforcing very strict rules designed to check and severely punish the earliest indications of a tendency toward this kind of recklessness. It is claimed for the new rule that it will make employers more careful in guarding against accident, and in some degree the claim is reasonable, but if the law stimulates the carelessness of the employés this advantage will be more than offset.

The President calls attention to one probable effect of the law which would unquestionably be good. It would tend to lessen litigation. At present some employers fight all claims for damage, and sometimes succeed in defeating them by sheer force of cost and delay. The insurance companies which undertake, for proper compensation, to indemnify employers against claims for damage sometimes are far more harsh in this direction than the employers themselves would be willing to be. On the other hand, there is an extensive brand of lawyers—the "ambulance-chasers" of our large cities, who push their clients' cases in a manner quite as unscrupulous as any of the employers or insurance men. So that it is literally true that the courts are jammed with such cases to the serious injury of other litigants, causing delay that in effect is a substantial denial of justice. It is extremely desirable to do away with this nuisance, and so far as the railways are concerned the bill just introduced in the Senate will tend to do it.

CRIMINAL CHAUFFEURS AND THE POLICE.

If the police have the criminal records of 200 taxicab chauffeurs now employed in New York City, prompt action should be taken to rid the service of these men. It seems, however, that authentic evidence on this point is lacking. The criminal chauffeurs, or some of them, are said to be strikebreakers brought to town when the union taxicab men refused to work. Our remembrance is clear that many of the strikers were criminals of a dangerous type. Men who tried to drive the cabs they had abandoned were ruthlessly beaten. There were real heroes among the strikebreakers.

Unless the police knowledge of the bad characters of certain chauffeurs is strong and authentic enough to enable them to run down the rascals who have been committing robberies and crimes of violence with the aid of motor cars, it is valueless. It is surmise, not knowledge. The fact remains that the public mind is greatly disturbed by the failure of the police to identify and arrest the perpetrators of the Church Street robbery and other recent crimes.

PERRIER ON MARS.

The field of Martian discovery and speculation has now been invaded by a French botanist named PERRIER. It would be difficult for him to explain what he is doing in Prof. PERCIVAL LOWELL's private gallery. What does a botanist know about planets? M. PERRIER weakly remarks that there are trees and flowers on Mars. What of that? Are the geologists to have a voice in deciding whether or not Mars is inhabited because there are rocks on the planet? Is the United States Steel Corporation to dispute Prof. LOWELL's right of possession merely because there may be iron ore of good quality in Martian hills?

M. PERRIER has decided that Mars must be inhabited by creatures who, according to his description, would be very much like the goops of Mr. GELETT BURGESS, if they did not more nearly resemble PALMER COX's brownies. They are from ten to twelve feet high. One of Prof. LOWELL's predecessors in Martian investigation, M. CAMILLE FLAMMARION, once peopled the planet to his own satisfaction with delicately formed, morally reprehensible persons, four feet high, and of a light blue tint. Naturally he now discards M. PERRIER's description of the Martians. The intelligent mind discards both their theories. We are all willing to wait for Prof. LOWELL's first authentic photograph of a real Martian digging a canal.

THE FUR-SEAL SLAUGHTERERS.

Elsewhere in this issue is printed a letter from Dr. F. A. LUCAS of the United States Fur-Seal Advisory Board in which he asks THE TIMES specific questions with respect to the slaughter of "bachelor" seals in Alaska. Our authority for the statement that seals cannot be treated like domestic animals is Mr. HENRY W. ELLIOTT, who, we dare say, knows more about this species of animals than any other naturalist. Mr. ELLIOTT says that the fur-seal in its habitat cannot be fed, tended, or reared by man, and the only influence that can be exerted upon it by man is with a gun or a killing club. It cannot be kept in captivity. The killers select the best of the "bachelors," they leave the worst. In the case of domestic animals the worst and weakest are killed, the best are left to perpetuate the species.

Dr. LUCAS should bear in mind that, although herds may steadily increase while the land killing of "bachelors" proceeds, it is only when these are three-year-olds, and when there is an abundant stock of them. Fish Commissioner BOWERS and Agent LEMBKEY seem to believe it proper to kill yearlings; they are charged with killing 8,004 in 1910 of both sexes, and the record of the London sale shows that none of these exceeded 34 inches in length. The official census of seals in the Pribilof Islands, made by Mr. GEORGE A. CLARK in 1909, and just published from Representative ROTHERMEL's committee, on Page 854, says:

> The quota for 1910 must come exclusively from the yearlings of this season unless, indeed, there are animals of killable age to appear on the hauling grounds next year which did not visit them this * * *
>
> The work of killing should be limited to the animals of three years and over yielding suitable skins. These give skins averaging six to eight pounds.

Has Dr. LUCAS proof which he can cite that the Japanese seal herd has "recovered?" The figures in our possession show that this herd now contains less than 10,000 seals, all told. As for the seals on the Russian islands, the Russian agents reported a killing of 22,000 of small size in 1905, only 8,400 in 1907, none in 1908, none in 1909, and in 1910 3,300 yearlings.

As for Dr. LUCAS's final question, the annual American killing of 12,000 male seals since 1907 has been a process of steady extermination. The record shows that there have been since that date no male seals of killable age on the islands. Dr. LUCAS should not commit the error of supposing that only those who visited the fur-seal islands know anything about seals. Apparently some of those who have been there have not been proof against the glozing words and adroit conduct of the commercial agents who seek the absolute slaughter of an important animal species. Chairman SULZER's committee has recognized the need of a closed season. The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs will, we think, recommend a fifteen years' rest for the decimated herd.

COMMISSIONER WALDO.

Whenever a Police Commissioner is appointed, interest centres at once on the question of his resignation or dismissal. When will he go? Cannot some reason be found, or alleged, that will persuade the Mayor to get rid of him?

What is the Police Commissionership, anyway? Something superfluous, uncalled for, unwelcome, intrusive? One might think so, in considering the experience and treatment of its successive incumbents. The rumors of their going are heard, a fresh batch of them, every three months. It is not really because of the recent daring taxicab robberies that Mr. WALDO is said to have decided to give up his job, or that the Mayor is said to have decided to relieve him of it. It is because the police administration is approaching the close of the first quarter in 1912.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Meteorology Nobly Vindicated.

Thanks to good luck which may or may not have the well-earned reward of our lofty civic virtues, when the great storm which has been passing over the country from the southwest to the northeast reached this city Wednesday noon we were a few miles below the line dividing its snow from its rain. Thus did New York escape what might easily have been a repetition of its ever-memorable blizzard. As it was, the experience proved to be sufficiently exciting, for not only does the force of the wind when at its highest seem to have surpassed all records, but its duration at little less than the extreme velocity was prolonged beyond precedent.

That the effects of the storm here were not more disastrous—that they were confined to the destruction of an occasional window, and of a few big signs each more or less wearisome and offensive to the æsthetic eye—speaks well for the solidity of metropolitan architecture. The tall buildings all stood without measurable tremors more wind pressure than anybody had foreseen that they would ever be called upon to resist, and even in the suburban towns the damage does not seem to have been very serious. As usual, overhead telegraph wires went down in great numbers, but neither for the city people nor for the commuters was there anything like as much disturbance of the means of transportation as has followed many much smaller disturbances.

For this was a really great storm, a fact that will be better appreciated, probably, when reports from the sea begin to come in.

Much comment as this giant among gales is receiving, strangely few people have anything to say about the timely warning we had of its approach and the exactness with which its course was predicted. It was early on Tuesday that the Weather Bureau notified the East of what was coming, and Wednesday morning, though then ordinary students of "signs" could see nothing indicative of conditions worse than "unsettled," the official prophets told us precisely where the cyclone was and what it was going to do. The triumph was, indeed, a simple and easy one, resting entirely on reports from the West and South, and the storm suffered none of the deflections and disturbances from other storms that so often occur, but the prediction was a very pretty piece of work, nevertheless, and it ought to make people hesitate, just a little, before repeating hereafter that stupid psittcism—"the Weather Bureau is always wrong."

Of course it is not always, or even often, wrong, and the only basis for the prevailing distrust is that its occasional failures—or seeming failures—are remembered and resented, while its innumerable successes are ignored or forgotten.

Our First Subway Recalled.

As if the subway situation were not already complicated enough and difficult enough, there is now presented for solution by the Public Service Commission, the Board of Estimate—and the taxpayer—a new problem that may not be either as absurd or as easy as it looks at first sight. It comes in the shape of a warning that there already exists under lower Broadway a piece of tunnel which, though short and small, is or may with colorable excuse be called the property of a corporation still alive enough to try to get as much as it can for such rights as it can prove.

That old tunnel runs from Park Place to Walker Street. It was built in 1869 under a franchise granted originally for "the transmission of letters, packages, and merchandise by means of pneumatic tubes." In 1873 this franchise was amended to permit the transportation of passengers from the Battery up Broadway to Central Park and up Madison Avenue to the Harlem River. This, too, was to be done pneumatically, and, perhaps as a guarantee of good faith, the company did really put a car in the little section of subway it dug, and did really carry a few passengers the length of its line by pumping the air away from in front of the one vehicle which was the beginning and the end of its investment in rolling stock.

That car, The Scientific American says, is still in the long-sealed tunnel, and, according to the same authority, the tunnel itself was not only excavated by means of a hydraulic shield, much like those now in use, but the work was done without any interference with surface traffic. Fears for the safety of adjoining buildings, combined with lack of money and doubts as to the practicability of any motors then available for underground traction, brought operations to a close. The tunnel was soon so nearly forgotten that it has since been "discovered" about once in every ten years by some writer of special articles on "old New York."

It still, however, has an owner, of what substantiality remains to be seen, in the shape of the New York Parcel Despatch Company, and Eugene W. Austin, its President, has solemnly warned the Public Service Commission that trespassers will be prosecuted. The Commissioners profess a lofty indifference to the threats of a company which, if not dead, has been sleeping for forty years, but no longer ago than 1889 the Court of Appeals, in denying the constitutionality of the passenger franchise, did affirm the legality of that to carry packages, so there may be trouble, delay, and expense ahead.

And Now It's Arsenic We're Getting.

A circular just issued by the Department of Agriculture conveys the variously interesting information that confectioners use shellac—some of them several barrels a month each—for the purpose of giving to certain kinds of candy an attractive gloss or finish.

Now, shellac is a resinous substance, exuded from an East Indian scale insect, a near relative of the miserable little beasts, degenerate and parasitic, that have worked such havoc to our fruit trees in recent years, and while it makes excellent varnish, the thought of it as an addition to sweetmeats is not exactly appetizing. The harmlessness of pure shellac, however, is not denied, but, as it happens, all except the very best and most expensive shellac is adulterated, the departmental experts say, with "orpiment," which is sulphide of arsenic, a substance highly poisonous in any except the minutest doses and not a good thing for general consumption in any quantities.

The unscrupulous Orientals—so different from their Western cousins!—put sulphide of arsenic in the poorer grades of shellac to give them the opaqueness and the yellow color that are characteristic of the better qualities. The candies most often covered with the arsenically treated shellac, it seems, are "penny goods" and those most often bought and eaten by children, such as fudge of various kinds, peanut bars, sugar-coated peanuts, chocolate cigars, and the like. Of course children are precisely those whom the poison is most likely to injure, and some of the wares they buy contain it to the extent of 1.5 per cent.

Not only confectioners use shellac. In many breweries, this circular says, the beer is in varnished containers from the time it leaves the brew kettle till it is drawn "from the wood" into the consumer's glass, and every analysis of shellac from breweries has shown the presence of arsenic.

The departmental conclusion is that the addition of orpiment to shellac is wholly unjustifiable—a fraud on the buyer of varnish for any purpose and a cause of the unwitting distribution of poison in foods and drinks.

ANCESTRY OF LINCOLN.

Makes Query About Earliest American Settlers Bearing His Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Wharton Dickinson has given us a very interesting account of the genealogy of Washington in a recent issue of THE TIMES. Let him now, if he will be so good, furnish us a letter on that of Lincoln.

I ask this because biographers usually ascribe a Hingham, Mass., origin to that strain of the Lincoln blood, the accuracy of which I am not prepared to grant, since I have found, during some investigations into my own line among the different counties in Virginia, the following Lincoln items—points upon which I ran without searching for them, altogether accidentally:

> Augusta County, Va., 1777, Abraham Linkhorn, a soldier, being in the list of a company, in that county, at that date. (From records in the office of H. Argenbright, City Clerk, Staunton, Augusta County.)
>
> Between April, 1622, and Feb. 16, 1623, there died Capt. Lincolne at Elizabeth Cittie. (This near the present Old Point Comfort.)
>
> Feb. 16, 1623, (census,) Ann Linkon, living at Jordan's Jorney. (Jordan's Point is well known to-day, being on the James River, a short distance below City Point, famous during the civil war as a place for the exchange of prisoners, and not far from Petersburg and "Westover.")

These last two items are from the "List of the Livinge and the Dead in Virginia," State Paper Office Colonial, Volume III., No. 2, in the Historical Room of the New York Library.

Observe that these dates, 1622 and 1623, are very near to the beginning of things, since Jamestown, the first English settlement in America, was made in May, 1607, and that in 1623 the above census showed only 1,277 people living in Virginia.

Now, since people of the name of Lincoln were among the very first settlers in Virginia, the two above being there only two years after the settlement of Plymouth in 1620, and eight years before the settlement of Boston in 1630, I beg to suggest the inquiry: Is it not more likely that Abraham Lincoln had a Virginia ancestry (from the coming of his family to America) rather than one from Hingham, Mass.?

In considering this question there must be taken into account the fact that the first settlements in Virginia were, naturally, on the seacoast and on the rivers, from which places families expanded by going up the rivers and beyond their sources to newer and richer soils. Hence Abraham Lincolns being found in Augusta and Rockingham Counties.

There is another determining factor: The ancestors of the President were, as is evidenced by their wanderings in Virginia and later in Kentucky and still later by their migration to Illinois, of a roving disposition, loving the frontier and always seeking it, hence may they not easily have turned up for a time near Reading, Penn.?

On the subject of a Hingham ancestry the President himself said, when applied to for his pedigree for use in a campaign biography:

> An effort to identify them (his ancestors) with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Moredcai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like. * * * My father's ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Penn.

I ask for enlightenment on the subject of the early ancestry of this, one of our two greatest Americans, Abraham Lincoln.

New York, Feb. 22, 1912. INQUIRER.

Lucky Numbers on Quarter Dollar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, who plays on our superstitions, will not easily scare us from accepting all the quarter dollars we can get, for the numerous thirteens of unlucky significance are more than counteracted by the twelve-letter inscription, "In God We Trust" and the seven-letter "Liberty." M. A. B.

New York, Feb. 22, 1912.

THE FUR SEAL HERD.

Dr. Lucas Says Male Seals Should Be Killed to Preserve It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since my name appears in your editorial article on the fur seal question, may I have space to state my opinions? My attitude in regard to the "trampled pup" question and the damage done by unnecessary males has been conservative, as you will see by the following quotations from my report of 1898 on the "Causes of Mortality Among Seals," based on observations of 1896 and 1897:

> Rough handling by the males may be set down as the most evident known cause of death among the females, and the greater the proportion of bulls the greater the number of deaths, so that in a state of nature the superabundance of bulls must probably be an important factor, if not the chief factor, in checking the increase of the fur seals. As the proportion of the sexes at birth is equal, and as at least thirty males are born where one is needed, there must in olden times have been a prodigious amount of fighting and a mighty turmoil on the breeding grounds, with a consequent destruction of mothers and pups. There were forty-two dead cows on Reef rookery in 1897, and if there was such a visible loss with only a moderate surplus of males what must have taken place before any males were killed by man? It is evident that if many cows are killed outright, many more must be badly injured and eventually die, an inference made in discussing the mortality among the pups, where it was suggested that the loss of these injured females at sea probably accounted for much of the early starvation of the young. (Page 91.)
>
> To sum up the evidence accumulated during the Summers of 1897 and 1898, it may be said that under natural conditions the vast majority of deaths among young fur seals are due to the parasitic worm uncinaria, whose ravages have probably borne a direct ratio to the number of seals and condition of the rookeries. Next comes starvation from causes at present not definitely known, and then follow small losses from various diseases and accidents. A few of the newly born are accidentally trampled under foot, a few are killed by their vicious relatives, and some perish from other causes, so that, all in all, the total number of deaths before the young leave the island of St. Paul is not far from 10 per cent. of the number born, St. George, with its freedom from uncinaria, faring much better. (Page 89.)

Since the shrinkage of the rookery grounds the deaths from uncinaria have practically ceased. I would suggest that you should explain to your readers:

> 1. Why, if the killing of surplus males is a detriment to the increase of a herd of polygamous animals, the plan is practiced with so much success with all of our domesticated animals.
>
> 2. Why, in 1882 and 1883, the fur seal herd of Bering Island steadily increased while land killing of bachelors was going on.
>
> 3. Why, too, the little herd on Robben Island has recovered from the various raids that have been made upon it, in spite of the land killing of surplus males.
>
> 4. Why, the second year after one of these raids, the Russian Governor ordered the resumption of the killing of bachelors, because "he knew that if this were done the herd would increase a little more rapidly than if there were absolutely no killing.
>
> 5. Why, if, as Mr. Elliott demonstrated on paper, the fur seal herd came to an end in 1907, it has been possible since that date to take 12,000 male seals annually.

It may be well to inform the readers of THE TIMES that the average harem, or family, of fur seals includes thirty to thirty-five females to each male, and that the birth rate of the sexes is even.

It would also be well to explain how it comes to pass that those who have never visited the Pribilof Islands are so much better informed as to the proper method to be pursued than are the English, Canadian, and American naturalists who have been on the islands and have actually studied the fur seal question.

It would be interesting to know how Mr. Elliott, in 1890, knew that so many of the cows were barren, when he did not make a single dissection; also how it came to pass that the report of Mr. Elliott, an agent of the United States, was first published by the British Government, in Paris, as a document in support of the British case.

Two other matters I would myself like to speak of: First, the closed season—the so-called "zapooska"—was due to the fact that the Russians had killed males and females indiscriminately, the demand at that time being for young seals in what is known as the "gray pup" stage.

Finally, the published figures of the London sales show conclusively that there has been no systematic killing of anything below the two-year-olds, and not so very many of those. All reports to the contrary are absolutely false.

It should also be stated that the terms "pups," "small pups," and "extra small pups" are dealers' terms and have nothing whatever to do with the actual ages of the seals. Also, that seal skins weighed in London, after being salted and half-way dried, weigh less than they do when freshly taken from the seals, as they are weighed at the islands.

F. A. LUCAS,
Member of the Fur Seal Commission of 1896 and 1897; member of the Advisory Board, Fur Seal Service.
New York, Feb. 14, 1912.

A Rooseveltian Ideal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Henry Watterson was right, when, a few weeks ago, he said in substance that if Mr. Roosevelt were again elected President nothing but death would rid us of him. Look at the position of The Outlook in its issue of last Saturday, where it says:

> In the early history of the country it was not impossible that a President might so intrench himself by use of patronage and support of office holders as to make it difficult to elect an opponent, even when the country desired to do so.
>
> We [that is, the editors of The Outlook, of whom Mr. Roosevelt is one,] think those dangers have passed away and we see no reason why an efficient President of the United States might not be re-elected like the President of a business corporation as long as he does his work satisfactorily.

This is not a declaration for a third term, but for any number of terms, "as long as he does his work satisfactorily." N.

Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1912.

A Fatal Political Phrase?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your recent editorial article, "The Pathology of the Progressives." It recalled to me the phrase, "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion," used by his friend, the Rev. Dr. Burchard, in a political speech aimed at opponents, which actually defeated the election of James G. Blaine for the Presidency of the United States. The phrase "Shysters and Cowards," used by his friend, Assemblyman Charles D. Baker of Steuben County, in a political speech aimed at opponents, actually defeated the re-election of Warner Miller to the United States Senatorship.

May it not be possible that history will repeat itself in the phrase, "Political emotionalists or neurotics," used by President Taft in his recent political speech, aimed at opponents? UNION LEAGUE.

New York, Feb. 22, 1912.

Commoner's Support of Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The candidacy of Mr. Woodrow Wilson has received a severe blow. The editor of Mr. W. J. Bryan's Commoner has come out in Mr. Wilson's favor, and that is sufficient to blast his chances! In addition, he calls Mr. Wilson "brass tacks." That seems to be enough. Next! A. W.

New York, Feb. 21, 1912.

CHECK INDIVIDUALS, IS WILSON'S PLEA

Men in Control of Trusts Should Be Dealt With Directly, He Says.

ONLY HOPE OF PROSPERITY

Government's Aim Should Be to Free Business from Those Who Put It on a False and Selfish Footing.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 22.—The arrival of Gov. Woodrow Wilson in Kansas and his speech to-night at the dinner of the Kansas Democratic Club here brought out one of the largest gatherings of Democrats since the visit of William Jennings Bryan in 1905.

Long before the day was over every available seat at the dinner table had been taken. The dinner was held at Masonic Hall, one of the largest halls in the city, and the room proved too small to accommodate all who wanted to hear the chief speaker.

Gov. Wilson's subject was "The Relation of Business to the Government." He said in part:

"We look back to-day to a great example—the example set us by a great practical genius, whose gift it was to look forward and plan the life of a nation. It is the singular distinction of Washington and of his associates that they conceived their own fortunes and the fortunes of Virginia in the terms of the development of the Nation. When we, in our generation, look upon the circumstances of America, we must try to see the facts as they are, and to see them broadly. America is a business Nation, a Nation of material enterprise and commerce on a large scale.

"The cry of the hour seems to be that business has grown as formidable in its independent organization as to have set itself up in rivalry to the Government itself, and that it therefore must be regarded; that the whole force of Government must be bent to the restraint of business. I venture to suggest that what we are really after is not the restraint of business, but the restraint of individuals who are putting business upon a false and selfish footing. We do not wish to hamper the great processes of our economic life, but to free them where they have been made wrong use of by men who have ignored the common interest and sought to promote their own private and selfish purposes by means that were neither public spirited nor honorable.

"In respect of the restraint of wrong, we should deal with individuals rather than with corporations. It should be laid bare of whom business combinations consist, and those of whom they consist should be directly and individually dealt with whenever a wrong is done, either to an individual or to the freedom of business itself.

"Business can be free only when the Nation is free. America's programme of popular government is America's hope for prosperity. Political freedom and commercial freedom go hand in hand. Where there is monopoly in the one there will be tyranny and special privilege in the other."

Gov. Wilson will start for Lawrence, Kan., early to-morrow morning, where he will address the students of Kansas University.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—"My hat has been in the ring a long time and my head has been in it," said Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey here to-day when his attention was called to Col. Roosevelt's statement made last night to W. F. Eirick at Cleveland.

Gov. Wilson laughed heartily at his epigram and was cheered by members of the Wilson-for-President Club, which formed his Reception Committee. When shown a dispatch telling of the proposed division of the Oklahoma delegation between himself and Speaker Clark, Gov. Wilson said:

"I prefer to make no statement concerning a matter of that kind, in which I myself am so delicately concerned. Wait until Oklahoma has decided."

After a breakfast and reception by a committee of his Kansas City supporters Gov. Wilson made a brief address to the Association of Kansas Grain Dealers.

"My idea of a progressive," said the Governor, "is a man who keeps up with the world. A stand-pat is one who stands still with eyes shut and ears stuffed with cotton and refuses to concede that the world is moving on."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 22.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson will arrive here from Topeka Saturday morning. He will speak at the opening of Nashville's $400,000 Young Men's Christian Association Building. He will leave for Trenton Sunday morning.

Roosevelt on Recall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From an afternoon "extra" to-day I quote what, among other things, appears under the arresting caption, "Roosevelt Defines the Issues for 1912," as follows:

> RECALL OF DECISIONS.
>
> The recall of decisions, Roosevelt held, was an essential right of the people. When the courts attempt to say what the people can or can not do, assuming the final say-so on all legislative acts, if no appeal can lie from them to the people, then they are the irresponsible masters of the people, the Colonel declared.

Now, I ask, since when have our courts done other than define the law, or, more specifically, interpret the people-made statutes?

Did anybody ever read such loose bosh as this line of talk attributed to an ex-President of the United States? J. W. E.

New York, Feb. 21, 1912.

The Lawrence Strikers' Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The well-known axiomatic truism, "A virtue if carried to excess becomes a vice," again finds exemplification in the tearing away of the Lawrence strike children from their homes and their natural protectors under the plea of helping them. Thus, while it is a virtue to help underpaid wage workers to improve their condition, it becomes a vice—in this case almost a crime—for labor leaders, or misleaders, to keep wage workers from earning a living to a point where they can no longer care for their families and are obliged or advised to send their children away among strangers, and, worse yet, to exploit these impoverished innocents in order to extract a few more dollars from possible sympathizers by exhibiting them at their parades and mass meetings.

J. SCHUYLER.

New York, Feb. 21, 1912.

Workmen's Insurance for New Yorkers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Workingmen's insurance was instituted in Germany in 1885 by Emperor William I., its object being to protect the workingmen against the unavoidable dangers of their calling. Every workingman and woman within the boundaries of imperial Germany is, regardless of nationality, legally insured against disease, accident, invalidity, and old age.

What provision has been made in New York legislation for this purpose?

ROBERT H. HASKELL.

New York, Feb. 19, 1912.

A Pistol Law Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it possible to buy a pistol in New York to protect a house in New Jersey from burglars without being liable to arrest? S.

New York, Feb. 21, 1912.

AMBASSADOR GUEST OF MRS. VANDERBILT

Count and Countess von Bernstorff and Others See Motion Views of the Durbar.

WASHINGTON BRIDGE PARTY

Mrs. H. L. Wardwell Gives Fancy Hatchets as Prizes—Children Pose in Mother Goose Tableaux for Charity.

There were several interesting events on Washington's Birthday to attract society. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a large dinner last night at her residence, 677 Fifth Avenue, in honor of the German Ambassador and the Countess von Bernstorff, and after dinner her guests were entertained with the motion picture films of the Durbar in Kinemacolor.

Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell gave a large George Washington bridge yesterday afternoon at her residence, 53 East Seventy-seventh Street, and a large and fashionable assembly enjoyed an afternoon of Mother Goose tableaux given for charity at the Hotel Gotham.

There were about sixty guests at Mrs. Vanderbilt's, and the exhibition of motion pictures were in the nature of a surprise for the guests. The ballroom, where they were shown, had chairs arranged in theatre style, and the moving and brilliant pageant of the Durbar in India, showing King George and Queen Mary taking part in the festivities, were shown on a screen at one end of the ballroom. As only one set of the color films were brought to this country, each roll was hurried from the New York Theatre in a taxicab immediately after they were shown there publicly.

At Mrs. Wardwell's bridge the prizes were china pots, with miniature cherry trees, and fancy hatchets, filled with sweets. The Mother Goose tableaux at the Gotham were given under the auspices of the St. Agnes League of New York, and the patrons were the Right Rev. William C. Doane, who founded the St. Agnes School in Albany in 1870, and the Right Rev. David H. Greer.

The programme began at 2:30, and there were descriptive verses and music, with tableaux, Miss Lewis being the soloist, and Mrs. Howard K. Coolidge was at the piano.

Miss Helen Lynch posed as "Little Bo-Peep," and the Misses Margaret Bostwick and Frances Colby and Lawrence Braman and John S. White appeared in "Ding, Dong Dell." Miss Katherine White and James B. Helme and Erskine N. White posed as "Three Friends," and Miss Mary Cogswell appeared in "I Had a Little Doggy." Miss Helen Jones was "Little Miss Muffet," and Miss Nathalie Colby was "The Queen of Hearts." Miss Ethel Lynch posed as "The Maid in the Garden." Others in the tableaux were Edward Weld, Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., Edward Knox Cook, Jr., and Chester Braman. Mrs. Charles E. L. Clark gave "The Pudding" and other monologues.

At the tea table were the Misses Minna A. Kopper, Emma Barnwell, Agnes W. Gould, Elizabeth Guild, Vera Onativia, Elsie R. Phobus, Pauline Thorburn, Marguerite Williams, and Mary Williams. The Misses Isabel Murtland and Margaretta White sold programmes, and Miss Katherine White drove James B. Helme and Erskine N. White, who were made up as geese, drawing a grab-bag.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. George C. Clarke, Mrs. Gardiner Gayley, Mrs. Allen Tucker, Mrs. James T. Gardiner, and the Misses Ellen W. Boyd, C. R. Seabury, and Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel.

30,000 MILES WEDDING TRIP.

Rev. Leslie Vickers and Bride-to-Be Plan a Long Honeymoon.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Feb. 22.—The Rev. Leslie Vickers, a divinity student of Australia who on Sunday last was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Tenafly, will be married on March 11, and plans a honeymoon trip of 30,000 miles. The wedding will be solemnized in the chapel of the Union Seminary, New York, and the bride will be Miss Louise L. White, the niece of Prof. Gaylord White, who has the chair of practical theology at the seminary, which is the prospective bridegroom's alma mater. Immediately following the ceremony the Rev. Mr. Vickers and his bride will leave for Vancouver, British Columbia, from which port they will sail for Sydney, Australia.

Following a visit at the home of his mother, the young divine and his bride will start on their return trip to the United States, via India, Arabia, the Continent of Europe, and the British Isles, before sailing for New York, reaching Tenafly early in October.

MISS LOLA P. KALMAN WEDS.

Married to Maurice Adelsheim of Minneapolis at Her Parents' Home.

The marriage of Miss Lola Pauline Kalman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Kalman, to Maurice Adelsheim of Minneapolis, Minn., took place yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 308 West Eightieth Street. The Rev. Dr. Felix Adler performed the ceremony.

The bride was gowned in white satin trimmed with old point lace, with a brocaded court train. Her veil was of tulle, and was caught up with a spray of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Her only attendant was Mrs. Edward Steindler, who wore a gown of pink chiffon over satin of the same shade, and a large picture hat. She carried pink bridesmaids' roses.

William Mack of Chicago acted as best man. The ushers were Robert Mack, David Rosenblum, David Carb, and Arthur Manheimer.

After the wedding ceremony a reception was held, and later the couple left for the South where they expect to spend some time. They will reside in Minneapolis.

WED IN TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL.

Miss Lillian M. Kassel the Bride of Benjamin H. Eiseman.

The wedding of Miss Lillian M. Kassel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Kassel, to Benjamin H. Eiseman took place at 6 o'clock yesterday in the Temple Beth Israel. The Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white charmeuse, with a court train of brocade, trimmed with duchesse lace. Her veil of Chantilly lace was held with a chaplet of orange blossoms. She carried a Bible and a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Goldie Kassel attended her sister as maid of honor. She wore a gown of pink satin trimmed with lace, and carried a bouquet of lavender-colored orchids. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Wolf, Leah Lyons, Pearl Silverton, and Lillian Krakaur, all of whom wore pink satin gowns and carried lavender sweet peas and orchids.

David C. Kassel, a brother of the bride, acted as best man. The ushers were Meyer Wolf, Michael Adelstein, William Rittenberg, and Solomon Wolf.

A reception and dinner was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 120 East Seventy-third Street, for the bridal party and relatives. The couple left later for Florida, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Miss Nicoll Ill in Philadelphia.

The departure of Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll and her débutante daughter, Miss Josephine Nicoll, of 23 East Thirty-ninth Street, to Florida, has been postponed on account of the sudden illness of Miss Nicoll in Philadelphia. Miss Nicoll went to that city last Tuesday with Mrs. Eugene Philbin and Miss Eugenie Philbin to attend the bal masque on that evening, and Miss Nicoll was taken ill almost immediately upon her arrival. Mrs. Nicoll has gone to Philadelphia to be with her daughter, who is at the St. James Hotel. They had planned to leave yesterday for the South to remain several weeks.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. James R. McKee and Miss Mary McKee are booked to sail on March 2 for Bermuda, to spend several weeks.

Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine will give a dinner at her home, 5 East Sixty-seventh Street, on Thursday, Feb. 29.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, who have spent the Winter at the Hotel Gotham, left yesterday for Palm Beach, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb.

The Earl of Leitrim of London is at the Hotel Belmont for a few days, en route to Palm Beach, where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Michael P. Grace.

The first meeting of the Lenten Sewing Class which was organized by Mrs. Richard Irvin, and which works for the Fresh Air Fund Association of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, will be held on Tuesday at the house of Mrs. John H. Iselin. Subsequent meetings will be held at the houses of Mrs. Franklin B. Lord, Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, and Mrs. Irvin.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster of Newport and Mrs. Pierre Mali and Miss Mali are sailing for Europe to-morrow on the George Washington.

Mrs. David M. Morrison is booked to sail for Europe on March 6 on the Cedric. Miss Abby Morrison and Putnam Morrison will go with her, and Mr. Morrison will join them later. They will motor through Italy, Germany, Austria, and other countries, returning here in the Autumn.

The first meeting of the sewing class for the benefit of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital will be held to-day at the home of Mrs. Edward J. Berwind.

Mrs. Imlay L. Benet gave a large tea on Monday for her niece, Miss Marjorie Baird, at her residence, 137 West Eighty-seventh Street.

Miss Katharine Thomas of Boston and Miss Florence Burton of New York will be among the bridesmaids of Miss Dorothy Hayden when on April 18 she marries Alfred Macy. The names of the others appeared yesterday in these columns.

Mrs. Justus Ruperti will give a bridge on March 6 at her residence, 140 East Seventy-first Street.

Mrs. Warren McConihe has invitations out for a bridge at her home, 42 East Fifty-first Street, on Feb. 29.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Horton Glover, Jr., are leaving town to-day for Palm Beach.

SOCIETY IN FOLK DANCES.

Entertainment at Waldorf by Public School Athletic League.

Many of the local society amateur dancers will participate in the folk dances which will be one of the features of the entertainment given by the Girls' Branch of the Public School Athletic League in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon. These dances will be under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, Executive Secretary of the league and Inspector of Athletics in the New York public schools, and will include the English Maypole Dance, Morris Dance, "Bobbing Joe," Four-Hand Irish Reel, Four-Hand Scotch Reel, Italian Tarantella Dance, the Danish Firtir, and Syvspring dances, Russian and Cossack Dance, the Swedish Oxansen and Fjallnaspolka dances, and Hungarian dances. The costumes used in the dances will be the national dress of the different countries.

Although there are about 25,000 children in the public schools in this city who have been learning these dances, the league officials have established a policy against the exploitation of the children in public or where there is paid admission and have solicited the support of the society dancers to assist in their entertainment this afternoon.

Music for the dances will be provided by thirty members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Gustav Strube.

THEIR RETURN TO COAST BRIEF.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., to Make New York Permanent Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who have been staying at the Hotel Gotham since their arrival from San Francisco, and who have been entertained much by society during their visit here, plan to leave to-morrow for San Francisco. During their absence their little daughter, Miss Grace Green Roosevelt, will be taken care of by its grandmother, Mrs. Henry A. Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt will make this city their permanent residence, and their brief visit to the Pacific Coast will be for the purpose of closing up their home and business affairs there before returning to New York. Mr. Roosevelt will probably take up the banking and brokerage business in Wall Street.

Supper and Dance for Miss Stern.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stern of Riverside Drive and 110th Street gave a supper and dance last night at the St. Regis for their daughter, Miss Elsa Stern, whose engagement has been announced to Maurice Steifel. The guests were invited for 9 o'clock, and were received in the room adjoining the marble ballroom, where the dancing was held. Mrs. Stern wore a gown of black trimmed with cut steel, and Miss Stern was in white. Supper was served at midnight, after which the dancing was resumed. The rooms were decorated with cut flowers and palms. There were about 250 guests present.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the George Washington and Berlin.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, (Bremen) — Miss Armatage, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bayley, B. S. Beam, J. F. Boone, Miss Charlotte Brand, Baron von der Bruggen, Mrs. K. Bussy, E. Everett Carleton, Col. and Mrs. L. W. Crampton, Mrs. Byrd J. Cutsinger, Miss Ethel Darley, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Downing, Miss Lilian S. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Willets J. Hole, Edmund J. James, Miss Charlotte Livingston, Miss L. P. Minshull, John T. Moore, Bishop W. B. Munah, Mrs. Munah, J. W. Paris, Mrs. George Z. Parker, T. W. Pelham, Mrs. G. M. Pelham, Marquis de Perijaa, Marquis de Perinav, Mrs. W. Scott Pyle, Miss Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Robb, Bernard Robbins, Count and Countess de Saint-Seine, C. A. Smead, William Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Untermeyer, Mrs. E. F. Warner, T. S. Avery, Miss M. Freeman, and Mrs. P. Z. Van Cleve.

BERLIN (Naples)—Countess Amelie Bethlen, Miss Julie Bowers, Miss Elizabeth Bush, Bancroft E. Beeman, Frank Carew, Mrs. J. B. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Champlin, Mrs. Russel Duane, Miss S. Duane, Edward Emerson, Mrs. H. W. Fuller, E. Dunlop Gainwell, R. S. Hamilton, Miss Susan Hawes, Mrs. J. P. James, W. S. James, Miss Elizabeth Livingstone, Mrs. R. Martin, Miss Marie Martin, H. H. Mansfield, Mrs. T. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Marill, Miss Jeanne Marill, Miss Yvonne Marill, Mrs. M. Picard, Charles Pope, W. Z. Pike, F. A. Pomeroy, Commodore Leonhard Richards, Miss Maud Reid, Count and Countess R. Festetics de Tolna, Mrs. Beatrice Webb, and G. Field.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON VERGE OF DEPENDENCY.

Thousands of families in New York are living that way.

Misfortune throws them into the dependent class.

Our work is to help them become independent and by education to keep them so.

Much Suffering Due to Cold.

The public cannot afford to neglect these destitute homes—in many a mother is struggling courageously to keep the children together.

Such neglect invariably leads to chronic dependency, crime or disease, and lays fresh burdens upon society.

They appeal to you through us.

YOUR GIFT ENABLES US TO HELP YOU TO HELP OTHERS HELP THEMSELVES.

Won't you help them now?

Every cent contributed will be spent only for relief and ministration.

Send gifts to ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, Treasurer, Room 211, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR,

R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

RUSSIANS ADMIRE OUR INDEPENDENCE

The Treaty Abrogation Greatly Pleased Better Classes, Says New Yorker Just Back.

WILL AID OUR COMMERCE

Russia Needs Our Cotton and Machinery and Must Come to Us for a New Treaty.

An intimate account of the effect which America's abrogation of the 1832 treaty with Russia had upon the people throughout Russia was given yesterday by A. E. Lubarsky of 401 West 118th Street, who returned on the North German Lloyd liner George Washington, after having been in St. Petersburg when the first news of the abrogation was received.

America's action was hailed as a godsend by all the better classes of the Russian Empire, he said. It also disclosed to Russians the greatness and independence of the United States, and their dependence on us for cotton exports and manufacturing and agricultural machinery.

"At present," Mr. Lubarsky declared, "Russia is deliberating on the terms of a new treaty, which is generally conceded to be absolutely necessary. Russia will try to bluff the American people, but finally she will have to come to terms, and everything depends on the stand taken by the United States Government."

Mr. Lubarsky, who has a residence in Odessa, as well as here, was in Moscow on the day that the treaty was abrogated.

"When I heard the news," he said, "I hastened to St. Petersburg to ascertain what impression it had made, and to learn what sentiment was developing. I found that the better people, and by that I mean the intellectual classes, were rejoiced at the course taken by the United States. As a matter of fact, they were all—not only the Jews, but others as well—against the Russian Government.

Took Russians by Surprise.

"The action of the United States was taken so suddenly as to take the Russian Government completely by surprise. The heads of the Government were dumfounded. I was particularly impressed with the way in which the people several days afterward received the proposal of Gouchoff, leader of the Octobrist Party, to begin a tariff war by raising the existing duties 100 per cent. and imposing a duty of 100 per cent. on articles admitted free under the present tariff.

"It was explained that this would be the proper way of retaliating upon the United States, inasmuch as the regular American tariff schedule applicable to Russian goods at the expiration of the treaty of 1832 would be so high as to be prohibitive and exceed the Russian normal tariff and navigation taxes which would naturally be imposed on American goods in the absence of a treaty.

"The proposal was laughed at, because it was realized that the goods brought from America were absolutely indispensable. Positive proof of this was presented the following day in an official protest sent to the Douma by Count Knopp and Wogau, two of the largest manufacturers of Moscow, stating that a prohibitive tariff would mean the closing of half the cloth mills and the throwing out of employment of thousands of operatives."

The Jewish people received the news of the abrogation with a deep spirit of thankfulness, according to Mr. Lubarsky, and all throughout Russia concurred in the view that the action was prompted by a sense of justice and liberality. He says that the agitation has been a great advertisement for the American people commercially and otherwise.

Hamburg Handled Trade.

"Heretofore," he stated, "75 per cent. of the American exports were handled through the merchants of Hamburg, and until the recent agitation the Russian people were not aware of the extent to which they were dependent on the United States for many of their articles of necessity. There will be a growing demand for American goods in the future and a more direct demand.

"Since the abrogation of the treaty, I have traveled in Germany, France, and England, and I have been greatly interested in the impressions made in these countries by the course of the United States. I found that they are envious of the independence of the American people because they themselves are handicapped by their financial and political obligations to Russia."

In Moscow, Kiev, Odessa, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, and other large commercial centres of the Russian Empire, Mr. Lubarsky said, there is the same sentiment which upholds the entire course taken by the United States on the passport question.

CARNIVAL FOR JUVENILE CLUB.

Society Amateurs to Appear in Vaudeville Entertainment on March 14.

The committee in charge of the Mi-carême Carnival on Thursday evening March 14, for the benefit of the West Side Juvenile Club, which is to consist of a short vaudeville entertainment by society amateurs, followed by dancing at the Waldorf-Astoria, is in charge of a large committee of well-known young girls and men.

The girls are the Misses Ruth Adams, Helen and Kathryn Auerbach, Florence and Marjorie Blair, Ursula W. Brown, Frances Burr, Betty Carson, Katharine and Cornelia Chapin, Winifred Chisolm, Agnes Claflin, Emily Coe, Gwendolen Condon, Madeleine Cook, Anna Cronkite, Hester, Ruth, and Sybil Davis, Julia Dick, Rosalie Elliman, Alice Ely, Rosette Ford, Florence Gayley, Zoe Hannah, Frances Henry, Eleanor Hinton, Isabel Hoyt, Dorothy Hurry, Noel Johnston, Agnes Landon, Laura Livingston, Sarah Manice, Mary Meyer, Jane Morgan, Sarah Morgan, Jean Morris, Kathryn Motley, Elsie Nicoll, Aileen Osborn, Vouletti Proctor, Genevieve Sanford, Margaret Sloane, Mary Sturgis, Marjorie Weeks, and Evelyn S. Witherbee.

The men are Noel Bassett, Philip G. Birckhead, George M. Bodman, W. B. Boulton, Jr., G. H. Bull, William S. Davis, Alan Fox, Alfred Greenough, Sidney P. Henshaw, Colgate Hoyt, Jr., J. R. Knapp, R. R. Livingston, Henry L. McVickar, T Jefferson Newbold, Howard A. Plummer, Edward Shippen, 2d, Henry C. Smith, Webster W. Stetson, and George A. Washington, 2d.

The West Side Juvenile Club is at 826 Greenwich Street, and is for both boys and girls. It has a membership of 200, and classes in several trades are a feature, as are the gymnasium and reading room. It is supported by contributions.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Winthrop Ames announced yesterday that the engagement of "Sumurun" at the Casino Theatre will end on Saturday, March 9, and that the company would go to Chicago for a short run before returning to Europe. They are under contract to appear in Paris this Spring.

Ned Wayburn, who is appearing in his own sketch, "The Producer," at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre this week, has been engaged by William Hammerstein to remain at that house for a second week.

Martin Beck has arranged to present over his Orpheum Circuit a new sketch by Seumas McManus, called "A Lad from Largymord," with a company of Irish actors.

Raymond Hitchcock and "The Red Widow" company, which end their engagement at the Astor Theatre to-morrow night and go to Philadelphia for a run, will return to New York about April 8 to remain indefinitely.

The one hundred and fiftieth performance of "The Garden of Allah" was given at the Century Theatre last night. There was no particular observance of the occasion.

Blossom Seeley has been added to the company to appear in the new Winter Garden entertainment that is to open on March 4. Among the other newcomers in the company will be Lawrence D'Orsay and the Courtnay sisters.

Mikail Mordkin, Lydia Lopoukowa, and Bronislowa Pajitzkaia, the Russian dancers who have been appearing at the Winter Garden, will be at the West End Theatre next week as an added attraction to "Baby Mine," with Marguerite Clark.

GEORGE SHEPPARD DEAD.

Was Editorial Writer on The New York Times for Seventeen Years.

George Sheppard, who was an editorial writer on the staff of THE TIMES from 1863 to 1880, died at his home in Jamaica Plain, Mass., yesterday, at the age of 94. Mr. Sheppard was of English birth, but passed almost the whole of his long life in this country. He had taken a deep interest in politics during the years that preceded and those that followed the civil war. He used to speak of himself as having been a "silver-gray" Whig, but was afterward a Republican. He was a writer of leading editorial articles, chiefly upon political subjects, during the period when Henry J. Raymond was the editor of THE TIMES. On Mr. Raymond's death in June, 1869, John Bigelow succeeded him, and continued as the editor of the paper until September of that year. For a time Mr. Sheppard was vested with the editorial direction. His tastes, however, inclined him rather to the work of an editorial writer than to the broader responsibilities of the editorship, and for that reason he declined to assume permanently the post of editor.

Mr. Sheppard's writing for THE TIMES was as notable for its force and clearness as it was for the full knowledge of politics it displayed. He continued to be a member of the editorial staff of THE TIMES until shortly after the Republican Convention of 1880. During the campaign for the nomination of that year he had written many articles opposing the renomination of Gen. Grant. In the late Summer of 1880 he resigned from THE TIMES to accept an appointment in London as English representative of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Some years later he returned to this country, but never again took up newspaper writing. He had for many years lived in quiet and retirement at his home, 14 Oakville Terrace, Jamaica Plain, Mass., where his widow resides. Mr. Sheppard continued to take an interest in public affairs to the very end, and in September last he desired that there be sent to him a copy of the sixtieth anniversary edition of THE TIMES, in which the history of the paper he so long served was told. It is worthy of passing note that Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Sheppard's immediate predecessor in the editorial direction of THE TIMES, died in December, last, at the age of 94, which was also Mr. Sheppard's age at the time of his death.

Edwin H. Bennett Dies in Berlin.

Word has been received here of the death in Berlin, Germany, of Edwin H. Bennett, Vice President and General Manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, who left four weeks ago to make the annual inspection of the company's plants in Scotland, Germany, and Russia. In Glasgow he caught a cold which developed into pneumonia on his trip into Germany. Mr. Bennett was 45 years old, a native of Brooklyn. His father was the late William H. Bennett, Treasurer of the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

Viscount Ouro Preto.

Viscount Ouro Preto, Brazilian statesman and writer, died Wednesday in Rio Janeiro. The Viscount held several high Government posts. He was Minister of Marine during the war between Brazil and Paraguay, 1864-68, and his strategic knowledge contributed much toward the success of Brazil's navy.

Everett Norton, Inventor, Dead.

Everett Norton, an inventor, 76 years old, died Wednesday in Bristol, Conn. Mr. Norton as a boy invented a loom to make crinoline hoopskirts, and later he took out twenty patents in five years for clock machinery. He was the inventor of the Bristol steel fishing rod.

T. W. KNAUTH WEDS ABROAD.

Son of Mrs. Percival Knauth Married to Miss Gabriel Roediger.

The marriage of Miss Gabriel Roediger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Wilhelm Roediger, to Theodor W. Knauth of this city, took place yesterday in Halle, Germany.

Mr. Knauth is the eldest son of Mrs. Percival Knauth of 302 West Seventy-sixth Street, and is a graduate of Harvard, class of '07. He has spent the last two years in Germany. His engagement to Miss Roediger was announced in September, 1911.

"The Truth Wagon" at Daly's Monday

Oliver Morosco's production of "The Truth Wagon," a comedy, by Hayden Talbot, will come to Daly's Theatre next Monday night, replacing "The Fatted Calf." In the cast of "The Truth Wagon" are Max Figman, Edwin Arden, Frank Sheridan, Harry Mestayer, Georgie Mack, James Wilson, Wayland Trask, Alexander Leftwich, Charles Dow Clark, Muriel Starr, Norma Mitchell, Antoinette Walker, and Lucille Weston.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN A. SCHMITT, manager of the sales department of Schmidt & Co., lithographers of this city, died at his home, 589 Park Place, Brooklyn, yesterday, after a brief illness. He was born in Brooklyn on July 30, 1874, and was a graduate of St. John's College. He was a member of the Archconfraternity, of La Salle Council No. 454, K. of C., and Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. E. His wife and four children survive him.

Capt. JOHN FENCE, one of the best-known fishermen of Staten Island, died yesterday at the home of his son at Stapleton, aged 97 years. Capt. Fence had lived for seventy-two years on Staten Island, and was owner of one of the first fishing smacks used to convey sportsmen to the fishing banks. He was born in France, but came to this country when a small boy.

Capt. THOMAS FOGARTY, 83 years old, died at the home of J. Y. Baulsir, in South Broadway, Tarrytown, yesterday. He was born in Dublin, and came to this country when a young man. He enlisted in the navy in 1861, and for his bravery in the bombardment of Fort Fisher under Admiral Porter was made a Captain. Capt. Fogarty was a Past Commander of the G. A. R. of Virginia and North Carolina.

JOHN F. LYONS of Jersey City Heights, a conductor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died yesterday of heart disease on his train while en route to Trenton, N. J.

JAMES BARTLEY, formerly editor of The Labor Age and a writer on economic and political subjects, died suddenly at his home in Amsterdam, N. Y., Wednesday, at the age of 65 years.

HARRY ADELBERGER, chief cashier of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Chambers Street and West Broadway, died Wednesday in the Riversdale Hospital, North Brother Island.

WILLIAM CURTIS BUTLER, Jr., only son of William Curtis Butler of Everett, Wash., and a nephew of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, died Tuesday in a private hospital in this city. He was 17 years old.

T. EDWARD BERRY, 71 years old, said to have been the last survivor of the crew of the Merrimac, died Wednesday at York, Penn.

OSCAR N. SCHMITT, 44 years old, head of a department in the banking house of Kountze Brothers, this city, died Tuesday at Bloomingdale, N. Y.

WALTER PALMER PARET, former Mayor of Essex Fells, N. J., died Wednesday. Mr. Paret was born in Bergen Point, N. J., in 1872. He had a law office in this city.

Capt. THEODORE F. TOWNSEND, 74 years old, a weather forecaster, died at his home, Cape May, N. J., yesterday. For more than twenty-five years he was the official forecaster at the Philadelphia station.

ARNOLD HARRIS, 89 years old, a wealthy resident of Belfast, Me., died Wednesday in that city.

JOHN HENRY WITTE, a retired wholesale grocer, died Monday at his home, 186 York Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Witte was 76 years old.

GAIL BORDEN MUNSILL, 48 years old, a grandson of Gail Borden, died Wednesday at his home in Hartford, Conn. He leaves a widow and two children.

Dr. WILLIAM T. DICKESON died Wednesday at his home in Media, Penn. Dr. Dickeson was 85 years old, and one of the oldest practitioners of medicine in that State.

JOHN VAN NEST, 88 years of age, died at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday night. Mr. Van Nest, who was born on Dec. 19, 1823, at Pluckamin, Somerset County, had been a commuter between New Brunswick and Jersey City for more than 50 years, and was engaged in the contracting business in Jersey City. He is survived by two children.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BROWN—WARREN.—On Feb. 14, at the home of Miss Emily Burbank, by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Allen, Florence M. Warren of London, England, to Arthur H. Brown, Springfield, Mass.

KNAUTH—ROEDIGER.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, at Halle, A-S, Germany, Gabriele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Wilhelm Roediger, to Theodore Whitman Knauth, son of Mrs. Percival Knauth.

VAN BOSKERCK—OTTERSON.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, 1912, at the home of her brother, Arthur Leader Otterson, Evergreen Av., Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. E. Vicars Stevenson of Grace P. E. Church, Lucy, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. William Carter Otterson, to Thomas Rowe Van Boskerck.

GOTTESMAN—WALDEN.—Feb. 16, Bertha Walden to Joseph M. Gottesman.

Connecticut.

BIGHAM—O'CONNOR.—Feb. 20, Danbury, Margaret O'Connor to John Bigham.

LAWTON—SHEA.—Feb. 20, Winsted, Katherine Shea to Dr. Richard J. Lawton.

McGUIRE—YURGENS.—Feb. 20, Manchester, Wilhelmina Yurgens to Francis McGuire.

New Jersey.

CONLON—REVERE.—Feb. 20, Montclair, Martha Revere to William R. Conlon.

DRAKE—APGAR.—Feb. 20, Califon, Alberta Apgar to Edward Drake.

EDWARDS—COWDRICK.—Feb. 21, East Rutherford, Adella Cowdrick to John H. Edwards.

KENNEDY—MURPHY.—Feb. 20, East Orange, Theresa Murphy to Daniel Kennedy.

LYON—WALSH.—Feb. 20, Plainfield, Emily B. Walsh to Timothy F. Lyon.

O'BRIEN—BOWDEN.—Feb. 20, Boonton, May Bowden to David F. O'Brien.

WHITFIELD—ARMAGNAC.—Feb. 20, Upper Montclair, Helen F. Armagnac to Earl Winfred Whitfield.

Died.

ABBOTT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1912, at residence, 3,089 Decatur Av., Bronx, Violet Gardner, wife of John N. Abbott. Funeral services in the Chapel of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 3 West 95th St., New York City, on Friday, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood. Please omit flowers.

BENNETT.—Edwin H. Bennett, at Berlin, Germany, on Feb. 21, of pneumonia, after a brief illness. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BONNER.—At 18 East 75th St., Thursday, Feb. 22, Isabel Grace, wife of George T. Bonner and daughter of the late William Smith Sewell. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—The Society of Daughters of Holland Dames announces with deep regret the decease of their esteemed member, Mrs. Abram G. Brown of Utica, which took place at Dorchester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Adelaide F. Ingraham, Director General.
Gertrude Vedder Vermilye, Recording Sec.

D'ARSCHOT.—At her residence, 27 West 10th St., New York City, Feb. 21, 1912, Wilhelmina, widow of Count Gaston D'Arschot (of the Belgian Legation) and daughter of the late Christian Edward and Phoebe Crary Detmold. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Saturday, Feb. 24, 1912, at 10:30 A. M.

D'ARSCHOT.—The Colonial Dames of America. It is with great regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death of their fellow-member, Countess Gaston d'Arschot, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1912.

ALICE CRARY SUTCLIFFE,
Secretary.

DAVISON.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, Mary A. Davison, widow of John H. Davison. Funeral services from her late residence, 424 College Av., Bronx, Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

DEMAREST.—On Feb. 20, Mary Cordelia, wife of Daniel Demarest, (nee Garrison,) in the 74th year of her age, formerly of Passaic, N. J., later of Montclair. Funeral services at her late residence, 279 Bellville Av., Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery at convenience of family.

DERMODY.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, John A., in his 84th year, at his home, 228 Washington Av., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DONELAN—Margaret Donelan. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 and 243 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building.)

EARL.—Jane Earl, beloved sister of John and Elizabeth Earl. Funeral services at her late residence, 423 East 52d St., Saturday, Feb. 24, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

GRAVES.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1912, Bertha Katharyne Graves. Funeral service at her late residence, 49 East 58th St., on Saturday, 1 P. M. Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

Died.

GRIFFEN.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Luther H. Porter, 9 South Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 22, 1912, Emeline M., widow of J. Jay Griffen, in her 85th year. Funeral private.

HARRIS.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, Mary A. Harris, wife of James Harris and mother of Agnes Armstrong, Edward and Andrew Harris. Funeral private, at convenience of family.

HASKELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1912, Mary Ella Moore, beloved wife of Benjamin F. Haskell. Funeral services at residence, No. 217 West 131st St., this (Friday) evening, 8 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn at convenience of family.

HASTINGS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1912, William Makepeace Hastings, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services Saturday, 2 P. M., at Emmanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette Av. and St. James Place, Brooklyn. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment private.

HURRELL.—Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1912, Esther, widow of the late James Hurrell. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 232 Lenox Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 24, 1912, at 2 P. M.

KALDENBERG.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Feb. 21, Frederick J. Kaldenberg, Sr. Services in the Chapel of Greenwood Cemetery Saturday, Feb. 24, at 12:30.

KNIGHT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1912, Gilbert N. Knight, beloved husband of Margaret Vater and father of W. Bayard Knight, in his 67th year. Funeral services in Veteran Association rooms, Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 34th St., on Saturday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock.

LEE.—At Morristown, N. J., entered into rest Feb. 21, 1912, Joseph McElroy Lee, beloved husband of Charlotte Condict, in his 66th year. Funeral services from late residence, 7 Peary St., Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2:30 o'clock. D., L. & W. train leaves Hoboken at 1:03 P. M.

LOHMANN.—After a lingering illness, in her 56th year, Adelaide, beloved wife of Bernhard Lohmann. Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 445 10th Av., on Saturday, Feb. 24, at 9 A. M., thence to St. John the Baptist Church, West 30th St., 7th and 8th Avs., where a requiem mass will be read for the repose of her soul.

McADOO.—At her home, Irvington-on-Hudson on Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1912, Sarah Fleming McAdoo, wife of William Gibbs McAdoo. Funeral private Friday, Feb. 23.

McSHANE.—On Feb. 21, Mary H., beloved wife of James D. McShane and daughter of Nellie and the late David Scott, at her residence, 280 State St., Flushing, N. Y. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 24, at 10 A. M., to Kensico Cemetery. Interment private.

MOSSCROP.—On Feb. 22, 1912, Thomas Derbyshire Mosscrop, at his residence, 220 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MUELLER.—Feb. 22, 6:30 A. M., Carl H. Mueller, aged 68 years 3 months. Funeral services Sunday, Feb. 25, 6 P. M., at residence, 250 East 58th St. The deceased was engaged in the theatrical wig business for many years. He is survived by his wife, nine children, and ten grandchildren.

NORRIS.—On the 22d inst., at her residence, Bryn Mawr, Penn., Marie Olga, wife of the late Thaddeus Norris. Due notice of funeral will be given.

PARET.—On Feb. 21, 1912, at his residence, Essex Fells, N. J., Walter Palmer Paret. Funeral service at 10:30 A. M. Saturday, Feb. 24, on arrival of train leaving Chambers St. at 8:50, Erie Railroad. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Interment private.

PELTON.—In the City of Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1912, John W. Pelton. Funeral services from his late residence, 254 Mill St., on Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3:30 P. M. It is requested by the family that no flowers be sent.

PLUMB.—At his residence, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 21, 1912, Robert E. Plumb.

SCHMITT.—John A. Schmitt, at the age of 38, beloved husband of Emma L. Schmitt, (nee Schuenemann.) Funeral from his late residence, 589 Park Place, Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 9 A. M. Services at St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church, Classon Av. and Sterling Place. Interment St. John's Cemetery. Relatives, friends, and members of La Salle Council No. 454, K. of C.; Archconfraternity, and Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, are respectfully informed.

SMITH.—On Feb. 20, 1912, suddenly, Joseph B. Smith, aged 42, husband of Edna L. and father of Elsie Lee Smith. Funeral service Friday, Feb. 23, 1912, at 1 P. M. from his late residence, 762 Beck St., Bronx, city. Keyport and Mattawan, N. J., papers please copy.

VANNECK.—On Thursday, Feb 22d, 1912, John T. Vanneck at Cannes, France.

VREDENBURGH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, Annie M., widow of William A. Vredenburgh. Funeral services Friday evening at 8 o'clock from her late residence, 470 1st St., Brooklyn.

WELSH.—Martha Emma, beloved wife of Samuel Welsh, Thursday, Feb. 22, after a brief illness. Funeral services at her late residence, 478 West 159th St., New York City, Friday, Feb. 23, at 6:30 P. M. Interment at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. St. John papers please copy.

Good Man Wanted

ONE of the largest manufacturing concerns in the State of Ohio, whose business is now established in Cook County and Chicago, intends to change its present plan of marketing its product and wants a high-class, capable man with a moderate amount of capital to handle the business. This opportunity, now open, is easily worth $10,000 per year. Interview necessary with general manager, temporarily in city. Address D, Box 5, Times.

To-Day at The Anderson Galleries

Madison Avenue at Fortieth Street.

Continuation of the sale of Paintings and Objects of Art from the Victor G. Fischer Art Company of Washington, D. C.

THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON at 2:30—Necklaces, Chains, Gold and Enameled Watches, Fobs, Rings, Brooches and Chatelaines.

THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8:15—WATER COLOR PAINTINGS—Birket Foster, Charles Jacque, Rosa Bonheur, F. Hopkinson Smith, Auguste Bonheur, Arthur Wardle, Paul Helleu, Theophile De Bock, J. H. S. Kever, Mrs. Alma Tadema, and many others. Also Antique Bronzes and Gothic Church Symbols.

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Died.

ADELBERGER.—Henry, Feb. 21. Funeral 621 East 138th St., to-day, 1:30 P. M.

BAUM.—Christian, 1,584 1st Av., Feb. 21, aged 83.

BELLINGER.—Melissa J., 225 West 20th St., Feb. 21.

BRETT.—Mary R., 240 East 70th St., Feb. 21. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

BROGAN.—Daniel P., 200 East 53d St., Feb. 20. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

BUCK.—Marie, Feb. 21, aged 19. Funeral 1,843 Park Av.

CASSIN.—Eliza, 206 East 90th St., Feb. 21. Funeral notice later.

CLEMENTS.—Robert, Blackwell's Island, Feb. 21, aged 59. Funeral to-day, 7 A. M.

CONDON.—Bridget, Feb. 20. Funeral 338 2d Av.

CROTTY.—Margaret M., 116 King St., Feb. 21. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

DRENNAN.—William H., 500 West 165th St., Feb. 21. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

DRISCOLL.—Bridget, 419 Brook Av., Feb. 21. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

ELDRIDGE.—Capt. R. A., 88 Perry St., Feb. 21. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

FLANAGAN.—Edward A., 435 West 49th St., Feb. 20.

GOEHRINGER.—Wilhelmina, 84 Stanhope St., Feb. 20, aged 61. Funeral to-day.

HEIDELBERG.—William, Jr., 1,345 2d Av., Feb. 21. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

HINCK.—Sophia C., 3,149 Kingsbridge Terrace, Feb. 21. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

KING.—Mary, 511 West 152d St., Feb. 21, aged 88. Funeral private.

LALOR.—William H., Feb. 20.—Funeral 130 Greenwich Av., to-day, 2 P. M.

LINDNER.—Mary C., 1,144 Jackson Av., Bronx, Feb. 21. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

LOWEY.—Elizabeth, 237 East 79th St., Feb. 20.

LOHRE.—Magdalena, Feb. 20, aged 56. Funeral 150th St. and Melrose Av. to-day, 10 A. M.

LYNSKEY.—Catherine, 476 East 187th St., Feb. 20. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

MAIRHOFER.—Rosa, 509 West 110th St., Feb. 21, aged 84. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

MILLER.—Thomas A., 430 West 18th St., Feb. 20, aged 77. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

MULHEIR.—Mary, Feb. 20. Funeral 241 West 23d St. to-day, 2 P. M.

O'CONNELL.—John J., 3,056 3d Av., Feb. 21. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

PERITO.—Giovanni, 4,628 Garden Place, Wakefield.

QUINN.—Edward, Feb. 20, aged 41. Funeral 400 East 26th St.

QUINN.—Michael, 466 3d Av., Feb. 21. Funeral to-morrow.

ROBERTS.—Meta, 115 East 92d St., Feb. 21, aged 81. Funeral private.

SCHAUB.—George, 1,336 Brook Av., Bronx, Feb. 20. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

TIEDERMANN.—Katie A., 1,153 Boston Road, Bronx, Feb. 21. Funeral private.

WOODMAN.—Albert H., Feb. 21. Funeral, 74 West 126th St. to-day, 2 P. M.

ZIMMERMANN.—Robert, 1,503 1st Av., Feb. 21, aged 25. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ARTUS.—William, 462 Sterling Place, Feb. 21. Funeral notice later.

CLOONAN.—Lawrence, 79 Underhill Av., Feb. 20.

DOLAN.—Margaret E., 47 Madison St., Feb. 20. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

DOOLEY.—Margaret, 1,129 49th St., Feb. 21.

FOGARTY.—Dennis, 114 Java St., Feb. 21.

GLYNN.—Matthew, Home for the Aged, Feb. 21. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

HASSAN.—James, 630 President St., Feb. 20.

NUBEL.—Theresa E., 190 Stockholm St., Feb. 21, aged 43. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

REDHEAD.—Sarah J., 385 Macon St., Feb. 21, aged 79.

ROHAN.—Mary, 4,521 5th Av., Feb. 21, aged 70. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

SEELEY.—George J., 46 Rush St., Feb. 21. Funeral Feb. 25.

SKAAT.—Gunda, 561 Clinton St., Feb. 20. Funeral Feb. 25.

SPOTH.—Edgar, 827 40th St., Feb. 21.

TRACE.—Andrew, 159 Maujer St., Feb. 20.

Connecticut.

AUSTIN.—Betsy A., Norwalk, Feb. 20, aged 91. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.

BALDWIN.—Dwight W., Orange, Feb. 19, aged 62.

CLARK.—Frederick F., New Haven, Feb. 20, aged 52.

DOWLING.—Mary E., Hartford, Feb. 21.

LAYHEE.—Isaac, Winsted, Feb. 20, aged 81.

LONG.—Adelia, East Hartford, Feb. 20, aged 67.

McAVOY.—Margaret, New Haven, Feb. 19.

MESHAM.—Harriett A., West Haven, Feb. 19. Funeral private.

MONTAGUE.—Bridget, New Haven, Feb. 20.

MORSE.—George C., Danbury, Feb. 20, aged 24.

NORTON.—Everett, Bristol, Feb. 21, aged 76.

PAGE.—Wilbur F., South Norwalk, Feb. 20.

ROGERS.—Lawrence W., New Haven, Feb. 20, aged 38.

SCHWARTZ.—Henry B., New Haven, Feb. 19, aged 52.

SHARP.—Sarah, Hartford, Feb. 20, aged 75.

SEGAL.—Benjamin, Hartford, Feb. 20, aged 44.

THOMAS.—Willard F., West Haven, Feb. 19, aged 56.

TROLAN.—Robert L., Hartford, Feb. 20, aged 65.

SMITH.—Charles E., Bloomfield, Feb. 20, aged 44.

ZITO.—Marie, Hartford, Feb. 20, aged 19. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.

Died.

Long Island.

MILLS.—James, Oyster Bay, Feb. 20, aged 82. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Mary, 1 Farmer's Av., Hollis, Feb. 20. Funeral to-day.

New Jersey.

CARLE.—Joseph C., Madison, Feb. 20, aged 77.

COLE.—Flossie M., Succasunna, Feb. 20, aged 6.

FREDERICK.—Arthur, 1,127 Chestnut St., Elizabeth, Feb. 20, aged 23.

GARRISON.—Caroline, Red Bank, Feb. 20, aged 69.

GIBB.—Henry, Lower Preakness, Feb. 20, aged 80.

HALSELL.—Raymond G., 731 Monroe Av., Elizabeth, Feb. 21.

HANLEY.—Thomas J., 15 North 30th St., Harrison, Feb. 21.

HENKEL.—John, Campbell Av., Hackensack, Feb. 20, aged 66.

KINDSVATER.—Howard, 58 Van Houten St., Paterson, Feb. 19, aged 2.

KNAPP.—John, Westfield, Feb. 20, aged 14.

KNEISEL.—Charles J., Jersey City, Feb. 21, aged 59. Funeral to-morrow.

McNALLY.—William, Bogota, Feb. 21, aged 66. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

MAY.—Bridget, 432 Magnolia Av., Feb. 20, aged 30.

MURRAY.—Susan A., Belleville, Feb. 20, aged 84.

SEEGER.—Grace, 418 Marshall St., Elizabeth, Feb. 20, aged 2.

SMITH.—James C., Phillipsburg, Feb. 20, aged 84.

TOOMITH.—Mary, Paterson, Feb. 20, aged 73. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.

VAN ORDEN.—Oliver, Paterson, Feb. 20, aged 77. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WEISS.—Otto, Passaic, Feb. 21, aged 62.

WILSON.—Eugene, Elizabeth, Feb. 20, aged 75.

WOLCOTT.—Sarah F., 167 Branch Av., Red Bank, Feb. 21.

New York State.

BULMER.—Mary A., Chester, Feb. 20.

CHALMERS.—William, Matteawan, Feb. 19, aged 83.

JELLE.—Albert, Valhalla, Feb. 21. Funeral to-morrow, 11 A. M.

KILMER.—Katherine N., Hudson, Feb. 21. Funeral private.

McQUADE.—William F., Poughkeepsie, Feb. 21, aged 32.

TRIPP.—Sylvester, Millerton, Feb. 21, aged 76.

VAN TINE.—Sarah E., Poughkeepsie, Feb. 21.

WALKER.—William P., Bath, Feb. 21, aged 76.

WALSH.—John W., Newburg, Feb. 21. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

MATHERS.—In loving memory of Alice Welles Mathers; died Feb. 22, 1905.

ROMANN.—In sacred memory of my devoted husband and our belived father, William Romann, who entered eternal life Feb. 23, 1908.

"May his soul rest in peace."

FARRELL.—Matthew, in memory of; died Feb. 23, 1910.

UNDERTAKERS.

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CEMETERIES.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE Calgary College will erect an Arts Building, costing about $500,000, and the Building Committee invites sketch plans.

Only the central portion of the building will be erected at present at a cost of not more than $250,000. For full particulars apply at once to W. J. Tregillus, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

BRENTANO'S

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ABE ATTELL LOSES TO JOHN KILBANE

Cleveland Boy Wins Featherweight Boxing Title Before 10,000 Spectators.

HISS ATTELL'S FOUL TACTICS

Cuts Big Gash on Kilbane's Left Eye, Is Hissed by Crowd, and Warned by Referee—Outfought All the Way.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 22.—A new pugilistic champion was made in the Vernon Arena to-day when John Kilbane of Cleveland, Ohio, decisively outfought, outgamed, and outpunched Abe Attell in a twenty-round contest, and at the close was awarded the featherweight title by Referee Charles Eyton.

Nearly 10,000 persons saw the fight. Fully 5,000 others were turned away at the gates. It was the greatest crowd that ever viewed a prize fight in Los Angeles. Receipts amounted to approximately $25,000. The men fought for a purse of $10,000, of which Attell was to receive $6,500, win, lose or draw, and Kilbane $3,500. Besides they agreed to divide evenly 50 per cent. of the moving picture privileges.

Attell was clearly outfought. His boasted speed and wonderful cleverness were not in evidence. Kilbane made him look like a novice in nearly every round. Only in one round, the seventh, did Attell have a lead, and that was not by any means as decisive as that of Kilbane in the remaining rounds.

Attell brought the wrath of the big crowd upon his head by foul tactics. Time and again he would hold Kilbane's arms in a clinch, and once in the eighth, he grabbed Kilbane's left arm with both hands and tried to bend it back. In the third he "heeled" the Cleveland boy while in a clinch and in nearly every succeeding round his work called forth hisses from the spectators. In the sixteenth round when, after rushing into a clinch to avoid Kilbane's tattoo on his face and body, Attell butted the Clevelander with his head, opening a big gash over Kilbane's left eye, from which blood spurted profusely.

At the beginning of the sixteenth round Referee Eyton stopped the fight, grabbed a towel, and thoroughly wiped off Attell's body. It was covered with some greasy substance. Attell protested, but the referee paid no attention to him. Kilbane's work was a revelation even to his friends. Entering the ring with the odds 10 to 4 against him, he never faltered for an instant. He fought fast and showed clever work with both hands and feet. A straight left jab to Attell's nose or sore left eye was his favorite blow. He would send this in, and then like a flash cross with his right to the other side of Attell's head and jump back out of harm's way. Attell seemed wild throughout the fight, but this was due as much to Kilbane's footwork as to any other cause. Time and again the bewildered Attell tried in vain to corner the Cleveland man.

The decision of Referee Eyton was received with cheers, and Kilbane was carried from the building on the shoulders of his friends.

"I want to telephone to Mary," he said, meaning Mrs. Kilbane.

Attell, tired, his face drawn and bleeding, left the ring alone. As he reached the edge of the platform he said to a friend: "Well, I had to stand for it; I couldn't do any better."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Two years ago Johnny Kilbane, the new featherweight champion was not known outside of Cleveland. He had been a contestant in minor bouts since 1905, but it was not until the fighting game opened in several Northern Ohio towns in the Winter of 1909-10 that he really began to attract attention. Kilbane decisively defeated Joe Rivers, Patsy Kline, and Frankie Conley, his close rivals, thus earning the right to fight Attell in the battle for the championship.

Kilbane was born and reared in Cleveland. He will be 23 years old on April 8. He is married and has a baby daughter, Mary Coletta. His habits are of the best and he is devoted to his family. He is the support of his blind father.

BROWN AND BALDWIN DRAW.

New York and Boston Lightweights Do Little Damage.

K. O. Brown and Matty Baldwin made a draw of their ten-round bout at the National Sporting Club last night. While Brown was always the busier he failed to set back Baldwin to any appreciable extent and the latter on the other hand didn't stop the blonde New Yorker for an instant notwithstanding that his blows were harder and more cleanly executed.

The go on the whole was one of those scrambly, pulling, pushing affairs that sometimes develop when a strong unscientific boy is opposed to a more skilful boxer, who is weaker physically. During the early rounds last night it looked as though it was going to be a hair raising bout. Baldwin was meeting Brown's rushes with sure enough counters, generally rights, on the mouth and jaw, but the energetic Brown always came for more and while he was in close banged with head and fists at a great rate. It was Baldwin's blocking and countering that earned for him a draw, but in a longer encounter Brown would win on last night's showing.

The weights were announced as Baldwin 134¼ pounds, Brown 133, the two having weighed in at the required 133 pounds at 6 P. M., according to agreement.

Gilbert Gallant stopped Eddie King in the fourth round of the semi-final.

During the evening a collection was taken up for the widow of Connie Schmidt, who was killed on the railroad a few days ago.

BILLY PAPKE DEFEATED.

Frank Mantell Clearly the Master of So-Called Middleweight Champion.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 22.—Whatever claim Billy Papke of Illinois may have had to the middleweight championship of the world is now the undisputed property of Frank Mantell of Pawtucket, R. I. Mantell so well earned a twenty-round decision over Papke this afternoon that even Tom Jones, Papke's manager, was discouraged, and announced that he would have nothing more to do with the Illinois boy.

Mantell did not fight brilliantly, but he had the better of the infighting throughout. What little open work was done was fairly divided. Papke did not have his old-ring generalship, and time after time Mantell had him backing away and leaning against the ropes. Less than a dozen of Papke's vicious swings hit the mark. Only two rounds belonged to him; in the eighth the honors were even, and the others were Mantell's. Neither had sufficient strength behind his blows to land a knockout.

Substitute Knocks Out Sherman.

Billy Sherman met with an unexpected defeat yesterday afternoon at the Irving Athletic Club, Brooklyn, when he was knocked out in the sixth round of his ten-round bout with Duffy, who was substituted for Phil Cross. The big crowd at the ringside did not expect the result, as Duffy was put on at the last minute owing to the inability of Cross to box. The first preliminary bout went the limit between Jimmy Kelsey and Johnny Dolan, the last named outpointing his opponent. The four-round bout between Johnny Ryan and Dick McGee lasted only thirty seconds. After McGee had sent his man to the mat three times Referee Barnett sent Ryan to his corner to save him further punishment. Ryan was hopelessly outclassed.

Gibbons and Lewis at Empire A. C.

Mike Gibbons and Willie Lewis are scheduled to box ten rounds to-night before the Empire Athletic Club, Eighth Avenue and 155th Street. The pugilists will weigh in at 147 pounds this afternoon. The contest has attracted considerable attention in pugilistic circles, as the men are among the best welterweights in the country. Lewis is anxious to reverse the result of his last meeting with Gibbons, when the latter won a hard fight. Gibbons is confident of repeating, but says it will be by the knockout route this time.

Klaus Wins Over Petroskey.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Frank Klaus of Pittsburgh received the decision over "Sailor" Petroskey at the end of their twenty-round fight here to-day.

AMATEURS IN RING.

City Athletic Club Holds Its First Series of Bouts in Clubhouse.

The amateur boxing tournament of the City Athletic Club, the first show to be staged by the club under its Frawley law license, opened at the West Fiftieth Street clubhouse last night. The preliminary rounds of all four classes in the tournament were completed, twelve bouts being necessary in the first elimination trials.

The youngsters furnished several high-class contests, and the sport was enjoyed by a crowd which comfortably filled the club gymnasium. The remaining rounds of the tournament, including the finals, will be fought to-morrow night. The judges were Harry Meyers and Frank Schlesinger of the City A. C., and James Donovan, boxing instructor at the club, was referee.

J. Fitzhenry of the Avonia A. C., twice metropolitan title-holder of the 145-pound class, had an easy time in his bout against Dan Murphy of the New West Side A. C. Fitzhenry ended the first round early by flooring his opponent, and Referee Donovan waved him to his corner shortly after the second round began, as Murphy was entirely outclassed. H. Braun of the New Polo A. A., another prominent amateur boxer, disposed of R. Carroll, another west side boxer, in two rounds. This bout was also stopped by the referee. The summary:

100-POUND CLASS.

Preliminary Round.—Leo Kahn, Pennant A. C., defeated J. Slattery, St. Paul's Guild, in three rounds. Judges' decision.

William Hogan, Avonia A. C., defeated G. Patterson, Avonia A. C., in three rounds, Judges' decision.

Eugene Headland, New West Side A. C., defeated David Mecca, Avonia A. C., in three rounds. Judges' decision.

Jess Reig, New West Side A. C., defeated F. G. Gerarty, Irish-American A. C., in three rounds. Judges' decision.

125-POUND CLASS.

Preliminary Round.—P. Madeo, Pennant A. C., defeated John Schwartz, unattached, in two rounds. Bout stopped by referee.

Ben Whiteman, unattached, defeated D. Beck, unattached, in three rounds. Judges' decision.

R. Sommers, New West Side A. C., won from J. Nugent, Paulist A. C., by default.

James Martin, unattached, defeated M. McGinnis, Advance Club, in two rounds. Bout stopped by referee.

J. Zuckerman, Educational Alliance, defeated J. Minogue, unattached, in one round. Bout stopped by referee.

D. Medar, Paulist A. C., defeated Charles Senke, Berkeley Lyceum, in four rounds. Extra round ordered after judges disagreed.

110-POUND CLASS.

Preliminary Round.—H. Braun, New Polo A. A., defeated R. Carroll, New West Side A. C., in two rounds. Bout stopped by referee.

George Underwood, Pennant A. C., defeated A. Conklin, Paulist A. C., in three rounds. Judges' decision.

Walter Solinger, City A. C., drew a bye.

145-POUND CLASS.

Preliminary Round.—J. Fitzhenry, Avonia A. C., defeated Dan Murphy, New West Side A. C., in two rounds. Bout stopped by referee.

John O'Connor, unattached, won from William Rapp, Paulist A. C., by default. Rapp was overweight.

Gerald Meyers, City A. C., defeated T. La Monte, Berkeley Lyceum, in three rounds. Judges' decision.

Mike Tauber, Pennant A. C., drew a bye.

Amateurs Box at American A. A.

An amateur boxing tournament under the sanction of the A. A. U. was held yesterday at the American A. A. of Brooklyn. The entry list was not as large as expected, and, consequently, there was no trial bouts in any except the 125-pound class. The best bouts were witnessed in the 125-pound class. Benjamin Martin of the Brooklyn Evening High School showed some skill in disposing of three opponents. In the trial bouts he defeated Young Colombo, American A. A., and H. P. McMahon, unattached, in one and two rounds, respectively, and in the final delivered a sleep punch to Young Fidaldi, an unattached competitor, in the initial session. The summary:

115-Pound Class, Finals.—B. Grossman, unattached, defeated J. Carroll, American A. A.; three rounds; judge's decision.

125-Pound Class, Finals.—B. Martin, Brooklyn Evening High School, knocked out Young Fidaldi, unattached; one round.

135-Pound Class, Finals—H. Braun, New Polo A. A., defeated Harry Rex, Haywood Inn; three rounds; referee's decision.

Negro Pugilist Dies of Hemorrhage.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Charles Ellis, the negro welterweight pugilist, who fell unconscious at the start of the sixth round of his bout with Joe Motto here Tuesday night, died to-day. Examination showed that he was suffering from cerebral hemorrhages. Police say that Motto will not be arrested unless some one swears out a warrant. No warrant has yet been issued.

TENNIS FOR FAT GIANTS.

Strenuous Exercise for Players Who Are Carrying Too Much Flesh.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 22.—Continued chilly weather made it impossible to play the practice game Manager McGraw had scheduled for to-day, but with the help of Groundkeeper John Murphy the Giants were able to spring an innovation in Spring training for baseball clubs.

After a short session at batting practice, Jack Johnson and Harry McCormick were ordered to the tennis courts, the first ever laid out on a ball field. Later Artie Latham and John McGraw took to the racquet game. By to-morrow the handball courts will also be ready. Several of the players are overweight and a few more are shy as to wind. The heavy and breathless athletes are expected to put in their idle moments at one or the other of these games. Between them and tossing the basket ball there is enough work within reach for the most ambitious players.

The temperature was closer to real baseball weather to-day than since the day of the Giants' arrival here, but there was a chilly wind at times, and McGraw was fearful of colds in muscles that are still very tender, and would not risk a game. The practice was even lighter than either yesterday or the day before. Wilbert Robinson took the pitchers in hand one after another, sending them to the mound in ten-minute relays during the batting practice and working them in the outfield chasing "fungos" the rest of the time.

So many lame arms and legs have developed since yesterday that infield work was limited to ten minutes. McGraw as in the preceding practice roamed about from one position to another criticising faulty play and pointing out mistakes, only occasionally handing out a word of praise.

Bues continued to make life miserable for the pitchers, and Luby, Groh, Stock, and Nohowell swung their bats well.

Charley Faust, the alleged mascot, was expected on the 4:20 train this afternoon, but did not arrive. Artie Latham has received two letters from New York announcing that the Kansan is on his way and should turn up almost any day now. Some of the Texans among the recruits have made arrangements to hold a badger fight on Saturday night.

Texans Welcome Mack's Athletics.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 22.—San Antonio welcomed Manager Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Americans and twenty-six of his recruits to Texas to-day. After the arrival of the Philadelphia team hundreds of San Antonio fans gathered in a hotel where Mack and his men were made "honorary Texans" in a scheduled programme of welcoming addresses.

New Orleans Club Splits Even.

COLON, Feb. 22.—The New Orleans baseball club played two games here to-day with the Panama team. Panama won the morning game by a score of 3 to 1, while New Orleans captured the afternoon game, 8 to 4. A game will be played at Ancon on Saturday, and at Panama on Sunday.

Moulton Goes to Memphis Club.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Albert Moulton, who finished last season as second baseman for the St. Louis team of the American League, was to-day released to Memphis of the Southern League.

Williams Sold to Washington.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Alvah Williams, a Boston American catcher and first baseman, was to-day sold to the Washington team by President McAleer.

Notes of the Boxers.

Dick Curley has just matched Billy Lewis of Newark and Young Cashman to provide the main bout at the Fordon Athletic Club next Monday night. About a year ago Lewis knocked out Kid Burns and beat Jack Dennings and several other good boys, and he expects to have easy going in his fight with Young Cashman.

Willie Howard will again become active on March 4, when he will tackle Fighting Joe Hyland in a ten-round battle at the Brooklyn Beach Athletic Club. Willie firmly intends to stow Hyland away before ten rounds are over, and to do this work he is training harder than ever before. This bout is the beginning of a long campaign for Howard, which will include fights in other sections of the country.

AIREDALE TERRIER CHAMPION OF DOGS

Kenmare Sorceress, Bought from Bricklayer in Wales, Queen of American Canines.

Taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the holiday, dog fanciers flocked to the New Grand Central Palace yesterday to witness the third day's judging of the thirty-sixth annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club.

After the judging of the regular classes the decisions for the unclassified specials took up the attention of three special judges, and the crowd which passed through the gates from the beginning of the morning session until the close of the day was the largest in the history of the organization. The work of the judges was confined to the large ring located on the main floor for the competition of all the special classes.

The competition for the specials, which brought out all the winners of their respective breeds and classes, furnished the keenest sport of the show, and with every breed represented in the ring the task of the judges to make their selections was not an easy one.

The exhibition has been marked with many surprises which came in the consistent victories of American bred dogs over the imported ones, but the rule did not apply when the champion of champions was to be passed upon in the class for the best dog in the show of any breed, age or sex. The winner of the class which is for the Spratt Trophy and which causes the greatest gossip in dogdom came as a surprise to everyone when the award was made to the Airedale terrier Champion Kenmare Sorceress, a bitch, owned and exhibited by W. P. Wolcott of Readville, Mass. For two successive years the stellar honors have been taken by the well-known Scottish terrier Tickle 'Em Jock.

The new champion of canines, which will reign supreme for the coming year, is a remarkable type of the noted breed. It was purchased by its owner from an old bricklayer of Wales, although fully bred. It was imported into this country in September of 1910, and is a few months over two years of age. Kenmare Sorceress has been shown continually at all the big bench shows of the country without having a defeat registered against her. A puppy in the first litter of the champion has also shown the family strains by taking the awards in both the puppy and novice classes of Tuesday.

The next special of importance was that for the President's Cup, for the best team entered in the regular team classes. When the class was called the teams entered were made up of the best collections of numerous breeds, but the dogs that caught the fancy of the judges were the four beautifully matched and mated Old English sheepdogs, the property of Mrs. Tyler Morse of Long Island. The team comprises Shepton Hero, Slumber, Midnight, and Ominous. These dogs have attracted unusual attention from the beginning of the show, and with the various other teams of field spaniels and smaller dogs, it required quite some consideration on the part of the judges before they finally agreed upon the award.

In a later class for the best brace Slumber and Midnight were placed in reserve for the Vice President's Cup, with the honors going to a pair of field spaniels of the Brookside Kennels. The Brookside Kennels' brace was made up of Champion Brookside Patience and Champion Brookside Dawn. It was their first win as a pair, but coupled with kennelmates in a team they were victorious two years ago at Madison Square Garden.

Much time was devoted to the larger type of canine, but the toy dog came in for its chance when the special for the best team of four toys was called. The ring presented quite a different spectacle from the other classes, when large dogs tugged and pulled on heavy leashes in order to get at one another. The entries were largely Pomeranians, toy Bostons, Pekingese, and black and tans. The ring was well filled, but the award was made hurriedly and with satisfaction to all when English toy spaniels of the Cottage Kennels were adjudged the winners.

With over 100 dogs in the ring at the same time the class for the Chairman's Cup for the largest and best exhibit of any breed owned by any one exhibitor, in which numbers and quality counted, the judges were confronted with a hard problem. In this class there were exhibits ranging from two up to ten dogs in command of the one exhibitor, and included medium and large sized dogs.

The collections which won as teams and braces with other kennelmates failed to come in for any great consideration, and the judges went over the field several times. The struggle finally dwindled down to a dual competition between the entries of J. G. Bates, showing a string of Airedales, and W. T. Payne's pointers. The former received the coveted honors after a long test. The summaries:

Welsh Terriers, Open, Dogs.—Won by F. B. Lord's champion Landore Boy; Miss Maud Kennedy's Longmyrd Laffitus, second; B. T. De Coppet's Swansea, third.

Welsh Terriers, Open, Bitches.—Won by F. B. Lord's Longmyrd Delilah, G. F. De Coppet's champion Windermere Captive, second; Wallscott Kennels' Dawn, third.

Welsh Terriers, Winners, Dogs.—Won by F. B. Lord's champion Landore Boy; Miss Maud Kennedy's Longmyrd Laffitus, reserve.

Welsh Terriers, Winners, Bitches.—Won by B. T. De Coppet's Windermere Winsome; F. B. Lord's Longmyrd Delilah, reserve.

Skye Terriers, Open, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. F. H. Benjamin's Princess Patricia; F. H. Addyman's Baughfell Jock, second.

Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Open, Dogs.—Won by Killaearn Kennels' Killearn William Tell; Killearn Kennels' Killearn Hawick Masher, second; Killearn Kennels' Killearn Scotby Jim, third.

Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Winners, Dogs.—Won by Killearn Kennels' Killearn William Tell; Killearn Kennels' Killearn Hawick Masher, reserve.

Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Open, Bitches.—Won by Killearn Kennels' Killearn Glassford Kathie; Killearn Kennels' Killearn Snowdrop, second; D. S. Riker's Killearn Maid of Criffie, third.

Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Winners, Bitches.—Won by Killearn Kennels' Glassford Kathie; Killearn Kennels' Killearn Snowdrop, reserve.

Bedlington Terriers, Open, Dogs.—Won by R. L. Benson's Benmore Sceptre; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Guggenheim's champion Firenze Catcatcher, second; Grace M. Bedford's Wella, third.

Black and Tan Terriers, Open, Dogs.—Won by A. Delmont's champion Leed's Imperialist; Mrs. Frank H. Addyman's champion Leader, second; J. Kohlbrenner's River Belle, third.

Black and Tan Terriers, Winners, Dogs.—Won by A. Delmont's champion Leed's Imperialist; A. Delmont's Leed's Pearl Point, reserve.

Schipperkes, Open, Dogs.—Won by Williard G. Aborn's champion Wicklow Rastus; Col. Thomas Denny's Blacko, second; Mrs. George Rousse's champion Teddy Are R., third.

Schipperkes, Open, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. George Rousse's Ritzie; Williard G. Aborn's Wicklow Constance, second; Imna Kennels' Imna Corella, third.

Schipperkes, Winners, Dogs.—Won by Williard G. Aborn's champion Wicklow Rastus; Col. Thomas Denny's Blacko, reserve.

Schipperkes, Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. George Rousse's Ritzie; Williard G. Aborn's Wicklow Constance, reserve.

UNCLASSIFIED SPECIALS.

Spratt Trophy, for the best dog in the show of any breed, age, or sex.—Won by W. P. Wolcott's Airedale Champion Kenmare Sorceress; W. Rutherford's fox terrier champion Warren Distinct, reserve.

Spratt Cup, value $50, for the best brace entered and owned by one kennel or exhibitor, to become the property of exhibitor scoring the most wins Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1912.—Won by Brookside Kennels' champion Brookside Lawn and champion Brookside Patience; Redbrook Kennels' brace, reserve.

Sanitas Trophy, for the best team of four of any breed bred in the United States of America.—Won by W. Rutherford's fox terriers.

"Dogs in America" Plate, for the best dog or bitch of any breed in the show.—Won by W. P. Wolcott's champion Kenmare Sorceress; W. Rutherford's champion Warren Distinct, reserve.

"International Dogs" Silver Cup, for the best dog or bitch of any breed in the show.—Won by W. P. Wolcott's champion Kenmare Sorceress; W. Rutherford's champion Warren Distinct, reserve.

Champion Lancaster Ada Trophy, for the best American or Canadian bred sporting dog or bitch.—Won by W. Rutherford's champion Warren Distinct; W. Rutherford's Warren Redress, reserve.

General Kompolite Company Medal for the best teams of four toys of same breed—Won by Cottage Kennels' English toys.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

President's Cup, for the best team entered in the regular team classes.—Won by Mrs. Tyler Morse's team, consisting of Slumber, Midnight, Shefton, Hero, and Oninons.

Vice President's Cup, for the best brace entered in the regular brace classes.—Won by Brookside Kennels' brace, consisting of champion Brookside Dawn and champion Brookside Patience. Mrs. Tyler Morse's Slumber and Midnight, reserve.

Chairman's Cup, for the largest and best exhibit of any one breed exhibited by one person or kennel, numbers and quality both to be considered.—Won by J. G. Bates's Irish terriers, W. J. Payne's pointers, reserve.

Aldrich Cup, for the best toy of any breed.—Won by A. W. Freeth's Cairndhu Mischief. Mrs. M. E. Hardy's champion Nowata Min Chi, reserve.

PRINCETON, 24; YALE, 16.

Collegians Play Poorly in Intercollegiate Basket Ball League Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—Princeton downed Yale here this evening in basket ball by the score of 24 to 16 in the inter-collegiate league, thereby assuring the Elis of last place. The game was characterized by rough play and many fouls, neither side displaying much team work. It was a fast contest from start to finish, however, Reilly scoring a long shot immediately after the jump off and Uhl tallying for Princeton several minutes later. The first half closed with Princeton leading, 13 to 10. Line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Yale.
Uhl	Left forward	Cobb
Felt	Right forward	Osborne
De La Reusille	Centre	Swihart
Kahler, (Capt.)	Left guard	Starkweather
Demitt	Right guard	(Capt.) Reilly

Field goals—Princeton: Uhl, 4; De La Reusille, 3; Felt, 1. Yale: Reilly, 2; Swihart, 1; Osborne, 1; Cobb, 2. Goals from fouls—Uhl, 8; Reilly, 4. Substitutes—Heath for Felt, Connor for Cobb. Referee—Mr. Reed, Springfield Training School. Umpire—Sam Beston, Pennsylvania. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

COLUMBIA LEADS N. Y. U.

Morningside Quintet Scores Easy Victory at Basket Ball.

In an aggressive game of basket ball on the Columbia floor last night the Columbia team defeated the New York University five by the score of 26 to 15. For the first part of the game the playing was slow, but in the second half the visitors made a desperate rally and the game assumed more interesting stages. From start to finish the Columbia five held the advantage over the Purple, outplaying them in passing and covering as well as in shooting. The line-up:

Columbia.	Positions.	N. Y. University.
Meenan	Left forward	Brennan
R. Benson	Right forward	J. MacLoughlin
Osterhout	Centre	C. MacLoughlin
C. D. Benson	Left guard	Moore
Lee	Right guard	Joseph

Goals from field—Lee, (3,) R. Benson, (2,) Meenan, (2,) Osterhout, (2,) J. MacLoughlin, (2,) C. Benson, Brennan, Moore, Jacques. Goals from foul—Moore, (7,) Benson, (4.) Substitutes—Jacques for Meenan, Reynolds for R. Benson. Referee—F. G. Quigg, N. Y. A. C. Umpire—A. J. Salmon, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. Time of halves—20 minutes.

FORDHAM VANQUISHED.

Bronx Collegians No Match for West Point in Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The Army basket ball team defeated the Fordham five this afternoon by a score of 48 to 14. The Army took the lead at the start and held it throughout. Roberts played the best all-around game for the Army, making 9 of the 21 goals scored from the field. Fordham was at a disadvantage in having Hoag, their best player, out of the game.

It is rumored that a game between Fordham and West Point is being arranged for March 2 to be played in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, New York. It will be the first time in the history of athletics that any team has left the academy to play any team except the Navy. Summary:

Army.	Position.	Fordham.
Van Vliet	Right forward	McCarthy
MacTaggart	Left forward	Flannigan
Roberts	Centre	Keho
Arnold	Right guard	King
Sutton	Left guard	Flinchheff

Substitutes.—Army, Balsan for Van Vliet, Hobbs for Sutton, Howell for Arnold, Hodges for Roberts, Waldron for MacTaggart. Goals from field—Van Vliet, MacTaggart, Roberts, (9,) Arnold, (3,) Sutton, Hodges, (2,) Waldron, (4,) McCarthy, Flannigan, (3.) Goals from foul—Sutton, (5,) Balsan, McCarthy, (2,) Flannigan, (4.) Officials—Mr. Thorpe, Columbia; Lieut. Hodges, West Point.

Lehigh Beats Brown, 43 to 32.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 22.—Lehigh University by a score of 43 to 32 won at basket ball from Brown University to-day. Lehigh outpointed the visitors at the start and had a nine-point lead before Adams scored Brown's first points. Thereafter Lehigh played a rushing game, which had Brown guessing except for a brief period in the second half, when Vonderlieth and Adams managed to break through Lehigh's defense and managed to crawl up dangerously near to the local score. But this was only a flash, for Lehigh got together again and Muthart and Crichton put the score beyond reach. The line-up:

Brown.	Position.	Lehigh.
Sullivan	Forward	Crichton
Vonderlieth	Forward	White
Schulz	Centre	Muthart
Adams	Guard	Cook
Smith	Guard	Cole

Goals from floor—Muthart (6,) Crichton (5,) White (3,) Cole (3,) Cook (1,) Smith (4,) Vonderlieth, (3,) Sullivan, (2,) Schulz, (1,) Adams, (1.) Goals from fouls—Muthart 7 out of 12; Vonderlieth, 10 out of 17. Substitutes—Miller for Sullivan, Price for White. Referee—Mr. Mitchell, Allentown Y. M. C. A. Times of halves—Twenty minutes each.

Big Score for Mt. St. Mary's.

Special to The New York Times.

EMMITTSBURG, Md., Feb. 22.—Mount St. Mary's basket ball team defeated the strong Mount Washington Lyceum quintet of Pittsburgh by the score of 34 to 19. The contest was cleverly played and interesting throughout. The visitors at one stage had the lead, but the Mountaineers by accurate shooting drew away in the lead. For St. Mary's Costello, Letters, and Leary excelled, and for the visitors Eckerle and Lysaught were always prominent.

Navy Beats Georgetown, 40 to 19.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 22.—In the closing game of the season, the Naval Academy basket ball team won from Georgetown this evening, by 40 to 19. Though outplaying Georgetown at every portion of the game except just at its close the midshipmen were not up to the standard of midseason.

Syracuse Defeats Pennsy, 27 to 14.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The Syracuse University basket ball team closed its season to-night by defeating the University of Pennsylvania 27 to 14.

Crescents Play Hockey Club.

The Crescent Athletic Club and Hockey Club teams will play their final game in the Amateur Hockey League championship series to-night at the St. Nicholas Rink, the outcome of which will have a material effect in determining the result of the final battle for the trophy. A victory for the New Mooners will create another tie between the latter and the Wanderers, who are now one game ahead in the number of games played and won.

Harvard-Yale Hockey at Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 22.—William F. Garcelon, graduate manager of the Harvard Athletic Association, issued a statement to-day asserting that the deciding contest of the Harvard-Yale hockey series will be decided Saturday at the Boston Arena, despite reports to the contrary.

New York Cricketers Make Merry.

One hundred cricketers attended the ninth annual dinner of the New York Veteran Cricketers' Association, held at Davidson's Restaurant, and made merry until early yesterday morning. George M. Newhall of the Germantown Cricket Club of Philadelphia, known as the "father" of cricket in America, was the guest of honor, and received an ovation when he arose to address the assemblage. Burcham Harding, President of the Association, acted as toastmaster, and on his left sat W. H. Rutty, who responded to the toast of the President and the King. Other speakers were Dr. E. C. Huskinson, President of the Metropolitan District Cricket League; T. C. Cliff, President of the Van Cortlandt Park Cricket League; J. S. Bretz, Captain of the veterans; Edgar O. Challenger, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and F. C. Kaye, Captain of the Richmond County Club. A cablegram from a former Captain, A. J. G. Cook, now in Ceylon, was read. Archie Gunn, whose characteristic sketch of a veteran cricketer in 1930, adorned the menu; Dr. Davis, and Templar Saxe furnished the entertainment.

Winner Collapses at Finish.

Harry Parkinson, representing the Hudson Guild Athletic Club of Manhattan, won the annual cross-country run of the College Point Road Association yesterday. The course, which was eight miles, most of which was along the Sound, proved too much for a number of the contestants, who were obliged to drop out of the race. There was a strong wind blowing, and when Parkinson crossed the finish line he collapsed, and had to be attended by a physician. Lawrence Jackson of Flushing was second, and John Hoffelder of Manhattan third.

In the race for the schoolboys of the village between 6 and 9 years of age, Frederick Peros won, with Joseph Bartel second. George Peros won the event for schoolboys between 10 and 12 years of age.

Brooklyn Billiardist Defeated.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A. J. Harris of Chicago defeated Charles Otis of Brooklyn, 50 to 30, in the opening game of the three-cushion series of the National Billiard League here to-night. Harris went out in sixty innings in one of the best games of the tournament. His best run was 5, Otis getting a 6.

EQUALS WEIGHT-LIFTING RECORD

George Chambiris of the Greek-American A. C. Puts Up 104-Pound Dumbbell 22 Times.

One world's record was equaled last night at the games of the Greek-American Athletic Club in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, when George Chambiris of that organization tied his own best performance in the weight-lifting contest, which consisted of putting up a 104-pound dumbbell twenty-two times from the shoulder to arm's length with his right arm. Still another Greek proved superior to the rest of the contestants in the person of L. Bouyouckas, who lifted the great bell up nineteen times.

This was only one phase of what was as many sided a series of athletics as has been seen in New York. Every type of track and field athlete was catered to in the list of events decided, these being witnessed by probably 4,000 enthusiasts, a great number of whom were of the fair sex.

The Hon. Lysimaches Kaftangioglou, Chargé d'Affaires of Greece at Washington, was an interested spectator, being accompanied to his special box by Solon Vlastos, the editor of one of the Greek papers of this city. Mayor Gaynor sent his regrets because of his inability to attend.

One decided novelty in the announcing line was in evidence when, aside from the calling out of the results in English by William Rossbach, one of the members of the club made known in his native tongue to the spectators what had been done. The sports were considerably enlivened by Lupo's Band, which discoursed both National and Greek airs to the satisfaction of every one.

One of the first things to make every one "sit up and take notice" was the announced performance by Hal Helland of the Xavier Athletic Association in the short sprint, in which he started from scratch. The watches at the finish of the third heat in the semi-final of the "seventy" made him equal the world's record of 7 1-5 seconds, and as this was known to be well inside his ability the performance was promptly questioned, to the end that it was admitted that he had "stolen" several yards at the start, which in itself invalidates the supposed merit of the performance. The record which Helland was credited with equaling was made by W. A. Schick of Harvard in 1904 on the same track as last night's race was decided on, and also credited to Jim Archer and Bobby Cloughan, both of the Irish-American Athletic Club.

While he qualified for the final Helland was unable to make any impression on the long start men, the surprising feature being that he finished absolutely last, yards out of the prize division, which found L. J. Ehwer, Dominican Lyceum, 16 feet; E. J. Schleich, Dominican Lyceum, 11 feet, and A. Pepis, Irish-American Athletic Club, 9 feet, first, second, and third in the order named.

A claim will be made for the record on the attestations of the timers, but John J. McHugh, the pistol firer, is authority for the statement that Helland anticipated the starting signal several yards.

The 1,000-yard run, handicap, was productive of the meting out of the first disqualification of the series when Myles McHugh of the Pastimes, a much-improved runner, finished second to Eddie Sweeney, a teammate, but was "set back" upon complaint of one of the Inspectors, who asserted that he had infringed the rules. F. Wright, Xavier A. A., off 34 yards, was placed second, and Ed Gillmore, Dominican Lyceum, 8 yards, third with the team—2:17 2-5.

The two-mile run, open to members of the Greek-American A. C., was easily accounted for by B. Voutiritsas, who was in receipt of 35 yards from T. Stavropulos, the scratch man, in 10:31 3-5. The winner came away when ready and spreadeagled his field, showing much promise when he learns something about pace and style.

B. Kefaliacos was far and away the best of the cyclists who aspired for honors in the five-mile event at this game. He started from scratch and rode rings around his many opponents in a manner which proclaimed him in a class by himself, as his time was extremely creditable, being 14:17 3-5. The summaries:

M. D. Huyswan of the Irish-American A. C., virtual scratch man in the open three-mile run, made his field look like so many novices by the time he had passed the two-mile mark, at which stage he flashed into the lead. Steadily increasing his advantage the Winged Foot runner finally broke the tape 75 yards in advance of the second man, W. L. Stokely, Fanwood A. C., to whom he was conceding 70 yards. Eddie Carr, the Xavier veteran, was third with the time 14:37 3-5, showing a very fast performance.

In the 300-yard race final H. Oltmann of the National won handily, after getting a "flyer" out by "shaving" the corners, only to be disqualified for running inside at the turns. The race was then awarded to Ed. Coyle, Irish-American A. C., running off 6½ yards, with M. Finklestein, Mott Haven A. C., 9 yards, in second place.

A. A. Dougherty, Jr., of the Ozanaur Association was the best of the Catholic Athletic League division in the 600-yard handicap.

Summary of the events:

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. J. Sweeny, Pastime A. C., (30 yards;) F. Wright, Xavier A. C., (35 yards,) second; E. Gillmore, Dominican Lyceum, (8 yards,) third. Time—2:17 2-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Closed to Greek-American A. C. members—Won by B. Voutiritsas, (35 yards;) T. Stavropulos, (scratch,) second; A. Anastopulos, (80 yards,) third. Time—10:31 3-5.

440-Yard Run; Novice; Scratch.—Final heat won by W. C. Lindwalls, 14th Regiment A. A.; R. R. Wheeler, unattached, second; G. Brown, unattached, third. Time—0:55 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final heat won by E. Coyle, Irish-American A. C., (6½ yards;) A. Stearns, Mott Haven A. C., (8½ yards,) second; John Gribben, Xavier A. A., (9½ yards,) third. Time—0:33 1-5.

70-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by A. Pepis, Irish-American A. C., (9 feet;) H. Seney, Pastime A. C., (10 feet,) second. Time—0:07 2-5. Second Heat—Won by C. A. Hoyt, New York A. C., (9 feet;) W. E. Conway, Irish-American A. C., (6 feet,) second. Time—0:07 3-5. Third Heat—Won by E. J. Schleich, Dominican Lyceum, (11 feet;) C. B. Clark, Xavier A. A., (1 foot,) second. Time—0:07 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by L. J. Ehmer, Dominican Lyceum, (14 feet;) J. A. Bohan, Xavier A. A., (11 feet,) second. Time—0:07 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by F. L. Stephenson, Trinity Club, (4 feet;) G. J. Falkner, West Side Y. M. C. A., (4 feet,) second. Time—0:07 3-5. Sixth Heat—Won by W. E. Storey, New York A. C., (15 feet;) L. Holmes, Belleville C. C., (11 feet,) second. Time—0:07 3-5. Seventh Heat—Won by R. Veith, Irish-American A. C., (16 feet;) H. Heiland, Xavier A. C., (scratch,) second. Time—0:07 2-5. First Semi-Final Heat—Won by C. B. Clark, Xavier A. A., (1 foot;) A. Pepis, Irish-American A. C., (9 feet,) second. Time—0:07 2-5. Second Semi-Final—Won by W. E. Conway, Irish-American A. C., (6 feet;) L. J. Ehmer, Dominican Lyceum, (14 feet,) second. Time—0:07 2-5. Third Semi-Final—Won by Hoe Heiland, Xavier A. A., (scratch;) R. Veith, Irish-American A. C., (16 feet,) second. Time—0:07 1-5. Final Heat—Won by L. J. Ehmer, Dominican Lyceum, (14 feet;) E. J. Schleich, Dominican Lyceum, (11 feet,) second; A. Pepis, Irish-American A. C., (9 feet,) third. Time—0:07 1-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap. Closed to Greek-American A. A. Members.—Won by Bill Sarganis, (6 feet 6 inches,) with 39 feet ½ inch; John Alexander, (2 feet,) second, with 42 feet 6 inches; Antony Petrontsas, (10 feet,) third, with 33 feet. All actual puts.

600-Yard Run, Handicap, Closed to Catholic Athletic League.—Final Heat—Won by A. A. Dougherty, Jr., Ozanam Association, (14 yards;) M. Burke, Evmard Lyceum, (25 yards,) second; J. B. Holmes, Knights of St. Anthony, (8 yards,) third. Time—1:17 2-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. Rodriguez, Irish-American A. C., (7 inches,) with 5 feet 7 inches; C. Martins, Mott Haven A. C., (4 inches,) second, with 5 feet 8 inches; J. W. Price, St. George's A. C., (6 inches,) third, with 5 feet 6 inches.

Five-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap, Closed to Greek-American A. C. Members.—Won by B. Kepaliaco, (scratch;) George Thorakos, (25 yards,) second; G. Macklakos, (30 yards,) third. Time—14:17 3-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by M. D. Huysman, Irish-American A. C., (105 yards;) W. L. Stokely, Fanwood A. C., (175 yards,) second; E. P. Carr, Xavier A. A., (175 yards,) third. Time—14:37 3-5.

140 Pounds Wrestling, Closed to Greek American A. C. Members—First bout won by Vasil Pseydovianis from George Stassinos, with crotch and hammerlock; time, 7:30. Second bout won by James Pantagis from L. Catsoulis, with a half-Nelson; time, 4:38. Third bout won by J. Stratas from George Agamemnon, with half-Nelson; time, 5:22. Final bout won by James Pantagis from Vasil Pseydovianis, in 13 minutes, on judges' decision.

Miss Fownes Wins Golf Honors.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 22.—Miss Mary Fownes of Pittsburgh won the President's Cup, and Mrs. F. H. Bowles of Cambridge, Mass., the Secretary's Trophy in the closing matches of the annual February golf tournament to-day.

FINCKE BEATS WATERBURY.

New York Racquet Players in Great Match in National Tournament.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The favorites all came through the second round of match play in the National Racquet Championship Tournament at the Tennis and Racquet Club to-day, but Reginald Fincke, the holder of the title, had a narrow escape from defeat at the hands of Lawrence Waterbury of New York. This match was the feature of the day's play and several of the professionals said it was the best ever witnessed in a national tournament. Fincke won the first game by scoring a run of 10 aces after his opponent had gained a lead of 8 to 5. Waterbury played almost perfectly in the second game, Fincke making only 3 aces. In the third game Waterbury overcame an early lead of 10 to 4, and eventually made it 13 all and the game was set at 5, Waterbury winning handily.

The fourth game also went to deuce through good work by the champion who was far behind for some time. It was set at 3 when the score was announced as 13 all and Fincke won out on a fine service shot. In the fifth game Waterbury again piled up a big lead only to fail at the critical moment. He led Fincke 13 to 7, but the latter braced and soon the score was 13 all and the game was set at 5. Fincke made it 3 to 1, but Waterbury with two wonderful places tied the score at 3 all only to see his opponent take the match on a miss and a service ace. The summaries:

Second Round.—G. A. Thorne, Chicago, defeated Joshua Crane, Boston, 15—6, 5—15, 17—14, 17—14; J. G. Douglas, New York, defeated M. Bartlett, Boston, 15—4, 15—9, 15—6; H. F. McCormick, Chicago, defeated Meredith Smith, Montreal, 15—4, 15—3, 15—2; Reginald Fincke, New York, defeated Lawrence Waterbury, New York, 15—8, 3—15, 14—18, 17—16, 18—16.

BROOKLYN AUTO SHOW.

Nearly 200 Models Expected to be Installed by To-night.

Nearly 200 of the 1912 models will be housed in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, before nightfall for the second annual Brooklyn Automobile Show, which is under the auspices of the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association, and will open to-morrow night.

Carpenters, electricians, painters, and workmen of several other trades are laboring night and day to put the large armory building in shape for the affair. The decorations are nearly completed and consist of crimson and ivory tints which predominate in the color scheme, and the proportions of the great building lend themselves admirably to bringing out the total effects of these colors.

The general scheme of decoration in the interior of the large structure is that of a Spanish garden, the large dome being screened off by a canopy of soft fluffy yellow material twinkling with electric lights. More than 60,000 yards of bunting and chiffon and 10,000 yards of burlap floor covering is required to clothe the interior. No less than 12,500 electric lights are required for the illumination.

STUYVESANT ATHLETES WIN.

New York Boys Take First Honors in Jersey City High School Games.

Stuyvesant High School carried off the honors in the second annual indoor games of the Jersey City High School at Newark yesterday afternoon. The New York schoolboys had a hard battle, however, as their total of eighteen points was only sufficient to beat out Jersey City High School with 17 points. Poly Prep finished third in the battle for points, and Central High of Newark came fourth.

The feature race of the afternoon was the one-mile run, which brought together such stars as Ezra Wenz, the Roselle High School boy, who beat Mel Sheppard's old school mark for two miles in the Columbia games; Frank Burke, the Jersey scholastic champion; Charley Ten Eyck, the P. S. A. L. title holder, and other star runners. After a close battle all the way, Burke sprinted in the last lap and beat Wenz by inches. Burke's time was 4.42 and Wenz's 4.41 4-5.

Alvin Lent of Stuyvesant, holder of the P. S. A. L. half-mile record, won the race over this distance over a large field. Weber of Pingry School was a close second, after pushing Lent all the way. Lent led from the second lap to the finish. His time was 2:04 4-5.

Jersey City High School won the relay race, beating out Central High of Newark by two yards. The summaries:

50-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by S. Irving, Commercial High; H. Gavey, Euclid School, second; H. Rood, Public School 105, Manhattan, third; H. Hoggerty, De Witt Clinton, fourth. Time—0:06.

50-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by H. Cloake, Erasmus Hall; C. Halloran, Eastern District, second; H. Tannenbaum, Stuyvesant High, third. C. Gray, Manhattan Prep, fourth. Time—0:06 1-5.

50-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by W. Bartsch, Jersey City; C. Charles, Manual Training, second; R. Lente, Manual Training, third; H. Rood, Public School 165, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:06 1-5.

Half-Mile Run, Senior.—Won by Alvin Lent, Stuyvesant; W. Weber, Pingry School, second; D. Didele, Poly Prep, third; F. Lagay, Central High, fourth. Time—2:05 4-5.

One-Third-Mile Midget Relay.—Won by Stuyvesant, (Cohen, Swintsch, Elk, Dayton;) Eastern District, (Zimmerman, Powill, Jacobson, Weinstein,) second; Poly Prep, (De Laney, McCurab, Talbor, Wood,) third. Time—1:10.

300-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by E. Balsetier, Curtis High; C. Weisman, Manual Training, second; C. Fishman, Erasmus Hall, third; J. McDowell, Stuyvesant High, fourth. Time—0:39.

300-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by K. Althe, Newark Academy; E. Waugh, Stuyvesant High, second; A. Bevin, Poly Prep., third; E. McCarthy, St. John's Prep, fourth. Time—0:38 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by O. Kolthoff, Jersey City; W. Russ, Central High School, second; A. Burt, Stuyvesant High School, third; E. Blitzig, Barringer High School, fourth. Time—2:16 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Senior.—Won by F. Burke, Barringer High; E. Wenz, Roselle High, second; J. Myer, Central High, third; C. Boughton, Central High, fourth. Time—4:41 4-5.

One-Mile Relay, Senior.—Won by Jersey City, (Miller, O'Toole, Lachausse, Bartsch;) Central High, (Lazar, Myer, Lasser, Eisenstin,) second; Erasmus Hall, (Konhart, Vollmer, Shaw, Stack,) third. Time—3:55 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by D. Mitchell, Paterson High, 5 feet 5 inches; C. Halloran, Eastern District, 5 feet 4 inches, second; C. Van Blaricon, Jersey City High, 5 feet 2 inches, third.

12-Pound Shot Put.—Won by C. R. Westbrook, MacKenzie High, 45 feet 6¾ inches; J. A. Armstrong, Flushing High, 42 feet 9¾ inches, second; B. Spense, Polp Prep. 42 feet 6¾ inches, third; E. Thompson, Rutherford High, 42 feet 4 inches, fourth.

Running High Jump, Senior.—Won by D. G. Coudon, Perth Amboy, 5 feet 6 inches; R. Maynard, Poly Prep. 5 feet 5 inches, second; E. J. Bourke, New York Prep, 5 feet 5 inches, third.

POINT SCORES.

Stuyvesant, 18; Jersey City High, 17; Poly Prep, 11; Central High, 10; Erasmus Hall, 9; Eastern District, 9; Manual Training, 8; Barringer, 6; Perth Amboy, 5; MacKenzie, 5; Commercial, 5; Curtis High, 5; Newark Academy, 5; Paterson High, 5; Pingry School, 3; Euclid School, 3; P. S. 165, Manhattan, 3; Roselle High, 3; Flushing, 3; New York Prep, 2; De Witt Clinton, 1; Manhattan Prep, 1; St. John's Prep, 1; Rutherford High, 1.

Burke Wins Four-Mile Roller Race.

The four-mile roller-skating race at the Metropolitan Roller Rink, Fifty-second Street and Broadway, last night resulted in a victory for William Burke of Brooklyn. This is the fourth of a series of races to decide the amateur roller-skating championships of the Eastern States up to a distance of five miles. It was a close and exciting event, and up to the last three laps there was no indication as to who would win. At this stage of the race Burke shot to the front, and by a final burst of speed beat John Clark of this city, his nearest competitor, to the tape by about one yard. Clark only had about two yards' advantage over John Timney of Newark, who finished third. The winner's time was 16:24 4-5.

The first three skaters and their standing is as follows: Burke, 17 points; Timney, 15, and Clark, 13.

Newton Gun Club Beats Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 22.—The Newton Gun Club defeated the Orange Gun Club at the Orange traps this afternoon, 181 to 163. The Newton team was strengthened by State Champion Brickner, whose score of 18 was among the high ones.

McGillivray 220-Yard Champion.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 22.—Perry McGillivray of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, won the 220-yard National championship swimming event here to-night in the aquatic races at the Natatorium, held under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Aquatic Club. His time was 2:34 4-5. R. M. Ritter, City Athletic Club, New York, was second. Time—2:37 2-5. R. E. Frizelle, City Athletic Club, New York, third. Time—2:38.

Sherbrookes Win at Hockey.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The Sherbrooke (P. Q.) hockey team defeated the Intercolonials of Boston 13 to 7 to-night. The game was fast and interesting throughout.

STRONG GALE WRECKS LARCHMONT TRAPS

One Set Rigged Up Hurriedly for Shoot with New York Athletic Club.

With an unusually tsrong gale from the northwest sweeping across their line of fire, sending the clay targets at all sorts of angles, the trap-shooters of the Larchmont Yacht Club and the New York Athletic Club in a combination shoot yesterday on the yacht club's grounds had one of the best day's sport this season, despite the havoc wrought by the gale in the night.

There never was a worse wrecked set of traps than those of the Larchmont Yacht Club when daylight broke yesterday morning. The gale had ripped off the roof of one set and swept it into the Sound, while the traps and guard rails were bent and almost useless. It took three men nearly three hours to put the one set of traps in commission that were used all day.

The first match in the morning was at 100 "birds" for the Batterson Cup. Twenty-five men entered, and D. J. McMahon was the winner, his four strings of 19, 24, 21, and 19, with a handicap of 18, giving him a total of 101. The runners-up were T. Lenane, Jr., and W. E. Bemis, with totals of 98 each. The big match in the afternoon was also at 100 "birds" for a cup offered by T. J. McCahill. Twenty-eight men competed for this prize, and it was won by W. B. Short with 99 as his total. He shot with a handicap of 18, and his four strings were 19, 19, 21, and 22. M. K. Waters and T. J. McCahill were the runners-up, with totals of 98 each. A prize was offered for the first best fifty shots from scratch in the afternoon contest. This was won by Charles Gould of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club.

R. L. Spotts was "high gun" for the day. His score was 172 out of the possible 200 targets. In the afternoon his score was 89 out of the possible 100. The N. Y. A. C. holiday shoot included the legs for the February Cup, the Lenane Trophy, the President's Cup, and the Lembeck Cup. They were won by G. M. Thompson, T. J. McCahill, B. M. Higginson, and R. L. Spotts, respectively. W. B. Short, E. Robins, and Spotts won the three Larchmont Y. C. matches. The summary:

McCahill Trophy, 100 Targets, Handicap.—W. B. Short, 99; M. K. Waters, 98; T. J. McCahill, 98; R. L. Spotts, 95; B. M. Higginson, 95; H. L. Hoyt, 94; W. S. Silkworth, 93; C. Gould, 93; G. M. Thompson, 96; C. W. Billings, 91; C. Newcomb, 90; G. J. Corbett, 88; D. F. McMahon, 88; J. Walker, 88; F. H. Schauffler, 87; G. F. Pelham, 87; M. N. Lenane, 86; T. Lenane, Jr., 90; F. Hall, 85; J. G. Batterson, 85; G. W. Lembeck, 84; W. B. Ogden, 84; A. E. Ranney, 84; R. R. Debacher, 81, and R. J. Held, 80. Won by W. B. Short.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB MATCHES.

February Cup, 25 Targets, Handicap.—G. M. Thompson, 5—25; G. F. Pelham, 4—24; M. N. Lenane, 3—23; J. I. Brandenberg, 5—23; A. E. Ranney, 2—22; D. F. McMahon, 3—22; T. J. McCahill, 3—22; Dr. Held, 2—22; F. H. Schauffler, 2—22; F. Hall, 0—21; R. R. Debacher, 5—21; G. W. Lembeck, 2—21; C. W. Billings, 2—20; R. L. Spotts, 0—20; S. Scott, 0—20; B. M. Higginson, 1—19; J. G. Batterson, 3—19; G. J. Corbett, 2—18; W. B. Ogden, 2—18; T. Lenane, Jr., 4—18. Won by Thompson.

Lenane Trophy, 25 Targets, Handicap.—T. J. McCahill, 3—25; G. F. Pelham, 4—25; G. M. Thompson, 4—25; T. Lenane, Jr., 4—24; C. W. Billings, 2—23; B. M. Higginson, 1—23; R. L. Spotts, 0—22; G. J. Corbett, 2—22; R. R. Debacher, 5—22; D. F. McMahon, 3—21; G. W. Lembeck, 2—21; J. G. Batterson, 3—20; F. H. Schauffler, 2—20; Frank Hall, 0—19; W. B. Ogden, 2—19; J. I. Brandenberg, 5—19; S. Scott, 0—19; A. E. Ranney, 2—18; M. V. Lenane, 3—18; Dr. Held, 2—17. Shoot off—McCahill, 23; Pelham, 19.

President's Cup, 25 Targets, Handicap.—C. W. Billings, 2—24; R. L. Spotts, 0—24; B. M. Higginson, 1—24; D. F. McMahon, 3—24; G. J. Corbett, 2—23; T. J. McCahill, 2—23; T. Lenane, 4—23; M. V. Lenane, 3—23; R. R. Debacher, 5—22; J. I. Brandenberg, 5—22; G. M. Thompson, 4—22; A. E. Ranney, 2—21; Frank Hall, 0—19; J. G. Batterson, 3—19; F. H. Schauffler, 2—19; G. F. Pelham, 4—19; G. W. Lembeck, 2—18; S. Scott, 0—18; W. B. Ogden, 2—17; Dr. Held, 2—15. Shoot off—Higginson, 23; McMahon, 2—20.

STINER C. A. C. CHAMPION.

Newcomer in Shooting Wins Title at Bay Ridge Traps.

There was a decided surprise at the Bay Ridge traps of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday. The final shoot of the club championship was decided and the title was taken by M. Stiner, a gunner who is practically a novice at the sport. Mr. Stiner won the championship with a total of 158 out of a possible 200 targets. The shoot was decided in two legs, and although the total may appear to be low it is wonderfully good shooting considering the conditions yesterday. The worst wind of the year swept across the traps and made the conditions the hardest of the season. Not only did the club championship come to an end, but the J. E. Murray trophy was taken by J. F. James with a total of 84 out of a possible 100 targets.

G. G. Stephenson, Jr., won the Take Home Trophy with a card of 74 out of a possible 100 targets. It was the lowest total that ever has won the prize. W. W. Pell was high gun in the Stake trophy, and tied with J. P. Fairchilds in the race for the Stephenson prize. The team shoot fell to J. F. James and F. S. Hyatt. Among the gunners on the firing line was John Philip Sousa, who made his first appearance this year in a shooting event in metropolitan circles. Mr. Sousa was unable to land any of the prizes.

Zettler Rifle Club Shoot.

The sixteenth annual hundred-shot gallery championship match and prize shoot for 1912, under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, will commence on March 9 and continue to March 16, at 159 West Twenty-third Street. More than fifty prizes have been donated for the shoot, and each contestant who completes his 100 shots will receive a prize. Each contestant is to fire 100 shots at 20 targets of 5 shots each, the regular twenty-five inch ring target to be used.

Simonson Wins at Queens Club.

W. Simonson did the best work at the traps of the Queens Club yesterday. The principal event was a Washington's Birthday shoot at fifty targets, and the clever gunner, notwithstanding the conditions, won the event with a total of 43 targets. H. Stein was second, one target less than Mr. Simonson.

Rossiter Leads Oakland Shooters.

Arthur Rossiter of Flushing made the best score at the Washington's Birthday shoot of the Oakland Golf Club yesterday at its traps at Bayside. There was a strong southwest wind blowing during the entire afternoon, and the twelve contestants had considerable difficulty in shooting. Mr. Rossiter got 64 birds out of a possible 100, and had a handicap of 33.

Fischof's Horses First and Second.

AUTEUIL, France, Feb. 22.—Horses of Eugene Fischof's stable won a first and a second prize at the race meeting here to-day. Angeblond won the Prix Agenda, a steeplechase of $1,000, over a course of two miles one and one-half furlongs. In the Prix de Saint James, a selling hurdle of $600, Latour finished second. The distance was one mile seven and one-half furlongs.

Imported Cars Exhibited.

A special exhibition of new 1912 models was held yesterday in the showrooms of the Metallurgique Company, 1,934 Broadway. Among the new types is a Cabriolet, the exact copy of one made for the Brussels Exposition. The other models have distinctive features, and attracted a number of business men, who were able to get away from their offices on account of the National holiday.

McLean Wins More Skating Titles.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—To his international titles won in Boston, New York, and Saranac Lake, Robert McLean of Chicago added the Eastern indoor skating championships at one-half mile, one mile, and two miles, at the Syracuse Arena to-night. The summary:

220-Yard Dash.—Won by O. B. Bush, Vancouver, B. C.; R. M. McLean, second. Time—0:22 4-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by O. B. Bush; R. M. McLean, second. Time—0:44 4-5.

Half Mile.—Won by R. M. McLean; W. Gunderson, Chicago, second; W. Burkholder, New York, third. Time—1:30 4-5.

One Mile.—Won by R. M. McLean; W. Burkholder, second; R. L. Wheeler, Montreal, third. Time—3:12 3-5.

Two Miles.—Won by R. M. McLean; H. Kaad, second; R. L. Wheeler, third. Time—7:07 1-5.

CROWDS AT GARDEN MOTORBOAT SHOW

Holiday Throngs Keenly Interested in Fine Exhibition of Craft and Engines.

The Motor Boat Show at Madison Square Garden had the most popular day of the eight years of its existence yesterday, when a holiday crowd packed the spacious amphitheatre all afternoon and evening. That the exhibition is of unusual interest is shown by the fact that motor boat enthusiasts are not paying only one visit to the show, but come back two or three times to see what they overlooked on the previous visits. In yesterday's throng were many yachtsmen, who are purchasing small motor boats to carry on their yachts. The motor boat has come into general use by yachtsmen nowadays on their cruises.

There was a patriotic touch at the Garden when large pictures of the Father of His Country and American flags were hung about the Garden and the band played National airs. Handsomely gowned women were present in large numbers and showed great interest in the boats. Some of the motor boats—the most expensive ones—are equipped gorgeously, and, with the fine upholstering, comfortable chairs, hardwood finish, and shining brass trimmings, are far more elaborate than the royal barge of Cleopatra.

While part of the public which attends the show gazes admiringly at the motor boats, there are even greater numbers around the various mechanical exhibits, and it is surprising the knowledge which the ordinary spectator displays about the intricate workings of the engines. It does not require an expert engineer to run a motor boat, but the general use of the craft is responsible for a widespread mechanical knowledge, which a few years ago was confined to comparatively few. When a man goes to buy a motor boat to-day he asks a hundred and one questions about design and construction, with a view of getting a gasoline engine which will show a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of cost of operation.

Commodore August Heckscher of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club purchased a boat yesterday for his flagship Nahama, and another interested visitor was Commodore H. H. Melville of the Motor Boat Club of America, part owner of the Dixie IV. Commodore E. Walter Clark of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, Commodore Albert Y. Gowen of the Lakewood Yacht Club of Cleveland, and many other well-known yachtsmen visited the show yesterday.

The National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers will have a luncheon and annual election to-day at the Engineers' Club, and this evening the American Power Boat Association will hold its annual meeting at the Waldorf.

Two lectures are scheduled for to-day. At 4 P. M., in the Concert Hall, Louis Huxtable will lecture on "Lubricating Systems," and at 9 P. M., Capt. Howard Patterson will speak on "Instruments of Navigation."

It will be Boys' Day at the show this afternoon and evening. The management have invited school boys to visit the Garden, and special arrangements have been made for them. There are in the city now forty boys from Australia, who are being sent around the world at the expense of the Australian Government. They, too, have been invited to visit the show.

Sports at Great Neck Hills C. C.

It was a "field day" for members of the Great Neck Hills Country Club yesterday, women as well as men taking part in the events. The feature was a walking contest for women over a distance of a quarter mile. This was won by Mrs. Charles J. Lang, who was closely followed by Mrs. Frank Murch and Mrs. George R. Holton. The other results follow:

Men's Bowling.—Won by H. L. Watt; E. J. Albrecht, second; Edward Smithson, third.

Men's Duck Pins.—Won by H. L. Raynor; Bramwell Davis, second; Frank Bowtell, third.

Men's Pool Match.—Won by H. L. Raynor; G. R. Holton, second; W. P. Powell, third.

Women's Duck Pin Bowling.—Won by Mrs. Charles J. Lang; Mrs. Frank Murch, second; Mrs. Holton, third.

Throwing Tennis Ball for Distance by Women.—Won by Mrs. Holton; Mrs. Murch, second; Mrs. Lang, third.

Entry Blanks Out for Veterans' Games

The entry blanks have been issued for the annual athletic games and reception of the United Spanish War Veterans under the auspices of the Manhattan Borough Council at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, on Thursday evening, Feb. 29. An attractive programme of ten events has been laid out for A. A. U. athletes, while a special one-mile relay handicap race will be closed to Y. M. C. A., Sunday Schools Athletic League, Church Athletic League, Catholic Athletic League, and Inter-Settlement Athletic League members. A one-lap flag race, for which special prizes have been offered, will be open only to Spanish War Veterans. A reception and dance will follow the games.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; S. D. Waxman, cloths, men's clothing; Breslin.

Bunce, J. H., Co., Middleton, Conn.; E. P. Schaefer, cloaks, suits, corsets, muslin underwear; P. Herman, dry goods; 75 Spring St.; Broztell.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Elsenberg, notions, laces, leather goods; Miss A. Lambert, fancy goods; 2 Walker St.; Broztell.

Dayton Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss E. L. Baird, fancy goods; T. H. Merriman, dry goods; J. V. Cavanna, rugs; 79 5th Av.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Corey, dry goods; Mrs. Gray, fancy and knit goods; C. E. Catlin, furnishing goods; 104 Worth.

Jens Bros., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; E. C. M. Jens, furnishing goods; Latham.

Donaldson, L. S., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. O. Williams, books; 2 Walker.

Hicks & Hodge D. G. Co., Wheeling, West Va.; G. D. Maxwell, notions, furn. goods; Grand.

Sharpe, A. D., Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; G. W. Sharpe, notions, cloaks, carpets; Grand.

Lohr, Bacon Co., Evansville, Ind.; H. H. Lohr, furn. and leather goods, ribbons, 20 West 22d St.; Grand.

Sterrett Bros. D. G. Co., Charleston, West Va.; C. F. Sterrett, notions, ladies' garments; Grand.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Harvey, domestics, flannels, blankets; 43 Leonard St.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss S. Vogel, laces and embroideries; O. J. Lowenberg, notions; 215 4th Av.

Hayden Bros., Omaha, Neb.; Miss M. Spellman, jewelry and novelties; Waldorf-Astoria.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss J. Murray, notions; 214 Church; Collingwood.

Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Kelly, trimmings, embroideries; 57 White.

Coulter D. G. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; R. Rees, notions, jewelry; 69 5th Av.

Kesel, P., Kansas City, Mo.; millinery; Wellington.

Columbus D. G. Co., Columbus, Ohio; T. G. Constable, linens, laces, carpets; 320 Broadway; Hermitage.

Canelo Brothers & Stackhouse Co., San Jose, Cal.; F. G. Canelo, notions, laces, ribbons; A. B. Canelo, hosiery, corsets, underwear; Elks.

Ost Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Ost, waists; Pierrepont.

Grant D. G. Co., Zanesville, Ohio; Miss E. Flowers, cloaks, suits, waists; Herald Square.

Silvey, John, & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. Silvey, dry goods; 72 Leonard; Marlborough.

Garvin, M. T., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; J. H. Ross, cloaks, suits, waists, children's and infants' wear; W. Litch, dress goods, silk; York.

Coon Bros., Troy, N. Y.; D. B. Coon, collars; 621 Broadway; Navarre.

Lanbach, Wm., & Sons, Easton, Penn.; C. M. Lanbach, notions, cloaks, suits, and waists; 41 Union Square; Navarre.

Levi, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; F. D. Levi, dry goods; C. D. Curtis, domestics, housefurn. goods; 100 5th Av.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; Elks.

Davis, S., & Sons, Holyoke, Mass.; I. W. Davis, cloaks, suits, hosiery, underwear, and gloves; Cadillac.

Friedman, A., Bellaire, Ohio; dry goods; Cadillac.

Butler, H. H., Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. H. Butler, cloaks and suits; Albert.

Scheuer Bros. Co., Sandusky, Ohio; A. J. Scheuer, housfurn. goods; Imperial.

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Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Fleming, domestics; 20 W. 22d.

Ives, Upham & Rand Co., Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, Jr., cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.

Efroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. J. Brenn, toys and housefurn. goods; 43 Leonard.

Pittsburgh D. G. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, prints, dress goods, ginghams; 43 Leonard.

Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; T. N. Wilson, cloaks, suits; 55 White.

Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; R. A. Vance, linens, white and art goods; 320 Church.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Miss Petty, ribons, laces, embroideries; Miss Campbell, fancy goods; E. G. Miller, gen'l buyer; 320 Church.

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These goods will be on display at said premises from February 21 to February 26, and written bids for the whole or any part of these goods may be made up to three P. M., February 26; bids should be sent to Louis Burgess, at 15 Broad Street, New York City. The goods not sold before February 27 will be sold at auction at 10:30 o'clock on February 27, 1912, as above stated.
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NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL CHELSEA
Atlantic City, N. J.
Occupying an entire block of ocean front, with no obstruction to the view; in the fashionable residence section offers the highest standard of hotel excellence in appointments, cuisine, and service; 300 luxuriously furnished bedchambers and suites have private baths (fresh and sea water) attached. Large solarium and dining hall overlooking the ocean and boardwalk. High-class orchestra. Billiards, café, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet and terms upon request. Open all the year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

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Winter Days at ATLANTIC CITY are Delightful. HOTEL DENNIS, directly on the ocean front, is always open and is an ideal home for the Winter guest. WALTER J. BUZBY.

GRAND ATLANTIC
Virginia Av., near Beach, Atlantic City. Rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea water baths. Elevator from street level. $2.50 daily and up. Special weekly rates. Auto coach meets trains. Capacity, 500. Write for booklet. COOPER & LEEDS, Owners and Prop.

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New Jersey Av. and Beach, Atlantic City. Offers special rates for the Winter months. No extra charge for salt water baths.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Cap. 250. Steam heat; Sun Parlor, Elevator, etc. $8 up weekly; $1.50 up daily; Sat. to Mon., $3. Booklet. W. F. WATTS.

Ask Mr. Foster Free information. Flatiron Arcade. B'way & 23d St.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.
Oak Court Hotel, Lakewood, N. J. Family hotel notable for quiet, domesticity & homelike atmosphere. E. E. Spangenberg, Mgr.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

France.

VICHY.
Hotel du Parc
Majestic Palace
Nouvel Hotel
Pavillon Sevigne.
J. ALETTI, Gl. Manager.

MONTANA HOTEL
AD.: MONTANOTEL
Avenue de la Opera, PARIS
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Close to the Louvre, Palais Royal, Tuileries Gardens and Theatre Francais.
ALL MODERN AND LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
G. ARN, Manager, formerly at Hotel de Paris, Monte Carlo, and Royal Palace Hotel, Ostend.

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Hotels SPLENDIDE and EXCELSIOR
Leading hotels, magnificent situation. 250 Rooms, 100 Bathrooms.
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Opposite Friedrichstrasse Station and near "Unter den Linden."
Fashionable First Class Hotel
With All Modern Improvements. Telephone Connection in Every Room.
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Hanover, Germany
Most desirable residence city in all Germany.
HOTEL ROYAL
Old established, thoroughly first-class hotel, in centre of town.

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Schneider's Private Hotel
VICTORIA
PARKSTRASSE, 34.
Write for Booklet.

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England.

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THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

HOTEL CECIL, LONDON.
Booklet from 225 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

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OVER 400 SHIPS 1,210,000 TONS
LARGEST STEAMSHIP COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
Atlantic Service TO London-Paris-Hamburg
*PENNSYLVANIA..Feb. 29, 3 PM
AMERIKA..........March 7, 10 AM
PRES. LINCOLN....March 14, 3 PM
*GRAF WALDERSEE.Mar. 21, 11 AM
*Hamburg direct. 2nd cabin only.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE TO GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES, GENOA
S. S. HAMBURG (11,000 TONS)
Sailing APRIL 4, 12 Noon
CRUISES
(The Hamburg-American Line originated Ocean Cruising 23 years ago.)
FOR THE BUSY MAN
Two 16 Day EASTER CRUISES
—TO—
Cuba, Panama Canal and Jamaica
By the S. S. MOLTKE (12,500 Tons) MARCH 26
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☞ *A limited number of accommodations available to HAVANA only on cruises leaving February 24, March 7, 26 and April 6.*
☞ *Tourists at Southern Resorts may join these cruises at Havana.*
TWO IDEAL CRUISES
Around the World
Nov. 12, 1912 (From New York) | Feb. 27, 1913 From San Fran.
By the VICTORIA LUISE (16,500 Tons.)
DURATION EACH CRUISE 110 DAYS | COST $650 UP
Including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore.
SUMMER CRUISES
To the LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN
Eight delightful cruises during June, July, and August, from Hamburg, duration 14 to 26 days.
Cost $62.50 and up.
Splendid service, large steamships "VICTORIA LUISE," "KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE," and "METEOR."
Send for illustrated booklet giving detailed information of any cruise.
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Go To Bermuda
BY FASTEST STEAMER
RECORD TRIP 39 HOURS 20 MINUTES,
BY NEWEST STEAMER (Built 1904)
BY ONLY STEAMER LANDING PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE DIRECTLY ON THE DOCK IN HAMILTON WITHOUT TRANSFER.
S. S. BERMUDIAN
Sails every Wednesday, 11 A. M.
Twin Screw, 10,518 tons displacement, Bilge Keels, Double Bottom, Wireless Telegraph. No Steerage.
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Lowest Fares. Choice Accommodations.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 6:00 P. M. Strs. PURITAN and PROVIDENCE. Orchestra on each.
NEW LONDON (Norwich) LINE via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days, 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 28, E. R., 2:45 P. M.; week days only. Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Lv. Pier 27, E. R., week days only 11:00 A.M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, &c., at 171 Broadway. Transfer Tourist Offices and Piers.

JOY LINE $2.40 BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, East River.
New Management. Improved Service.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

In need of help? Want a position? The Help Wanted columns of The New York Times can supply both. Read the Help Wanted advertisements in The Times to-day.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS
THE LARGEST AND FINEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD
New 45,000 Tons Each OLYMPIC TITANIC Sail from NEW YORK MAR. 16 12 Noon Also April 9 APRIL 20
St. Paul . Feb. 24, 9:30 A.M. | Lapland (New) Feb. 24, 10:00 A.M.
Minnehaha Feb. 24, 10:30 A.M. | Celtic . . . Feb. 29, 12:00 Noon
AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
St. Paul.......Feb. 24 | †Oceanic...Mar. 9, noon
New York.......Mar. 2 | St. Louis.........Mar. 16
†White Star Line Steamer, Pier 59.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct, Pier 58, N. R.
Minnehaha.Feb.24,10:30 AM. | Minneapolis..Mar. 9
Minnewaska ..Mar. 2, 9 AM. | Minnetonka..Mar. 30
RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Lapland (new) Feb. 24 | Finland ....Mar. 9
Kroonland.......Mar. 2 | Vaderland ......Mar. 16
WHITE STAR Pier 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*St. Paul.Feb.24, 9:30 AM | Oceanic..........Mar. 9
*New York.Mar.2,9:30AM | OLYMPIC.......Mar. 16
*American Line Steamer, Pier 62.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Celtic......Feb. 29, noon | Celtic..........Mar. 28
Baltic.....Mar. 14, noon | Laurentic (new).Mar. 30
WHITE STAR CRUISES
S.S. Laurentic 31 Days Cruise
West Indies PANAMA CANAL South America
From New York, FEB. 24, 9 A. M., $150 Upwards.
TO THE RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria
CEDRIC, March 6, 12 Noon
The Largest British Mediterranean Steamer.
CANOPIC, March 16, 9 A.M.
CRETIC, April 6. CANOPIC, April 27.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Oceana is the name of the Most Famous Tourist Liner in the World
the favorite of the Kaiser in international events and still retaining his famous table in the spacious salon where he received the dignitaries of many nations; the vessel on which Barney Barnato—once richest man in all the world—fled the diamond fields that had brought him wealth and glory, and the climaxal event of whose career, occurring on the after promenade deck, is marked by a brass plate memorial; the liner that established a record for speed on a seventeen-day trip which no ship afloat has even ever equalled; that rushed Mark Twain, America's greatest humorist, to his native land that his last hours might be spent in the home that had seen the birth of his masterwork; that, pushing its prow into the Land of the Midnight Sun, rediscovered an almost forgotten part of that domain; that gave George Ade inspiration for some of his happiest endeavors; that, when entered on its present trips to the land of lilies and honeymooners stole the sobriquet of "the bridal ship" in jig time from its small-sized rival; whose brilliant and defiant stride through any sort of sea inspired the daring dance, the Oceana Glide; and whose spacious promenade deck, the finest in the world, has been trod by more men of fame and wealth and power than any tourist liner the world has ever known.
At the lowest Winter rates ever offered to a tropic resort this giant floating palace, first cabin throughout, with chambres-de-luxe, and the best cuisine on the Atlantic, is now making weekly trips to
Bermuda
the Paradise of the world, where lilies are lifting buds into blossoms, where Summer suns are blazing, where orioles twitter on palms and ponciamas at your windows, where you tread colored corals and see angel fishes disporting in a turquoise sea, or descend deep into glowing magic crystal caves to find the ocean's waters, after they have trickled a mile through tiny subterranean pores, spread out in deep wide pools at the bottom and rising and falling with the tide; where Tommy Atkins walks in glaring uniform of red; and where dark-skinned folk who talk a Boston English keep onion fields a-growing, or jog you in donkey carts through lazy villages. Particulars from
BERMUDA-ATLANTIC LINE, 290 B'WAY, N. Y.

CUNARD LINES Fastest, Finest, Largest Quadruple-Screw Turbine Steamships in the World
LUSITANIA FEB. 28, 1 A. M. MAR. 20, 1 A.M. MAURETANIA MAR. 13, 1 A. M. APR. 3, 1 A. M.
CAMPANIA MAR. 6, 1 AM. MAR. 27, 1 AM. APR. 17, 1 AM. MAY 15, 1 AM. CARONIA May 4, 10 A. M.
Commencing February 28th, the "Lusitania," "Mauretania," and "Campania" will sail from New York at 1 A. M. Wednesdays, subject to the discretion of the Commander, instead of 9 A. M. Passengers served cold buffet supper between 9 P. M. and midnight Tuesday.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD.
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, east-bound
CRUISES to EGYPT
CALLING AT MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, VILLEFRANCHE or GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE, FIUME, ALEXANDRIA
Write for itinerary. Sailing hour noon.
b CARMANIA...Mar. 2
c IVERNIA..Mar. 28 d CARPATHIA...April 11 f SAXONIA..April 25
b Omits Trieste and Fiume. c Omits Algiers and Alexandria. d Omits Madeira, Algiers, Villefranche, Alexandria. f Omits Algiers, Villefranche, Alexandria.
A la carte service without extra charge. Stopovers permitted.
Special through rates to Egypt, Far East, South Africa, and South America.
PIERS FOOT W. 14TH ST., NORTH RIVER. OFFICES 24 STATE ST., OPPOSITE BATTERY.

North German Lloyd
George Washington, Sat., Feb. 24
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm - - Thursday, Mar. 7
Kronprinz Wilhelm - - - - Tuesday, Mar. 12
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Special Sailing of the Prinzess Irene MARCH 16
For Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Connections from Genoa or Naples for EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and the PHILIPPINES by North German Lloyd Imperial Mail Steamers.
Cruise to Black Sea and Caucasus, from Genoa, April 28 to May 29—$200 up.
Cruise to Polar Regions from Bremen, July 18 to August 15—$125 up.
Baltimore-Bremen Direct, One Class (II) Cabin Passengers, Wednesday
INDEPENDENT AROUND THE WORLD TRIPS, $618.
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., :: :: :: 5 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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You will enjoy this wonderful trip over summer seas to the "Island of Enchantment." One of our big, swift, steamers, equipped with every ocean comfort, leaves New York each Saturday for SAN JUAN.
See Morro Castle and quaint San Cristobal. Motor over the famous military road to Ponce. Enjoy the matchless climate of this thriving new American possession.
Send for illustrated booklets and further details.
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Go This Winter to Havana
Cuba's capital and chief city is a place every American should see. The hotels are the best and offer a wide choice. Our 10-day cruise from New York gives you six days' ocean voyage and four days ashore. Sailings every Thursday and Saturday.
Write for descriptive booklets.
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General Office, Pier 14, East River, N. Y.
CITY TICKET OFFICE. AGWI LINES. 290 BROADWAY. NEW YORK

S.S. NEW AMSTERDAM
SAILING FEBRUARY 27, 10 A. M.
S.S. ROTTERDAM 24,170 Tons.
SAILING MARCH 19, 10 A. M.
PARIS — LONDON — ROTTERDAM
via Plymouth and Boulogne s/M.
Marvels of Luxury, Comfort, Steadiness.
HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
Twin-Screw Sailings Tues., 10 AM
†New Amsterdam........Feb. 27
*Noordam ....Mar. 5
*Ryndam ....Mar. 12
†Rotterdam ....Mar. 19
*VIA BOULOGNE s/M.
†PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM URANIUM S.S.CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND PARIS.
1ST CABIN, ALL OUTSIDE, $50.00 & UP.
Campanello...Feb. 29 | Volturno.......Mch. 28
Uranium......Mch. 14 | Campanello....Apr. 11
Uranium S. S. Co., Ltd., 13 B'way, N. Y.

FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES LISBON NAPLES NICE MARSEILLES
Weekly Sailings (approx.) Special Winter Voyages. JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

Scandinavian-American Line
NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK.
A. E. Johnson & Co., Agts., 1 Broadway, N.Y.

E. H. LOW AGENT ALL LINES REGULAR RATES. 1123 B'WAY, N.Y. TEL. 1308 MAD. SQ.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France.)
Sailing Every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Touraine....Feb. 29 | *Espagne ....March 21
*La Savoie.....March 7 | *La Touraine..March 28
*La Provence...March 14 | *La Savoie.......April 4
*Twin Screw Steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
*Chicago ....Feb. 24
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
Between New York & ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA, KAISER FRANZ JOSEF I. (new), MARTHA WASHINGTON, etc. Literature furnished on application. First-class, $70 up. Thru Bookings Dalmatia, Levant, Orient, India, China, Japan.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., General Agents, 17 Battery Place, N. Y. City.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
CALEDONIA, Mar. 9, Noon
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

FLORIDA & THE SOUTH
Luxurious Passenger Steamers Daily.
MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE
E. H. Low, Agt., 1,123 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1308 Mad. Sq.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:43 | Sun sets..5:45 | Moon sets..11:55

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:41	11:21	4:42	4:52
Governors Island	10:51	11:32	5:05	5:12
Hell Gate	12:41	1:22	6:40	6:47

Arrived—Thursday, Feb. 22.

SS St. Paul, Southampton, Feb. 14.
SS St. Laurent, Corunna, Feb. 9.
SS Panama, Cristobal, Feb. 16.
SS Caracas, San Juan, Feb. 17.
SS Metapan, Kingston, Feb. 17.
SS Cearense, Caibarien, Feb. 17.
SS Harry Luckenbach, Porto Rico, Feb. 15.
SS Arcadian, Bermuda, Feb. 20.
SS Cubana, Calbarien, Feb. 17.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Feb. 17.
SS Comanche, New Orleans, Feb. 19.
SS Millinocket, Stockton, Feb. 20.
SS Frances, Manzanillo, Feb. 14.
SS Manzanillo, Manzanillo, Feb. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.			
Luzon	Palermo	Jan.	27
Ardoyne	Shields	Jan.	27
Buffalo	Hull	Feb.	3
Camoens	Barbados	Feb.	10
Etonian	Antwerp	Feb.	6
Athinai	Patras	Feb.	2
Stiermark	Hamburg	Feb.	8
Floride	Havre	Feb.	9
Javary	Para	Feb.	9
Germania	Lisbon	Feb.	10
Lituania	Libau	Feb.	7
Campanello	Rotterdam	Feb.	10
Cevic	Liverpool	Feb.	12
Dora Baltea	Algiers	Feb.	7
Monterey	Havana	Feb.	20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb.	20
Sabine	Brunswick	Feb.	20
El Sol	Galveston	Feb.	17
Celtic	Liverpool	Feb.	15
Byron	Barbados	Feb.	16
DUE TO-MORROW.			
Lusitania	Liverpool	Feb.	18
Mongibello	Palermo	Feb.	9
St. Oswald	Huelva	Feb.	8
Maracas	Grenada	Feb.	17
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Feb.	21
DUE SUNDAY.			
Caledonia	Glasgow	Feb.	17
Touraine	Havre	Feb.	17
Breslau	Bremen	Feb.	15
Oceania (Ital.)	Genoa	Feb.	13
Italia	Palermo	Feb.	10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
SAIL TO-MORROW.		
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
G. Washington, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Nassau	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Turrialba, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	10:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Maijaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz August Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Indian Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Drumcondra, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hyperia, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Cuthbert, Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Minnehaha, London		10:30 A.M.
Lapland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
Chicago, Havre		3:00 P.M.
Birma, Rotterdam		3:00 P.M.
Boringuen, San Juan		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Brazos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston		12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa		3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Saramacca, Paramaribo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 22. (MARCONI.)

SS Touraine, Havre to New York, 1,205 miles E. 7:45 A. M.; due 25th, 2 P. M. French Line.

SS Rochambeau, Havre to New York, 1,125 miles E. 2:30 P. M.; due 26th, 11 A. M. French Line.

SS Manuel Calvo, Cadiz to New York, 900 miles E. 12:01; due 24th, 4 P. M. Spanish Line.

SS Celtic, Liverpool to New York, 780 miles E. 11:10 P. M. 21st; due 24th, 11 A. M. White Star Line.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool to New York, 738 miles E. 2:45 P. M.; due late 23d or early 24th. Cunard Line.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.

SS Baltic, New York to Liverpool, 616 miles W. 1 A. M.; due Queenstown 23d, 4 P. M. White Star Line.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Vaderland, New York for Antwerp, 150 miles S. W. 3 P. M. Red Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, (UNITED.)

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, 20 miles S. W. of Tortugas 8 P. M. Morgan Line.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, 508 miles S. 7 P. M. Clyde Line.

SS Sabine, Galveston to New York, 515 miles S. 7 P. M. Mallory Line.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, 340 miles S. 7 P. M. Mallory Line.

SS Monterey, Havana to New York, 330 miles S. 6:30 P. M. Ward Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Provence, at Havre, Feb. 22.
SS Campine, at Antwerp, Feb. 21.
SS Indrasamba, at Shanghai, Feb. 22.
SS Gordon Castle, at Delagoa Bay, Feb. 21.
SS Louisiana, at Christiansand, Feb. 19.
SS Niagara, at Havre, Feb. 20.

Sailed.

SS New York, from Queenstown, Feb. 22.
SS Bucheon, from Barcelona, Feb. 19.
SS Ascot, from Algiers, Feb. 20.
SS Bohemian, from Liverpool, Feb. 22.
SS Colonian, from London, Feb. 22.

Passed.

SS Atholl, for New York from Yokohama, passed Perim.

SS Francisco, New York for Hull, signalled Brow Head.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.	
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru	Feb. 23	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Tacoma Maru	Feb. 26	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Siberia	Feb. 29	6:30 P.M.
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Feb. 29	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver)—Aorangi	Mar. 1	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India	Mar. 1	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti and Marquesas (via San Francisco)—Mariposa	Mar. 4	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Siena	Mar. 4	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru	Mar. 7	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia (via Vancouver)—Makura	Mar. 15	6:30 P.M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly No. 524, Int. No. 236, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to amend the Greater New York Charter in relation to the levy of taxes.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Monday, February 26, 1912, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, February 20, 1912. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of the County of New York, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, February 15th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1898, that a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator of the County of New York, during the year 1911, was published in The City Record, three times each week for three weeks, beginning January 15th, 1912.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Public Administrator of the County of New York

Looking for Board?
Finding board in a good home is not hard when you read The New York Times "Boarders Wanted" columns. You will find daily offers of board and rooms in some of the best localities in New York. Some offers are of board and room in private families, where you will be treated as one of the family.

If You Want

the kind of investments for which there is a steadily increasing demand, place your money in bonds of high standard combining the following features:

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Bear in mind that the well-informed investor does not select investments entirely on his own judgment, or on the advice of some friend, but invariably turns to an experienced and responsible investment banking firm for counsel and advice.

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Your request for the analysis of any Stock will receive immediate attention.

To invest wisely a man must be a student of conditions as well as facts.

Our weekly market letter will keep you informed from week to week. Sent on request.

Our booklet will give the history of railroad and industrial corporations. Write for it.

We will excute orders for one share or more, to be bought outright, or 10 shares and upward on margin.

Following Leaders

Large life insurance companies employ experts to investigate bonds. We offer AT A PRICE TO YIELD MORE THAN 5% the bonds of a steam railroad system, operating some 350 miles in a prosperous section of the United States. One of the largest insurance companies in the world owns $1,000,000 of these bonds, and individual investors desiring securities approved by conservative experts should consult us personally or by correspondence regarding this offering.

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F. J. Lisman & Co.
Members N. Y. and Chicago Stock Exchanges
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Public Utility Securities
Yielding Over 5%
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200 American Gas & Elec. Com.
100 Indiana Pipe Line
50 Kings County Elec. Lt. & Power
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5 Standard Oil of Indiana
100 Washington Oil
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
New York, 30 Broad St. Boston, 50 Congress St.
Private telephones between N. Y., Boston, & Phila.

MEGARGEL & CO.
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WANTED
Du Pont Powder Securities
International Nickel Securities
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Park & Tilford 6s
S. H. P. PELL & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
Dealers in Unlisted and Inactive Securities.
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TAFT DISAPPROVES STATE TELEGRAPHS

Doesn't Agree with Hitchcock That Wires Should Be Run Under Postal Department.

FOR HIGHER PRESS MAIL RATE

Tells Congress the Cost of Handling Second-Class Matter Exceeds the Revenue It Yields.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Taft in a special message to Congress to-day advocated that 2 cents a pound be the postal rate for carrying second-class mail matter. The recommendation comes in the form of an indorsement of the report of the Commission on Second-Class Mail Matter, which he transmitted with the message. The President also strongly recommends the establishment of a parcels post service, beginning with the rural routes.

While the President speaks in his message of Postmaster General Hitchcock's work in the highest terms and approves most of his recommendations, he singles out his plan for the Government ownership of telegraph lines for disapproval. As a special mark of consideration to the Postmaster General and to show clearly that there is no friction on the subject, Mr. Hitchcock's recommendation is left in his report, which accompanies the President's message. But Mr. Taft makes it plain that he disagrees with Mr. Hitchcock, and that he thinks in any event the establishment of a parcels post and the perfection of the postal savings system should precede any attempt to take over existing public utilities.

Mr. Hitchcock's successful financing of the department is highly praised by the President, and he introduces the subject of postal affairs with a statement that Mr. Hitchcock has at last brought the department to self-sustaining basis with a surplus last year of $219,000.

This improvement has been effected, said the President, in spite of the fact that the service has taken on 8,000 additional employes, raised their average wage, established 3,744 new Post Offices, extended free delivery to 186 additional cities, and established 2,516 new rural routes covering 60,679 miles.

More Postal Banks Soon.

Mr. Taft refers approvingly to Mr. Hitchcock's report that the postal savings bank system has been extended to 7,500 Post Offices, and that preparations are under way to extend it to the 40,000 offices of the fourth class. Deposits in eleven months have averaged $11,000,000, which has been deposited by the Post Office Department in 710 National and State banks.

Mr. Taft disapproves of Government-owned telegraphs in these terms:

"There is only one recommendation in which I cannot agree—that is one which recommends that the telegraph lines in the United States should be made a part of the postal system and operated in conjunction with the mail system. This presents a question of Government ownership of public utilities which are now being conducted by private enterprise under franchises from the Government.

"I believe that the true principle is that private enterprise should be permitted to carry on such public utilities under due regulation as to rates by proper authority rather than that the Government should itself conduct them. This principle I favor because I do not think it in accordance with the best public policy thus greatly to increase the body of public servants.

"Of course, if it could be shown that telegraph service could be furnished to the public at a less price than it is now furnished by telegraph companies, and with equal efficiency, the argument might be a strong one in favor of the adoption of the proposition. But I am not satisfied from any evidence that if these properties were taken over by the Government they could be managed any more economically or any more efficiently, or that this would enable the Government to furnish service at any smaller rate than the public is now required to pay by private companies."

The President found much to commend in Mr. Hitchcock's department. "I cannot speak with too great emphasis of the improvement in the Post Office Department under the present management," said the President. He showed that there was a surplus of $219,118.12 at the end of the last fiscal year, compared with a deficit of $17,479,770.47 two years before. This was not to be accounted for, the President pointed out, by reductions of force or numbers of Post Offices or salaries, but by scientific economy.

For Doubling Second-class Rate.

President Taft also forwarded to Congress the report of the commission on second-class mail matter and recommended that the postal rate on magazines and newspapers be raised from one cent to two cents a pound.

Postmaster General Hitchcock originally recommended a four-cent rate, but later changed this to two. The commission finds that the cost of handling second-class matter is about five and a half cents a pound. In approving the two-cent rate, however, President Taft declares that the business enterprises of the publishers of periodicals have been built up on the basis of the one-cent rate and therefore it would be manifestly unfair to put into immediate effect a larger increase in postage.

As to the effect of the proposed increase from one to two cents a pound President Taft quotes from the report of the Postal Commission the following paragraph:

"Such an increase will not, in the opinion of the commission, bring distress upon the publishers of newspapers and periodicals or seriously interfere with the dissemination of useful news or information. A reasonable time should be allowed after the rate is fixed before it is put into effect. While the news rate will be very far from compensating the Government for the carriage and handling of second-class matter, it will to some extent relieve the existing burden and result in a more equitable adjustment of rates."

That newspapers and magazines have been potent agencies for the dissemination of public intelligence and consequently have borne a worthy part in the development of the country, Mr. Taft says, all must admit.

"But," he adds, "it is likewise true that the original purpose of Congress in providing for them a subvention by way of nominal postal charges in consideration of their value as mediums of public information ought not to prevent an increase, because they are now not only educational but highly profitable. There is no warrant for the great disparity between existing postage rates on periodicals and the cost of the service the Government performs for them. The aggregate postal revenues for the fiscal year 1911 were $237,879,823.60, derived mainly from the postage collected on the four classes of mail matter. It is carefully estimated by the Post Office Department that the revenue derived from mail matter of the first class is approximately one and one-half times the cost of handling and carriage; that the returns from third and fourth class matter are slightly in excess of their cost of handling and carriage, and that while second-class matter embraces over 65 per cent. of the entire weight of all the mail carried, it nevertheless yields little more than 5 per cent of the postal revenues."

Cost Higher Than Rate.

The Postal Commission on second-class matter was appointed by President Taft following the controversy caused by the Postmaster General's original recommendations for the increase in rates. The matter was taken up by magazine publishers before committees of Congress and a sharp issue was raised as to the correctness of the Post Office Department's figures. Congress finally passed a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of the commission which was made up of Justice Charles E. Hughes of the Supreme Court, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, and Harry A. Wheeler, President of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

"The findings of the commission," says the President, "confirm the view that the cost of handling and transporting second-class mail matter is greatly in excess of the postage paid, and that an increase in the rate is not only justified by the facts but is desirable.

"The Postal Service is now, for the first time in years, operated upon a self-sustaining basis, and in my judgment this is a wise policy; but it should not be carried out at the expense of certain classes of mail matter that pay revenue largely in excess of their cost. It is not just that some classes of mail should be exorbitantly taxed to meet a deficiency caused by other classes, the revenue from which is much below their cost of handling and carriage. Where such inequalities exist they should be removed as early as practicable.

"The proposed increase of one cent a pound in the second-class postage rate I believe to be most reasonable, and if sufficient time is allowed before the change goes into effect it should work little serious injury to the business of the periodical publishers, while equalizing, at least in a measure, the burdens of postal taxation."

Another suggestion of the commission, which was given the President's approval, would abolish the "cent-a-copy rate" for newspapers other than weeklies when mailed at a city letter carrier office for local delivery.

RUTLAND HEARING CLOSED.

Service Board to Hear Arguments in New York Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The Public Service Commission closed its hearing to-day on the application of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for authorization to purchase from the New York Central Company a majority of the stock of the Rutland Railroad and the application of the New York Central to purchase from the New Haven Company the controlling interest in the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad.

The witnesses to-day included Vice President B. Campbell of the New Haven, Edwin W. Lawrence, General Attorney for the Rutland, and W. S. Kallman, Assistant Freight Agent of the New York Central. At the close of the hearing the commission announced that it would hear arguments of counsel in New York next Tuesday.

Mr. Campbell said there was no competition between the Rutland and the Boston & Maine, or any line allied with the New Haven system, so far as Montreal traffic is concerned. He admitted that the reason why the Boston & Maine was not a competing line was the refusal of the Canadian Pacific to join in through rates in and out of Montreal by way of the Rutland. As the Canadian Pacific is not amenable to the laws of the United States it is not required to establish joint rates.

Mr. Kallman declared that if the Rutland did not receive business from the Central and the Boston & Maine it could not live. The local traffic, he said, was trifling, as there are no large cities along its line, which, he said, "begins nowhere and ends nowhere." He was positive that if the Rutland passed to the New Haven it would still secure business from the Central. In support of this, he declared the Central needed the Rutland's business given at Norwood to make the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg profitable, and that it would continue to give the Rutland business to maintain reciprocal relations.

Mr. Kallman, in speaking of the proposed purchase of the Ontario & Western by the Central, said it was the intention of the latter company to continue the facilities of the Ontario & Western at points where it now competed with the Central. Mr. Kallman believed that under the managemtnt of the Central the Ontario & Western would be operated to advantage, owing to the business the Central could give it.

AMEND MONEY INQUIRY PLAN.

House Committee Alters Pujo Resolution to Make It Privileged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Democratic members of the House Rules met this afternoon to discuss the proposed investigation of the so-called Money Trust, and tentatively decided to report again the Pujo resolution extending the powers of the Banking and Currency Committee for the purposes of the inquiry. They decided to make only one change in the resolution—to eliminate the provision calling for payment of the costs of the investigation out of the contingent fund. The object of this change is to render the resolution wholly privileged when it reaches the House for consideration on Saturday. Otherwise it would be subject to the same objection which, when raised last Monday by Representative Dalzell, forced the withdrawal of the resolution on a point of order.

A report was current on the floor of the House to-day that Speaker Clark was endeavoring to arrange a compromise between the Henry forces, who seek a wide-open investigation, and the Pujo forces, who want an inquiry by the Banking and Currency Committee only, for the formulation of financial legislation. The Speaker denies this report.

It is expected that the Pujo resolution will now be reported to the House in time to be considered on Saturday. Meanwhile a sub-committee of the Banking and Currency Committee has been formulating a plan of procedure for the proposed inquiry, but will attempt no definite decision before the Pujo resolution is acted on in the House.

WHISKERS' VALUE, $20,000.

Rice Said Dodge Gave Firm Respectability, Scheftels Witness Declares.

In spite of its being a holiday Judge Ray sat in the Federal District Court yesterday to continue the Scheftels trial, which is now entering on its fifth month. Merrill A. Teague, editor of the Scheftels paper, The Mining and Financial News, was again on the stand, and explained that the journal's articles were written by expert correspondents and by men thoroughly conversant with the Curb market.

In cross-examination Teague admitted that he wrote the market letter of the Scheftels concern as well as the editorials for the paper. Assistant United States District Attorney Smith then brought out that when Rice was short of any particular stock The Mining and Financial News and the Market Letter proceeded to hammer it. Rice protested vigorously on the ground that Teague could not have known whether he was long or short of any stock, but Judge Ray overruled him.

Other evidence was given to show that the Scheftels publications were used to facilitate the market policy of the firm, and then the witness was asked about a talk he had had with Rice.

"Didn't you tell Rice he was taking desperate chances in his method of doing business?" the Assistant District Attorney wanted to know.

"I did," said the witness, and explained that 'Red Letter' Sullivan was in the Scheftels office at the time, and that he thought he was writing letters for the firm.

"Didn't you tell Rice he had a perfect contempt for the law?"

"Yes."

"Didn't you tell him he was knotting the noose and that he was sure to get into trouble?"

"Yes."

"What did Rice say?"

"He said he had played the game before and had got away with it," answered Teague.

An habitue of the Scheftels board room was E. R. Dodge, counsel for the firm, and the Assistant District Attorney inquired whether Rice had ever made any remarks to the witness about him.

"Rice said to me," replied Teague, "that Dodge and his whiskers lent an air of respectability to the place and were worth $20,000 a year to the firm."

At 3:50 P. M. Judge Ray excused the jury for five minutes. As soon as they had taken their seats again he gravely announced that it was Washington's Birthday, and that the court would consequently adjourn till this morning.

INDICT 30 OFFICIALS OF CASH REGISTER CO.

Accused of Criminal Violation of Trust Law by Suppressing Competition.

ADAMS EXPRESS INDICTED

Thousand Cases of Overcharging in One Day Alleged—True Bills Against Seven Cincinnati Firms.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Thirty officials and employes of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, were indicted on charges of criminal violation of the Sherman Anti-trust law by a special Federal Grand Jury here to-day.

The officers and employes named are: John H. Patterson, President; Edward A. Deeds, Vice President; George C. Edgeter, Secretary; W. F. Bippus, Treasurer; William H. Muzzey, Director; William Pflom, Director; Alfred A. Thomas, Director, all of Dayton, Ohio; Robert Patterson, Director, Chicago; Thomas J. Watson, sales manager, Dayton; Joseph E. Rogers, assistant sales manager, Dayton; Alexander C. Harner, secretary sales department, Dayton.

Also the following sales managers of branches: Frederick S. High, Boston; Pliny Eves, Buffalo; Arthur Wentz, Columbus, Ohio; George Morgan, Atlanta, Ga.; Charles T. Walmsley, Chicago; Charles A. Snyder, San Francisco; Walter Cool, Denver; Myer N. Jacobs, Pittsburgh; M. L. Lasley, Detroit; Earl B. Wilson, Jonathan B. Hayward, Alexander W. Sinclair, John J. Range, Edgar Park, alias C. D. Foote, M. G. Keith, New York; W. M. Cummings, Brooklyn; J. C. Laird, Philadelphia; W. C. Howe, St. Louis, and E. H. Epperson, Minneapolis.

There are three counts in the indictments against the officials and employes of the register company. The first count charges that nearly all competitors concerned have been bought out or driven out of business. It is charged that restraint has been in operation for the last twenty years, although the specific charge is confined to the last three years. It is said to have been effected by bribing employes of competitors and transportation, telegraph and telephone companies, and injuring the credit of competitors in libeling their machines.

The second and third counts charge the defendants with monopolizing the cash register business by the same means, including also cutting prices and selling imitations of competitive machines made to use as "knockers."

It also was charged that the company's selling plan included the threatening of suits merely for the purpose of harassing manufacturers and purchasers and in organizing bogus corporations pretending to be competitors, as well as making applications for patents on the machines and improvements invented by competitors.

All but seven of the defendants were among those named Dec. 4 in the civil suit started by the Government to restrain them from attempting to monopolize the cash register business. Hayward, Sinclair, Range, Park, Muzzey, Pflom, and Wilson are sales agents and named in the criminal indictments only.

J. A. Oswald, S. W. Davies, George C. Shaw, E. H. Bunstin, and H. G. Carnell, members of the Board of Directors when the civil action was filed and made defendants to it, were not named in the indictment.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. INDICTED.

Accused of Overcharging—Bills Against Seven Cincinnati Firms.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 22.—The Adams Express Company was indicted to-day on eleven counts, charged with having attempted to collect more than established rates. The indictment of the Adams Company is the first of a series of indictments expected against express companies for exacting from shippers more than the published rates.

During the recent investigation of the operations of express companies, Commissioner Lane announced the intention of the commission. He said that investigation had developed 3,000 instances of overcharging in a single day. These overcharges, he declared, were a clear violation of the law and they must cease.

The alleged violation of the law for which the Adams Express Company was indicted to-day was the exaction of excessive unlawful rates on shipments from Indianapolis, Ind., to Franklin, Penn. The rate between the two cities is $1.75 a hundred pounds. The agent of the Adams Company at Franklin collected $2 a hundred, it is averred. Not only the company but the agent at Franklin is involved in the case.

Seven Cincinnati manufacturing firms were also indicted, charged with attempting to obtain transportation at lower rates than those established by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

All of the indictments for misbilling of freight were the result of investigation made by the division of inquiry of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. As reported to the commission the indictments were:

Bert Esley of Oxford, Ohio, alleged false billing of shipments of flour from Oxford, through Cincinnati, to various destinations in the South.

The William Glenn Glass Company of Cincinnati, alleged misbilling of glassware to various inter-State points.

The Standard Carbonic Company of Cincinnati, alleged false billing of carbonic acid gas in drums.

The Pittsburgh Glass Company, alleged false billing of glassware from Cincinnati.

The Phoenix Carriage Company of Cincinnati, alleged false representations as to crated buggies.

Anthony Moriconi and David Guidugli, doing business as the Moriconi Company, and the Moriconi Statuary Company, at Cincinnati, alleged misbilling plaster of paris images as crockery.

The Castrucci Company of Cincinnati, alleged false billing of plaster of paris images.

In every case of misbilling charged, it is alleged that the shipper defeated the published railroad freight rate by obtaining through false representations of the character of the shipment a lower rate than that to which he was entitled.

Chesapeake & Ohio Indicted.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 22.—An indictment with eight counts was brought against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, charging violation of the inter-State commerce laws. The road was alleged to have failed to properly mark shipments of cattle.

$3,500,000 FOR HOUSTON.

Cotton Men Expect Salvage from Some of the Bales in the Fire.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 22.—Houston will collect $3,500,000 in insurance on yesterday's fire losses, according to estimates to-day.

The fifty thousand bales of cotton, representing about $2,000,000, still smoked to-day in the burned area. Nevertheless cotton men assert a considerable amount of good staple might be salvaged from the inside of the partly burned bales.

Rescue work has eliminated all danger of a famine among the fire sufferers. Contributions of money, food, and clothing have been liberal.

Flat House Included as Tenement.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—An emergency message from Gov. Dix to-day hurried the passage in the Assembly of Senator Wagner's bill defining the word tenement to include apartment houses or flat houses for the convenience of the Tenement House Commission. The bill was rushed through the Legislature because of last week's ruling of the Court of Appeals to the effect that apartment houses did not come under the provisions of the Tenement House act.

DENOUNCE TRANSFER BILL.

Railroad Men Tell Albany Committee It Violates "Gentlemen's Agreement"

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—A "gentlemen's agreement," made during the legislative session of 1910, was relied upon by the surface railroads in New York City to protect them from such measures as Assemblyman Goldberg's free transfer bill, according to a statement made to-day when the Assembly Railroads Committee gave a hearing on the Goldberg bill. The statement was made by George W. Morgan, who, with J. L. Quackenbush, represented the New York Railways Company.

Mr. Morgan said that when the law was amended in 1910, repealing the section of the old railroad act, providing that railroad rates should not be disturbed if the railroad was earnings less than 10 per cent., ex-Speaker James W. Wadsworth dictated the substitute, which provided that no change should be made unless the company was earning a reasonable rate on all its property.

Mr. Morgan said that in conference at that time were the Speaker, Assemblyman James S. Parker, Public Service Commissioner Bassett, and Messrs. Morgan and Quackenbush. The understanding was that the substituted section would be regarded as practically the same as the section elimited. This understanding was ignored last year, when Senator White's bill was passed, limiting the "reasonable profit" to property actually in operation.

"The passage of the Goldberg bill would entirely repudiate that agreement," Mr. Morgan said. "I cannot believe this committee will tolerate such injustice."

Mr. Quackenbush said that if the Goldberg bill was passed the companies would take the matter into court, as they had taken the Public Service Commission's transfer order. He declared it was unconstitutional, because it deprives the company of property without due process of law.

Mr. Goldberg said the friends of the bill would like to test that question. The committee did not take action on the bill to-day, but it is stated that at its meeting next week it will be reported favorably.

TALK SUBWAYS ON HOLIDAY.

Conferees Get Together, but Nothing Definite Till "Next Week."

Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission, Borough President McAneny, and Controller Prendergast spent their Washington Birthday afternoon in a conference at Mr. Willcox's home, 11 East Forty-fifth Street, with A. J. County, assistant to Samuel Rea, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were going through voluminous tables of figures which had been compiled for their guidance.

Though they were working on a holiday and Mr. County, the intermediary between the city and the Interborough, has been more than usually active this week, even going so far as to discuss the progress made with the representatives of Mayor Gaynor, no hope is yet held out as to any definite time for reaching a conclusion. It is admitted that it might please the Interborough to send in its offer to the city at any time now, as the main hearings are settled, but as long as the conferees think it advisable to polish off the details there is an opportunity for several weeks more talk. Once more last night the conferees declared that there would be no subway offer before "next week."

Postal Complains of Western Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company has filed a complaint with the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Western Union Telegraph Company, alleging discrimination and unreasonable charges by the Western Union on messages transmitted part way by the Postal Company and then turned over to the Western Union for further transmission to points not reached by the Postal Company. This involves the same question as to inter-State messages which was decided recently by the Public Service Commission of New York State in favor of the Postal in regard to inter-State messages.

To Ratify Wireless Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The wireless treaty agreed upon by twenty-six nations at the Berlin convention, six years ago, will probably be ratified by the Senate on Monday. It would give priority of transmission of messages to ships in distress and compel interchange of emergency messages between different systems.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

8,201. SAWMILL MACHINERY.—An American Consul in Australasia reports that a sawmill in his district has had all its machinery destroyed or rendered unfit for use by fire, the loss being estimated at $2,500. New machinery will be required, and communications on the subject might be addressed to the proprietors.

8,202. ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.—A report from an American Consul in a Latin-American country states that an electric light company in his district, which is doing a successful business, has concluded to double the capacity of its plant. Bids are asked on one 200 horsepower engine and one dynamo. Further particulars can be obtained from the Bureau of Manufactures.

8,203. HAMMERS.—A business firm in England has written an American Consulate that it is desirous of getting in touch with an American firm of hammer makers, intending to buy quantities of this article. The firm has expressed a preference for the type known as American-all-but-Adze-Eye-Pattern Hammer.

8,204. SAMPLE COPIES OF TRADE PUBLICATIONS.—An American Consul in a European country reports that a firm in his district desires sample copies of trade publications referring to the following lines, or devoted to those particular industries: Chocolate and candy machinery, electric, paper and paper boxes, tin for packing purposes, mechanics, chemistry, conserving fruits, and making marmalades. With sample copies the firm is desirous of obtaining correspondence giving foreign subscription rates, &c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Following is the forecast for Friday and Saturday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Fair Friday and probably Saturday; rising temperature; light, variable winds, shifting to southerly.

Florida—Fair Friday and Saturday, followed by unsettled in north and west portions Saturday; warmer in northern and central portions; light, variable winds.

Alabama—Fair and warmer Friday, probably becoming unsettled Saturday; southeast to south winds, increasing.

Mississippi—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Friday, probably followed by showers by night or Saturday; brisk east to southeast winds.

Louisiana—Unsettled and warmer, with probably showers Friday. Saturday, generally fair; brisk east to south winds.

Eastern Texas—Unsettled and warmer Friday, with probably showers. Saturday, generally fair; brisk southerly winds.

Western Texas and Kansas—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; warmer Friday.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Utah—Mostly cloudy Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Oklahoma—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; warmer Friday.

Arkansas—Fair and warmer Friday, probably becoming unsettled at night or Saturday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday, increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate variable winds.

Indiana—Fair in southern portion, probably unsettled in northern portion Friday and Saturday; rising temperature.

Illinois—Fair in southern, probably unsettled in northern portion Friday and Saturday; warmer Friday.

Lower Michigan—Increasing cloudiness, with snow flurries, Friday and probably Saturday. Warmer Saturday; variable winds, shifting to southerly and increasing.

Upper Michigan—Light snow Friday and Saturday; warmer Friday.

Wisconsin—Light snow and warmer Friday; Saturday unsettled; brisk southerly winds.

Minnesota—Unsettled Friday and Saturday, with probably light snow flurries Saturday; warmer Friday.

Iowa—Unsettled Friday and Saturday; warmer in eastern portion Friday.

Missouri—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; warmer Friday.

North Dakota—Mostly cloudy Friday, warmer in eastern portion; Saturday generally fair.

NOTHING TO KILL CHESTNUT BLIGHT

Dr. Murrill, Back from Pennsylvania Conference, Unconvinced That Money Can Save Trees.

ALL TO DO IS EXPERIMENT

Objects to Large Appropriations and "Steam-Roller Methods" of Conference in Passing Resolutions.

Dr. W. A. Murrill, Assistant Director of the New York Botanical Garden, returned yesterday from the conference at Harrisburg, Penn., on the chestnut tree blight, which was called by Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania, and at which delegates from twenty-two States heard the report of the Pennsylvania Commission created by the Legislature of 1911 with an appropriation of $275,000. Dr. Murrill went to the conference strongly opposed to the attempt that he knew would be made to get large appropriations from other States to fight the disease. He has not changed his mind. As the discoverer of the fungus which causes the blight, Dr. Murrill does not accept the theory of the Pennsylvania Commission that a way has been found to control the disease. He declared yesterday that the visiting delegates at the conference had been subjected to the "steam-roller method" by the Pennsylvania Commission, and that the programme which provides for action on lines approved by that commission was forced upon the conference. These plans are so uncertain and so sure to prove futile, in Dr. Murrill's opinion, that it would be folly for this State to appropriate a large sum for a campaign for the chestnut trees along the same lines.

"As a citizen of New York and a rather heavy taxpayer," said Dr. Murrill, "I personally and strongly object to an appropriation of more than $5,000 or $10,000 at this time to fight the chestnut canker in New York State, and this should be used solely to aid in the location and study of the disease.

"I was sorry to note that the delegation from New York gave so little heed to the excellent address of Prof. F. C. Stewart of Geneva on the subject. This is a technical question, and the State deserves and should have the guidance of the best authority in settling it. The opinion of one man competent to judge of such matters may easily outweigh the resolutions of hundreds of men who feel urged 'to do something' at once without properly considering either the methods or the consequences.

"Many foresters present at the convention believe that the principles of conservation could be invoked in this case, and that if the chestnut tree were kept in a healthy condition it would resist the canker, but this is by no means the case. All native chestnut trees are attacked and killed regardless of this condition. The only kind of conservation that can be practiced is the gradual replacement of the chestnut by other trees not subject to this or similar diseases.

"To owners of chestnut timber in any State I would say: 'Make the best possible use of the present growth, for it may be the last. This timber represents money—your money, not public money, which some people seem to think is a different thing—and I should stand on my rights and demand a very good reason before allowing the summary destruction of this timber or the impairment of its value by a glut of the market. Utilization is the big issue. See that you are advised of the progress of the disease, appropriating money for this if necessary, and market your timber as it approaches. Be businesslike and accept the inevitable in time to make the best of it.'

"To owners of chestnut orchards anywhere within the affected area I would say: 'Give up at once the idea that they can be saved by treatment. If you are shrewd and unscrupulous you will attempt to sell them to-day to those optimists who are still on the bull side of the market. Very soon the little chestnut weevils will be crying for food and the homely woodpecker will be beating an empty tattoo on the blanched and denuded Paragan trunks.'

"The delegates from other States at the conference were few and far between," continued Dr. Murrill, "and the sentiment was so evidently in one direction that it was difficult for them, unless experts, to gain a fair impression and properly to weigh the evidence brought forward.

"I am sure it would be much better to wait a while before taking up the Pennsylvania method, since that State is committed to it. We can then devote the time to locating the disease more accurately in the various States, since this knowledge will be valuable in any event. If scientific research has any practical method of control in store for us in the near future it will be much easier to obtain money to put it into operation if we proceed wisely now, and do not waste our public funds on a visionary and impracticable scheme."

FRUIT MAN ATTACKS COURT.

Declares Public Service Commission Also Is Unfair to His Business.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Clark Allis of Medina, President of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association, speaking at the Eastern meeting which opened here to-day, attacked the Public Service Commission and the Court of Claims for alleged unfairness to fruit growers of the State.

"It is absolutely impossible to get refrigerator cars to move fruit," he said to the convention. "Hundreds of cars of fruit are ready for shipment. The State Court of Claims is another farce as regards justice or equity. State arbitrators are usually politicians who owe their appointments to some ring, and they and the appraisers don't know whether 'apple jack' is produced by tapping apple trees like the maple orchard or from the apples."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty Is Reduced on Decorated China Tiles—Other Decisions.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers that decorated tiles are not subject to a tax of 60 per cent. under the tariff act of 1909 as "decorated chinaware." The importations in question were made by the Delft Company. It was claimed by the importers that the merchandise should be admitted at 10 cents per square foot and 25 per cent. on the value under Paragraph 85 of the law. After a review of the testimony, Judge McClelland finds in favor of the importers. The Collector is reversed.

A protest made by the S. Feldman Company regarding the classification of surgical irrigators consisting of all the essential parts of metal and glass necessary to form entireties were held dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent., as against the Collector's assessment of 60 per cent. under the blown-glass provision of the present tariff law. It was decided that certain glass containers used in connection with the irrigators are dutiable as assessed at 60 per cent. ad valorem.

Claims for excessive weights of imported sugar were overruled by the board. At the time set for the hearing the importers failed to appear. The importers concerned include the Federal Sugar Company, the Warner Sugar Refining Company, and others.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Smelting and Refining Co. for dividend on common.

Associated Merchants for dividend on common.

Chicago Elevated Railways for dividend on preferred.

Great Northern Paper Co. for dividend.

International Smelting and Refining Co. for dividend.

Mahoning Investment Co. for dividend.

Rochester Railway & Light for dividend on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Tennessee Copper Co.

Underwood Typewriter Co.

Founded 1873
Tobey & Kirk
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s
American Book
Am.-Hawaiian Steamship 6s
American Malting 1st 6s
Alaska Steamship
Babcock & Wilcox
Borden's Milk Common
Buffalo Gas 1st 5s
Buffalo Gas Common
Coney Is. & Bklyn. 4s
City Investing Common
Havana Tobacco 5s
Kings Co. El. Lt. & Power
New York Dock 4s
Northwestern Commercial
Park & Tilford 6s
Ridgway Machine Co. 1st 5s
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Spokane & Inland Empire Pfd.
St. Paul Union Stock Yds. 5s
Tri-City Ry. & Lt. Common
Trenton Pass. Ry. 1st 6s
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

BOURSES OF EUROPE

Consols and English Rails Are Stronger on Hope That Coal Strike Will Be Prevented.

BETTER TONE ON CONTINENT

Prices Firm in Paris, Higher in Berlin — Americans Improve After Irregular Opening in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 23.—The Times in its City article to-day says:

"With the available supply of money the market is able to finance its requirements yesterday by taking only a moderate amount of short bills to the Bank of England. Discount quotations were not altered, but there was some disposition to make concessions in regard to three months' Bank paper.

"The Bank bought £175,000 in bar gold and reported the withdrawal of £100,000 in sovereigns for Argentina and £95,000 for India. The market was expecting that a larger amount of gold would be withdrawn from the Bank for Argentina.

"At present, no doubt, London is being relieved of most of the weight of Argentine demands by New York. On the other hand, the continuance of the Indian demand is regarded with some distrust.

"Interest in the stock markets yesterday centred in the home markets, which closed firm after being rather depressed. Home railway stocks closed well above the lowest points of the day, although still showing some falls on the balance.

"The American market was idle owing to the holiday in Wall Street.

"In the foreign market Japanese bonds again declined slightly."

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Money was in short supply to-day, and discount rates were firmer on the Bank of England statement.

The stock market was inactive, but fairly steady. A more hopeful feeling regarding the crisis in the coal trade was reflected in the strength of consols and a recovery in home rails, which were weak during the forenoon. London traction shares and Mexican rails were firm features, and the Continent was a moderate buyer of gold mines and foreign securities.

Trading was quiet in the American section in view of the holiday in New York. Prices opened irregular and later the entire list sagged on light selling. Covering caused a recovery in the late trading, and the market closed quiet, with values ranging from ¼ above to ⅛ below yesterday's New York closing.

Money, 3¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 7.70; at Lisbon, 9.00.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Prices were generally firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 94 francs 80 centimes.

Exchange on London, 85 francs 27 centimes for checks.

Private discount rate, 3 per cent.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—A better tone prevailed on the Boerse to-day and prices improved slightly.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks.

Money, 4 per cent.

Private discount rate, 3⅞ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, m.	79 1-16	..	..	..
Consols, ac.	79⅛	..	..	..
Amal. Cop.	66½	64½	64⅝	— ⅛
Am. Smelting	73½	71⅝	71⅛	— ½
Anaconda	7¼	35⅜	35	— ⅜
Atchison	106½	103¾	103⅞	..
Balt. & Ohio	104¾	102⅛	102⅛	..
Can. Pacific	235¾	229⅞	229¾	+ ⅛
Ches. & Ohio	73½	71⅝	71¾	— ⅛
Erie	31⅝	30⅞	81	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	52½	51¼	51	+ ¼
Erie 2d pf.	42	41	41	..
Louis. & Nash.	155¾	152	151¾	+ ¼
Mo., K. & T.	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Mo., K. & T. pf.	64½	62⅞	..	..
Mo. Pacific	41	40	39⅝	+ ⅜
N. Y. Cent.	113⅜	110⅝	110½	+ ⅛
Norfolk & West.	113¼	110½	110½	..
No. Pacific	120	117	116¾	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	63	122¾	122⅞	— ⅛
Reading	78⅞	153¾	153¾	..
Rock Island	24	23⅜	23⅛	+ ¼
St. Paul	107¼	105⅛	104⅞	+ ¼
So. Pacific	110¼	107½	107½	..
So. Railway	28⅜	27¾	27⅝	+ ⅛
So. Railway pf.	74½	72⅝	73⅛	— ½
Union Pacific	167¾	163⅝	163¾	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	61¼	59¾	59⅝	+ ⅛
Wabash	7½	7⅜	7	+ ⅜

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£696,000
Circulation decreased	21,000
Bullion increased	675,442
Other securities increased	3,898,000
Other deposits increased	603,000
Public deposits increased	3,940,000
Notes reserve increased	533,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 48.64 per cent.; last week it was 51.24 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3½ per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay was reduced from 8 to 7 per cent. to-day.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	68,600,000
Treasury deposits decreased	17,875,000
General deposits increased	82,225,000
Gold in hand increased	38,475,000
Silver in hand increased	9,675,000
Bills discounted decreased	55,350,000
Advances decreased	9,150,000

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CITY OF TOKYO (Japan) 5% LOAN OF 1912.

Issue In New York of £2,000,000.

Created by resolutions of the Municipal Assembly of Tokyo, dated October 4, 1911, with authority to issue as follows:

In New York,	£2,000,000
In London,	£3,175,000
In Paris, fcs. 100,880,000, equivalent to	£4,000,000
Total Loan,	£9,175,000

Sanctioned by the Imperial Japanese Government, under date of February 13, 1912.

Coupon bearer bonds in denominations of £20, £100 and £200, with half yearly coupon maturing March 1 and September 1. The bonds and coupons will be payable in London in sterling, and in New York in dollars, at the current rate of exchange on London, at the office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited. They will also be payable in Switzerland at the current rate of exchange on London.

The above mentioned Fcs. 100,880,000 have been reserved for issue in Paris by Société Génerale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and £3,175,000 for issue in London by Parr's Bank, Limited, the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

For full information regarding the above issue of bonds, reference is made to a letter of Kengo Mori, Esq., Acting Financial Commissioner of the Imperial Japanese Government, and to extracts from the London prospectus referred to in said letter, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. Said letter and prospectus states, in part, as follows:

"The Loan will be redeemed on or before September 1, 1952, by means of an Accumulative Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per annum, beginning in 1916, to be applied annually to the purchase of Bonds when the price is under par, and when at or above par to drawings at par. The Municipality, however, reserves to itself the right to accelerate redemption any time by purchase, also any time after ten years from issue, on six months' notice, to repay, at par, amount outstanding or any portion, such partial redemption to be effected by drawings. Drawings will take place in the usual manner at the Office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, London, and the number of the Bonds drawn will be duly announced by advertisement, three months before the date fixed for the repayment of such Bonds.

"The proceeds of the Loan will be applied as to about £6,542,000, in payment of the purchase price of the Electric Tramways and Electric Lighting undertakings acquired from the Tokyo Railway Company Limited, as from 1st August last. The balance will be employed for the extension of the said works.

"The service of the Loan, both as to Principal and Interest, is specially secured **by a first charge** upon the annual net Revenues of the Electric Tramways and Electric Lighting undertakings, and is also secured **by a general charge upon all the other Revenues of the City,** ranking ***pari-passu*** with the Sterling Loan of £1,500,000, issued in 1906, except as regards a special charge of £99,480 4s 2d, per annum constituted in favor of that Loan and secured upon certain of these revenues.

"The City is possessed of assets valued at Yen 34,309,013. These assets include 2,526 acres of land within the Municipal Boundaries. From this and certain Civic undertakings the Municipality derives a substantial and steadily increasing income. The only indebtedness of the City is £1,500,000, being the amount of the Sterling Loan of 1906 previously mentioned and against this an annual Redemption Fund is being accumulated and stands now at Yen 1,105,320.

"Population in 1910	1,805,812		
Do. in suburbs served or to be served by the Tramways and Electric Lighting	398,987		
		2,204,799	
"Estimated Revenue for year 1911-2:			Excluding the Estimated Revenue and Expenditure of the Electric Tramways and Electric Lighting undertakings.
Ordinary		Yen 8,854,267	
Extraordinary		8,609,642	
Total		17,463,909	
"Estimated Expenditure for year 1911-2:			
Ordinary		6,509,243	
Extraordinary		7,156,290	
Total		Yen 13,665,533	

"The Sanction of the Imperial Japanese Government, as required by law, for raising the amount of this Loan has been duly given to the Municipality under date of February 13, 1912."

Referring to the above, the undersigned, having purchased the bonds from the Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited, which is duly authorized by the Municipality of Tokyo to negotiate the loan, hereby offer for public subscription £2,000,000 of the above bonds at the price of 95⅜ per cent. and accrued interest, New York Stock Exchange usage, as explained below (£1 Sterling equal to $5.)

The subscription will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, February 27, 1912, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any or all applications and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. The undersigned reserve the right to close the subscription at any time without notice.

All subscriptions, which should be made on a form to be obtained from the undersigned, are to be accompanied by a deposit of $25 in New York Funds per £100 bond subscribed for. Subscriptions must be for £100 face value of any multiple thereof.

If no allotment be made on any subscription the deposit in respect thereof will be returned in full. If only a portion of the amount so applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount due on March 15, 1912, without additional allowance of interest. If any further balance remains, such balance will be returned. Failure to pay the second instalment when due will render the first payment liable to forfeiture.

The rate of exchange fixed by the undersigned, for subscriptions in New York, is $4.87¾ per £1 Sterling, at which rate the New York issue price of 95⅜% and accrued interest (figuring $5 per £1 Sterling, according to the usage of the New York Stock Exchange) is the approximate equivalent of 97¾% and accrued interest.

Payment for bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds as follows:

On application	$ 25.00 per £100 Bond.	
On March 15, 1912	$452.77 " " "	(which includes an adjustment of the accrued interest)
Total	$477.77	

Upon payment of the final instalment, bearer interim scrip, exchangeable for bonds as and when prepared, will be delivered by the undersigned in exchange for allotment letters duly endorsed. Warrants for the semi-annual interest due on September 1, 1912, will be attached to the scrip.

Subscriptions will also be received in BOSTON by MESSRS. KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

Application will be made, in due course, to list the sterling bonds on the New York and London Stock Exchanges.

New York, February 22, 1912.

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60 Broadway New York City

To all Holders of Convertible Four Per Cent. (4%) Redeemable Gold Bonds of The Western Union Telegraph Company.

Notice is hereby given to all holders of the convertible four per cent. (4%) redeemable gold bonds of The Western Union Telegraph Company, issued under and pursuant to and secured by the trust agreement made by said The Western Union Telegraph Company, with the Bowling Green Trust Company as Trustee, dated November 26th, 1906, that The Western Union Telegraph Company, by action duly had by its board of directors, has declared its intention to and will pay off, cancel and redeem the whole amount of the bonds issued under and secured by said trust agreement, pursuant to the power and authority so to do contained therein; that the date fixed for said payment and cancellation and redemption is May first (1st), 1912, upon or prior to which date The Western Union Telegraph Company will deposit with the Equitable Trust Company of New York, New York City, as successor Trustee to the Bowling Green Trust Company, named as Trustee in said trust agreement, a sum sufficient to pay the principal of all of said bonds, five per cent. (5%) premium thereon, and the interest accrued thereon to May first (1st), 1912; that said Equitable Trust Company of New York, on said date, and thereafter as presented, will pay the principal of said bonds, five per cent. (5%) premium thereon, and the accrued interest to said date to the holders of said bonds respectively.

That said bonds will cease to bear interest after May first (1st), 1912, and that it is the intention of The Western Union Telegraph Company upon making such deposit and after said date, to have said trust agreement dated November 26th, 1906, cancelled and discharged by said trustee.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.
By THEO. N. VAIL,
President.

New York, January 22, 1912.

N.Y.R.O. BONDS ARE SAFE.

Because principal is assured by assets five times the amount of bonds issued.
Because this company has never deviated from the principle of purchasing Real Estate for permanent ownership.
Because its business has been successful for 15 years, with increasing strength, security, profits and dividends.
Because its securities are not influenced by political or financial uncertainties.

SPECIAL INCOME BONDS PAY 6.66%

10-YEAR 6% BONDS, $100 EACH, interest paid semi-annually by check, can be bought outright or in annual payments over a period of years.

Over $1,000,000 repaid Investors to date

Circular E will interest you. Sent on request

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS

Assets $3,500,000. Cap. & Sur. $2,500,000
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Absolute Safety of Principal and High Rate of Interest

are combined in our Guaranteed First Mortgages on New York City Real Estate.

Amounts of from $1,500 up netting 5½%.

First Mortgage Guarantee Co.

Bridge Plaza—North, Long Island City, N. Y.
Send for Booklet A.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the Trust Mortgage dated March 1st, 1902, the following Fort Worth Stock Yards Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due March 1st, 1922, have been drawn for payment, viz.: Bonds

191 511 747 951 1095

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned at 105 per cent. and interest on the 1st day of March, 1912, from which date interest on said bonds will cease.

January 30, 1912.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor to
Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.

Unique Report to Policyholders

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.'S 66 YEARS' record shows payments of 281 millions to members, who have paid in premiums only 273 millions.

Besides paying back many millions more than received from members, the Company has accumulated on hand to be paid over 68 millions of dollars more.

T. E. LANE, Gen Agt., 170 B'way, N. Y.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

A savings institution, founded 1888 under the N. Y. State Banking Law. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Feb. 29 earn from Mar. 1. Write for Booklet A. Or start at once. 38 Park Row, New York City.

4½%

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company

Office of the Treasurer,
165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY,

TO THE HOLDERS OF

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company Equipment Gold Notes, Series 2, dated November 1, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the engraved certificates representing the above notes, with coupons attached, are now ready for delivery at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, upon presentation and surrender of the temporary certificates outstanding.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company,
by A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

New York, February 21, 1912.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

Office of the Treasurer,
165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY,

TO THE HOLDERS OF

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company Equipment Gold Notes, Series 2, dated November 1, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the engraved certificates representing the above notes, with coupons attached, are now ready for delivery at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, upon presentation and surrender of the temporary certificates outstanding.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company,
by A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

New York, February 21, 1912.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY,

42 Broadway, NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 1912.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the outstanding capital stock, payable March 1, 1912, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. Friday, February 23, 1912. Transfer books close at three o'clock P. M. Friday, February, 23, 1912, and reopen at 10:00 o'clock A. M. March 2, 1912.

J. W. ALLEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation.

Dividend No. 33 of 1¼% on the Common stock for the quarter ending Dec. 30, 1911, was declared Jan. 30, payable Mch. 30, to stockholders of record Mch. 1. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. Mch. 1 and reopen at 10 A. M. Mch. 13. RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Board of Water Supply, at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M. on Friday, February 23, 1912, for Contract 114, for furnishing and delivering 43 pressure-regulating valves, varying in size from 12 to 24 inches, for installation in connection with the city tunnel and the city pipe-lines of Catskill Aqueduct, in New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that A. KRAMER has purchased the whole interest of KRAMER & SEIFERT of 45 University Place, and will continue the business under the name of A. KRAMER at 45 University Place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HAWLEY & DAVIS.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That WHEREAS the business of the firm of HAWLEY & DAVIS, a firm having business relations with foreign countries and which has transacted business in this State for not less than three years, continues to be conducted by F. H. Davis, who was one of the partners in such firm.

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, F. H. Davis, who was one of the partners in such firm, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, does make and sign the certificate and does declare that the person intending to deal under such name with his place of residence, is as follows: F. H. DAVIS, residing at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Dated New York, February 1, 1912.

F. H. DAVIS.

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York, ss:—

On this 1st day of February, 1912, before me personally came F. H. DAVIS, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

(Seal) A. C. DOAN,
Notary Public, New York County.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Estates Development Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Estates Development Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 1,111, in the Croisic Building, 26th Street and 5th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, March 7th, 1912, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

ABRAHAM STEIN, Secretary.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1912.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Almagre Mining Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 John Street, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 5, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

KNICKERBOCKER PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the adjourned annual meeting of this corporation will be held at the Branch Office of the Company, 1 Madison Avenue, in the City of New York, on Saturday, March 2nd, 1912, at 10:00 A. M., for the purpose of amending the By-laws as follows: By striking out from Article 1, Section 1, the words "The principal business office of the corporation shall be in the town of Catskill, County of Greene, State of New York," and substituting therefor: "The principal business office of the corporation shall be in the City of Hudson, Columbia County, State of New York"; and by striking out from Article II. the whole of Section 1, and substituting therefor the following: "The annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation shall be held at the Branch Office of the Company in the City of New York, State of New York, or at the principal business office of the corporation in the City of Hudson, Columbia County, State of New York, on the second Tuesday of February in each year at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before such meeting. In addition to the notice of such meeting by publication according to law, the Secretary shall, ten (10) days previously to the meeting, either serve notice thereof personally or by mailing the same postpaid addressed to each stockholder at his last known Post Office address as the same appears on the books of the Company." And by striking out from paragraph first of Article III., Section 1, the words "at least one-fourth of whom shall be chosen every year," and by striking out paragraph second of Section I., Article III., and substituting therefor the following: "Directors of the Company shall be elected at each annual meeting and shall hold office for the ensuing year and until their successors have been chosen." And by striking out the first sentence of Article XI., Section I., and substituting therefor the following: "The stockholders may amend these By-laws by a majority vote at any meeting duly called and held at the Branch Office of the Company in the City of New York, or at its principal business office in the City of Hudson, State of New York."

And in case said proposed resolution providing for the election of Directors annually shall be adopted, then to elect eleven (11) Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the purpose also of taking action on such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1912.

G. O. CURTIS, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRESNILLO COMPANY AND THE FRESNILLO MINING COMPANY:

TAKE NOTICE that The Fresnillo Company and the Fresnillo Mining Company, both corporations of the State of New York, have made and entered into an agreement, signed by a majority of their respective Boards of Directors and under their respective corporate seals, for the consolidation of such corporations, as prescribed by law, dated the 14th day of February, 1912, and that such agreement will be submitted for action thereon to the stockholders of The Fresnillo Company at a meeting thereof to be held at the office of the company, No. 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 29th day of February, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, and that such agreement will be submitted for action thereon to the stockholders of the Fresnillo Mining Company at a meeting thereof to be held at the office of the company, No. 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 29th day of February, 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

ROBERT E. SAFFORD,
Secretary of The Fresnillo Company.
ROBERT E. SAFFORD,
Secretary of the Fresnillo Mining Company.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY,
754 Broadway, New York.

To the Stockholders of Broadway Trust Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Broadway Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 754 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon an agreement made and entered into between the Board of Directors of Broadway Trust Company and the Board of Directors of Flatbush Trust Company, on February 7th, 1912, pursuant to Section 36 of the Banking Law of the State of New York, for the merger of Flatbush Trust Company into Broadway Trust Company; and also to consider and act upon any other matter or thing which may properly come before such meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on March 4th, 1912, and will remain closed until the opening of business on March 6th, 1912.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FREDERIC G. LEE, President.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

New York, February 16th, 1912.

FLATBUSH TRUST COMPANY,
839 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

To the Stockholders of Flatbush Trust Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Flatbush Trust Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 839 Flatbush Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon an agreement made and entered into between the Board of Directors of Broadway Trust Company and the Board of Directors of Flatbush Trust Company, on February 7th, 1912, pursuant to Section 36 of the Banking Law of the State of New York, for the merger of Flatbush Trust Company into Broadway Trust Company; and also to consider and act upon any other matter or thing which may properly come before such meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on March 1st, 1912.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN Z. LOTT, President.
FRANKLIN SCHENCK, Secretary.

Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, February 16th, 1912.

Election Notice.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, January 26th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1912, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, February 6th, 1912, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 13th, 1912, at ten o'clock A. M.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By B. F. BUSH, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY

PACIFIC EXTENSION MORTGAGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, having resigned as Trustee of the Pacific Extension Mortgage of Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, dated June 1, 1881, a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued and outstanding under the said mortgage is hereby called to be held at the office of The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of March, 1912, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a new trustee of the said mortgage.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1912.

A. C. DOAN, Secretary,
THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
General Office, Broad Street Station.
PHILADELPHIA, 20th February, 1912.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Tuesday, the twelfth day of March, 1912, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Horticultural Hall, Broad Street below Locust Street, Philadelphia, at which meeting there will be submitted for consideration, and action by the Stockholders, the Annual Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1911, and other appropriate subjects.

Stockholders may obtain copies of the Annual Report of the Company, and the necessary tickets of admission to the meeting, on and after the 5th of March next, by personal application, or by letter, at the Secretary's office, Room 269, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

The Sterling Iron & Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Sterling Iron & Railway Company will be held at its office, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated, February 16, 1912.

W. S. JOHNSON, Secretary.

RAPID TRANSIT SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, February 29th, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing four Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

February 15th, 1912.

ORINOKA MILLS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Orinoka Mills will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City, on the 24th day of February, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, February 9, 1912.

F. D. POLLAK, Secretary.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at 60 State Street, Room 1,000, Boston, Massachusetts, on February 27th, 1912, at eleven A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business that may lawfully come before the meeting.

By order of the President.

WILLIAM F. MORGAN, Clerk.

Boston, Massachusetts, February 12th, 1912.

SUBWAY REALTY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the SUBWAY REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, February 29th, 1912, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing six Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it. H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

February 13th, 1912.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 191—Lovell v. McConnel Co-Am Ever Ready Co. 188—Matter of tug Gladwish. 176—Gleason v. Thaw. 185—Ferguson v. Willard.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Jury calendar. 92—Carlton v. Westinghouse. 227—Addig v. Tull. 62—Johnson v. White. 254—Huff v. N Y, N H & H R R. 101—Lewis v. C E Sherin Co. 103—Glass v. Cent R R of N J. 108—Hanson v. Penn R R. 109—Nudelman v. Borden's Cond Milk Co. 111—Laying v. Frost Finishing Co. 115—Ohio Elec Ry v. Norton. 116—Int News Delivery Co v. Societe Anoyme, &c. 117—Dietz v. Beveridge. 156—Kmetz v. N Y, N H & H R R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Noyes, J. Motion calendar. 1—Bruce v. C, H & Dayton R R. 2—A B Dick Co v. Fuller. 3, 4—Gilbreth v. Johnson. 5, 6—Lowell v. McConnell-Am Ever Ready Co. 7—Mercantile v. Rogers. 8—Barry v. Harpoon Coaster. 9—Robinson v. steam tug Bully. 10—Panoulias v. Carey. 11—Pyrene v. Schoeffel. 12—Jackson v. Mullan. 13—U S v. Webster. 14—Reardon v. P R R. 15—Perfection Cooler Co v. Rose Mfg Co. 16—Beifeld v. Dodge Pub Co. 17—Price v. Greenhut & Co. 18—Am Tobacco Co v. Locker. 19—Dogastin v. Nat Biscuit Co. 20—Price v. Brazileiro. 21—Warner Inst Co v. Stewart & Clark. 22—Fishel-Nessler Co v. Fishel & Co. 23—Vermeule v. Reilly. 24—In re Heim. 25—D'Angelo v. Williams. 26—Palmer & Pierce v. S S Themistocles. 27—Hudson v. N Y & Albany Transp Co. 28—Cantrell & Cochrane v. Gimbel Bros. 29—Stewart v. Kerbaugh-Shanley Co-Bueymo Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J. Admiralty. 125—North Atlantic Dredge Co v. McAllister S B Co. ..—Gildersleeve v. steamboat Persius. 151—Cleary v. Oradill. 111—Hansen v. Amanda Moore. 78—Am Sugar Ref Co v. Munson S S Co. 40—Roney v. Wood. 143—Mitre S S Co v. Duval. 130—Tilley v. U S. 7—Banta v. steamboat Yale. 60—Texas Co v. S S Bayamo.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hendrick, J. Litigated motions. 1—Rosenbaum v. Wiesen. 2—Weisenbach v. Weil. 3—Kelly v. Holaphane Glass Co. 4—In re Govin. 5—Lubelsky v. Lubelsky. 6—Witherbee v. Bowles. 7—Schnaier v. Rosenwasser. 8—Driscoll v. Cadillac Hotel Co. 9—Craven v. Kayser. 10—In re Carnegie Trust Co. 11—Danziger v. Rieser. 12—Met Sav Bank v. Wolfman. 13—Levy v. Beskin. 14—Denyer v. City of N Y. 16—Michelin Tire Co v. Bellinger. 17—Gally v. Gally. 18—Kropf v. Hoffman. 19—Zimit v. Altman. 20—Jentz v. City of N Y. 21—Trebetsch v. Volotska. 22, 23—Tolk v. Volotska. 24—O'Connor v. Baker. 25—Smith v. Arbuckle. 26—Lachman v. Lipman. 27—Witherbee v. Schwab. 28—Same v. Mitchell. 29—Fuerst v. Maxwell. 30—Scholl v. Scholl. 31—Richardson v. Bronx Home News Pub Co. 32—Schwarz & Co v. N Y City, &c. 33—Kizzo v. Scielzo. 34—Kaelsch v. Kendall. 35—Prospect Im Co v. Violante Realty Co. 36—Maneri v. Joline. 37—Enright v. Heckscher. 38—People v. Loder. 39—Goetchius & Co. v. Guenther Pub. Co 40—Budd v. Ruth. 41—Brady v. Millard. 42, 43—Bronx Im Co v. Leake. 44—Levine v. Tedder. 45—Zablatzky v. U S Cas Co. 46—Prospect Inv Co v. Koma Const & Eng Co. 47—Weisdorf v. Weisdorf. 48—Sturniolo v. Sturniolo. 49—Rosenthal v. White Rats. 50—Horner v. Maryland Cas Co. 51—City of N Y v. Wright. 52—In re Overington. 53—Larney v. Larney. 54—Lenz v. Modern Woodmen of Am. 55—In re Sutphen. 56—Moss v. Landauer. 57—Richardson v. Bronx Home News Pub Co. 58—Mills v. Mills. 59—Klingenstein v. Morison. 60—Witkowski v. Witkowski. 61—Puco v. Pitman Co. 62—Meisel v. Israel. 63—Newman v. N Y Metal Ceiling Co. 64—In re Berrian. 65—Silverman v. Ebin. 66—Rabinowitz v. Greenspan. 67—Mulholland v. Riker. 68—Gaughan v. Joline. 69—Miller v. Joline. 70—Laidlaw v. McCreery. 71—Romanelli v. Roach. 72—Rosenheim v. Brenner. 73—People v. Bertolino. 74—Burgheimer v. Hart. 75—Jones v. Bonner. 76—Booth v. Cevaer. 77—Van Dyk v. Cevaer. 78—Middleton v. Middleton. 79—Burke v. Gray Const Co. 80—Cuppy v. Stollwerck Bros. 81—Degen v. Degen. 82—Todini v. Mapes. 83—Schwill & Co v. Jetter Brew Co. 84—Youngs v. Goodman. 85—City of N Y v. Greenbaum. 86—Same v. Sass-Cal Realty Co. 87—Moore v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 88—Gerstner v. Linch. 89—Siegel v. Siegel. 90—People v. Watson. 91—Kimball v. Senft. 92—Hoffmann v. Hoffmann. 93—Flagg v. Union & Advertiser Co. 94—Ammann Mfg, &c, Co v. Kyle. 95—Castellanos v. Castellanos. 96—Waldt v. Goodwin Mfg Co. 97—In re Marsak. 98—In re Ryder. 99—Porterfield v. Billings. 100—In re Howland. 101—Tapolsky v. Levine. 102—Chard v. Ryan-Parker Const Co. 103—In re Avarello. 104—Hawes Von Gal Co v. Hawes. 105—Schultz v. Clark. 106—Silverman v. Ebin. 107—Siegman v. Bakery, &c, Workers. 108—In re Venable. 109—In re Siefke. 110—White v. White. 111—People's Surety Co v. Leach. 112—People v. Coco. 113—Roberts v. Burlando. 114—Claman v. Claman. 115—Ellison v. Peet. 116—Palmer & Singer Mfg Co v. Barney Estate Co. 117—Kopf v. Kopf. 118—Borrelli v. Altre Realty Co. 119—Jones v. Price. 120—O'Dair v. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Newburger, J. Motions. Demurrers. 324 to 328—Mountford v. Vaudeville Managers' Assn. 339—United Booking Offices v. White Rats Actors Union. 361—Amman v. United Booking Offices. Preferred causes. 4719—Vogel Co v. Sullivan. 4752—Frankel v. Farmers L & T Co. 4576—Hembacher v. Hembacher. 1479—Sutton v. Sutton. 4907—Musgrave v. Schulz. General calendar. 3740—Avery v. Bimberg. 3194—Bullock v. People's Auditorium. 3818—Post v. Logan. 3082—Barclay v. Barrie. 3336—Decker v. Stilwell. 3680—Heyman v. Heiss. 3812—Rutherford Realty Co v. Van Buren. 3842—May v. May. 3863—Gen Cement Products Co v. Cement Appliances Co. 192—Loughran v. Astor. 3698—Butler v. Standard Milk Flour Co. 3820—Neler v. Koehler Sporting Goods Co. 4002—Racich Asbestos Mfg Co v. Brooks. 2529—Leslie v. Lee. 1121—Gray v. Headley. 1183—Zarch v. Zarch. 3642—Folz v. Folz. 30—Colon v. First United Presby Church. 3810—Peerless Pattern Co v. Pictorial Review. 3332—Ademic v. Kral. 4082—Jacobs v. Jacobs. 3640—Frank v. Mittler. 3154—Schwartz v. Dunne. 3699—Taylor v. Taylor. 4026—Vogel v. Vogel. 4038—Rosenberg v. Rosenberg. 3611—Western-Com'l Travelers Assn v. Langeheineken. 3591—Ward v. Ward. 484—Richard v. Richards. 4048—Petronio v. Rossito. 4052—Lauvernier v. Lauvernier. 4059—Maass v. Maass. 4062—Jackson v. Smith. 4064—Pitts Plate Glass Co v. Sillon Const Co. 4067—Saltzman v. Gordon. 4069—Rich v. Cohen. 4084—Baumohl v. Baumohl. 4095—Long Acre Elec, &c, Co v. Maguire. 4096—Levine v. Hirsch. 4097—Schiff v. Chebra Talmud Thora. 4114—Schultz v. Schultz. 4118—Kitzinger v. Kitzinger. 3283—Milliken Bros v. City of New York. 3827—Randall v. Randall. 2878—Alongi v. United Surety Co. 2990—United Surety Co v. Guiffre. 3362—McMaster v. Gould. 1061—Stuart v. Stuart. 4120—Rogers v. Rogers. 4121—Poholsky v. Brown. 4123—Schmidt v. Schmidt. 4125—De Jonge & Co v. Bogarsky. 4129—Lumb v. Llumb. 4134—Netschert v. Jedel. 4141—Van Raalte v. Oppenheim. 4142—Rodenstein v. Oppenheim. 4144—Guardian Trust Co v. Am Mineral, &c, Co. 4150—Wiley v. Davis. 4155—Johnson v. Haydock. 4159—Bockmann v. Tourneur Realty Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J. Certiorari case. 8553—Gerlach v. Purdy. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J. Criminal Term. 1—Willia A Hayes. 2—Moritz Taub. 3—Fred Kann, (5.) 4—Frank J Shelter, case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davis, J. (January term continued. 1—Charles H Hyde, clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Goff, J. 5879—Gregory v. Loughlin. 4888—United Surety Co v. Meenan. 6010—Cohn v. Englander. 6105—Konig v. Konig. 6109—MacDonald v. MacDonald. 5889—Breen v. Breen. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Cohalan, J. 666—Katz v. Brooklyn U El R R. 640—Schroeder v. C R R of N J. 589—Hunt v. Linch. 683—Woelk v. Joline. 1210—Cohen v. L I R R. 1211—Simon v. same. 381—Crane v. Brooklyn U El R R. 235—Carroll v. Whitridge. 363—Martin v. L I R R. 634—Ludwig v. Int R T Co. 641—Deehon v. same. 574—Horwitz v. Joline. 637—Lienhard v. Whitridge. 638, 639—Teta v. Erie R R. 552, 553—Lee v. Staten Island R R. 558—Norton v. Joline. 493—Blanke v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gavegan, J. 3239—Hollander v. Hudson. 3756, 3757—Harms v. Levy. 3784—Fogelman v. Israelson. 3666—Sullivan v. City of N Y. 688—Dunsmore v. Greenstein. 3541—Chapman v. Coutney. 2751—Sherman v. W B Riker & Son Co. 3754—Klupf v. Parkway Amuse Co. 3414—Resnik v. Central Park Taxi Car Co. 4485—Roach v. Miller. 624—Draisin v. Brinn. 3282—McDermott v. Dairy Products Co. 3776—Gritta v. Donnelly. 3777—Same v. same. 3471—Lansky v. Tepfer. 3796—Eichenhorn v. Shea. 3797—Frank v. E R Thomas Motor Co. 6308—City of N Y v. White Star Towing Co. 3824—Bogdaufy v. Laffey. 3737, 3738—Ambrose v. City of N Y. 3338—Rithovitch v. Nat Ice Co. 3843, 3844—Dwyer v. Jacob Hoffman Brew Co. 3866—Frankel v. City of N. Y. 3868—Flaherty v. Kent. 3869—Same v. Hollings. 3875—Knaus v. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 3876—Flaherty v. Owens & Co. 3678—Causa v. Roosevelt. 822—Zschange v. Dr Pratt Inst. 3779—Mang v. Williams. 3809—Hagmaier v. J Schwarzwalder & Sons. 3880—Buorgheiser v. American Flag Co. 3882—Wissotzky v. Levy. 3883—Harlow v. Haimes. 3886—Dunkel v. Singer. 3889—Reilly v. Fleishman's Vienna Model Bakery. 3890—Gambronem v. City of N Y. 3891—Occhipinto v. same. 3893—Ginnert v. Berman. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV., clear; Part V., case on; Part VII., case on; Part IX., clear; Part X., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Bischoff, J. Inquest 4173—Citizens Cent Nat Bank v. Rothschild. 3961—Warren v. Cont Ins Co. 4319—Coakley v. City of N Y. 3749—M Morgenthau, Jr, Co v. Freidlander. 4087—McCarty v. City of N Y. 2786—Kingsbury v. Jackson Bros Realty Co. 3678—Kean v. Magnus. 5944—City of N Y v. Joline. 2032—Ungerer & Co v. Cailler. 4208—Pagamo v. Washburne. 2136—Adams v. Blair. 800—Ahlers v. Broedermann. 913—Griffin v. Edelman. 3849—Vaughan v. Kinkelstein. 3920—Fritsch v. Segal. 3591—Baer v. Swartwout. 4057—Malatesta v. McDonald. 3968—Mendelson v. Bowman. 3999—Dawbarn v. Helme. 4050—Balt Grain Clearing House v. Ruggles-Coles Eng Co. 4035—Hanover Cont Co v. N Y and Richmond Gas Co. 4130—Leavitt v. Hoffmann. 4178—Buckham v. Densmore & Crompton Bldg Co. 4011—Taft-Pierce Co v. Jebb. 4247—Gillies v. Doubleday, Page & Co. 4280½—White v. Carlin Const Co. 4286—Baer v. Hurtig & Seamon. 4300—Schnel v. Weil. 4312—Kanner v. Meyers. 4316—Heney v. Chartered Co of Lower California. 748—Atkins v. Trowbridge. 531—Freeman v. Harmon. 3470—Manz v. Man Ear, Eye & Throat Hosp. 4072—Am Planograph Co v. Smith. 2907—Scheer v. Markowitz. 3972—Miller v. Nichols. 4169—Lenz v. Genl Dev Co. 4242—Heller v. Hensle Const Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII., case on; Part XIII., clear; Part XV., case on; Part XVII., case on; Part XVIII., case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion Calendar. Theodore H. Nickisch, &c., Sadie H. Paster, Frank Padula, Henrietta Davis, David Cohen, Pasquale Antonello, James Victory, Simon Moglinsky, Antonio Pagani, Antonio Suriol, Dreyfuss Infants, Mary Schaffer, William H. M. Grevel, Henry Bischoff, Pauline Dastler, William J. Sheehy, Richard Walsh, Amelia Kommel, Amelia Kaufman, Elizabeth Van Zandt, Imogene T. Parmelee, Harman H. Steffens, Mary Bernstein, &c., Michael Donathy, Earl B. Coe, Wilhelmina C. Ronner, Robert M. Strebeigh, Agnes M. Strebeigh, Joseph Lindenfels, Thomas J. Walker, Benedict Fischer, Rosalie Wachter, Charles N. Crittenton, Patrick J. Murray, Annie Altschul, &c., Carl Roepnack, John Muth, Samuel Rabinowitz, Samuel Harris, Genefeva Maier, Charles A. Anderson, Richard A. Smith, John Wakeman, Mary Phelan, William H. Roberson, James Martain, Julia E. Tredwell, Thomas Rainey, Eweretta C. Whitney, Joseph E. Baruch, Margaret Gillis, Mary E. Badger, Cynthia B. Goddard, Mary B. Dun, J. William Beekman, Mary Rudden. Wills for Probate. Fanny La Due, Edwards L. Cocks, Adelaide Reyser, Henry W. Resing, Anna Witthoff, Joseph Kempin, Sarah Rosenthal, Martha E. Moore, Lucy Smith, Emmet Dunsmore, Edith C. Power, Louis Siegbert, Gertrude M. Brown, Daniel Krauss, August G. Helms.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S.—Contested wills. Anna Spielman, Sarah Walbarst, Estate Mary F. Cahill.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McAvoy, J. 6012—Punie v. Buffalo Comml Ins Co. 6078—Wennemer v. Freudenheim. 6098—Perlstein v. Sealback. 5989—Steinmetz v. Int R T Co. 6040—Rohr v. Linch. 5837—Glick v. Steinck. 5856—Fields v. Buttenweiser. 8836—Hollander v. Ziegler. 6068—Palmer v. Wallach. 6080—Marcus v. Miller. 6088—Lapume v. Joline. 6089—Morris, &c, Co v. Le Medico. 6090—Glendon v. Brook Const Co. 6100—Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co v. Carnegie Trust Co. 5264—Mead v. White-Norton Co. 5630—Broids v. Western C & S Mfg Co. 5741—Dickson v. N Y Taxicab Co. 821—Miller v. Acken. 5944—Duvall v. Central Realty Co. 5882—Walker v. Mitral Realty, &c, Co. 4881—Mendelson v. Penn R R. 6037½—Ingold v. Lake Hopatcong Club. 6041—Knaster v. Mahoney. 6056—Cohen v. Nassau Elec R R. 5205—Van Raalte v. Conforti, &c, Co. 6116—Donders v. Cohen. 6119—Cusimano v. Brand. 6121—New Hampshire Fire Ins Co v. Huntington. 6124—Burer v. Int R T Co. 6125—Rind v. Fargo. 6126—Wilson v. Weinstein. 6129, 6130—Victorson v. Int R T Co. 6132—Standard Utility Co v. Burchard. 6133—Morrison v. Glauber. 6134—Hanigsberg v. Man Park & Prov Co. 6135—Am Iron, &c, Co v. Met Bridge Co. 6136½—Schwarz v. Linch. 6140½—Dunvinler v. Schneider. 6136—Du Bois v. Pesera. 6140—Eckley v. Olcott. 6141—Olafson v. White Fireproof Const Co. 6143—Forrest v. Dormitzer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., Finelite, J., clear; Part IV., Schmuck, J., case on; Part V., Green, J.; case on; Part VI., Smith, J., case on; Part VII., O'Dwyer, C. J., case on; Part VIII., Lynch, J., clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—La Fetra, J. 4040—Glashein v. Schneider. 4027—Karp v. Massachusetts Bonding and Ins Co. 9051—Moore v. Bergin. 4003—Spink v. Bodensick. 4007—McCormack v. Hazard. 4030—Afetra v. Feier. 4060—Streppone v. Mancini 4050—Sherry v. McQueen. 4057—Hermelin v. Meflitz. 4030—Streppone v. Mancini. 4023—Sleeper. 4059—P J Exner Company v. Wagner. 4064—Billmeyer v. Picturegraph Co. 4039—Nat Printing, &c, Co v. Sire. 3888—Gordon v. Larkin. 4019—Kuechle v. Hagen. 4036—Epstein v. Olinger. 4026—Newgold v. Moore & Sons Co. 4041—Kahn v. Buehler. 3857—Surplus Assets Co v. Barrett Co. 4027—Met Printing Co v. Mulligan. 3824—Morass v. Lubelsky. 4056—Revel Realty and Sec Co v. Stimson. 4061—Greenberg v. Tisch. 4062—Mallin v. Watnik. 4065—Grannis v. Ewell. 4066—Comml Cable Co v. Olcott. 4068—Ehrich v. Allaway. 4071—Hills v. Lontas.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J. Danziger v. King Const. Co.—John F. Conway.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Baron v. Iselin—Henry N. Tifft.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Kudlich v. Montague—Francis S. McAvoy. Platt v. Nagle—John A. McEveety. Mamlock v. Zueich—Leopold Harburger. Title Insurance Co. v. Cavanaugh—E. Mortimer Boyle. Taner v. D'Ambra—William J. O'Donnell. Butcher v. Worcester Construction Co.—George F. Roesch. Trust Co. of America v. Abrams—William Allen. Schuck v. Glass, Jr., Const. Co.—J. Sidney Bernstein. Hitchings v. Roseland Co.—Francis V. S. Oliver. In re McClellan, (Nathan,)—John D. Warner. In re McClellan, (Gates,)—John D. Warner.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Marie A. Trentler v. Paul F. Trentler—Jacob Katz.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for motions. Day calendar. Marean, J. 1—Bragaw v. Stemmler et al. 2—Cavanage v. Zimmerman et al. 3—Matter of Collins Av. 4—Rutz v. Barclay. 5—Wojtczak v. American Mfg Co. 6—Same v. same. 7—Walsh v. C I & B R R Co. 8—Kotteman v. Kotteman. 9—Lawler v. C I & B R R Co. 10—Same v. same. 11—McTernan v. C I & B R R Co. 12—Bushwick club v. Minzesheimer. 13—Matter of Greene Av, (Brunemer.) 14—Matter of Greene Av, (Ibelshauser.) 15—Anderson v. Anderson. 16—Levine v. Levine. 17—Chapman v. Spelman and another. 18—Meyer v. Meyer. 19—Reilly v. Keenan et al. 20—Newbery v. Sullivan. 21—Matter of Menninger. 22—Kessler v. Kessler. 23—McGowan v. Riede et al. 24—Thatcher v. Bogart. 25—Allison et al. v. Peterson et al. 26—Van Holland v. Van Holland. 27—White v. Amann. 28—Peck v. C I & B R R Co. 29—People ex rel Frank v. Prendergast and another. 30—Himowich v. Golding et al. 31—Kopacs v. Kopacs. 32—Hackett v. Keen. 33—Monroe v. Ferris et al. 34—N Y Mtge & Security Co v. Liguori Realty Co et al. 35—Paperle v. Paperle. 36—Gorman v. B H R R Co. 37—Harney v. Munson Steamship Line. 38—Hiller Construction Co v. Klein and another. 39—Klein and another v. Warner et al. 40—People, &c, v. Ashley. 41—People, &c, v. Grout. 42—Heitsch v. Heitsch. 43—Day v. McElhinney. 44—Windsor Realty Co v. New Knickerbocker Homes & Dev Co. 45—Matter of Ave P. 46—Garvey v. Greenfest. 47—Pearlstein v. Garfinkel et al. 48—People v. Brown. 49—East Brooklyn Savings Bank v. Ettrick Realty Co et al. 50—Noble v. Noble.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Putnam, J. 1323—Schenko v. Schenko. 1222—Weiss v. Weiss. 1564—Rosenberg v. Rosenberg. 1565—Delker v. Delker. 1909—Iba v. Saunders. 1567—Ewen v. Thompson Starrett Co. 1569—Seglin v. Wyckoff. 1577—Brilliant v. Pero.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed until Monday, Feb. 26, 1912. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 1574, 1576—Behriniger and others (3 actions,) v. Hannerman. 1578—Silberman v. Scher. 1579—Byrns v. Byrns. 1580—Driver v. Driver. 1581—Rees v. Rees. 1583—Galbally v. Breslin. 1584—Kalish v. Kalish. 1347—Dunne v. City of N Y. 1357—Skelly v. City of N Y. 1032—Bergoffen v. Board of Education. 281—Zotti v. Zotti. 1535—Doyle v. Doyle. 1762—Merit Construction Co v. Thousand Realty Co. 1515—Vogel v. Spooner. 1926—Ring & Sons, Inc v. Mineola Worsted Yarn Co. 694—Moore v. Taleismikow. 1023—Sengstack v. Moeser. 164—B H R R Co v. Steers Prest &c. 1388—Stanichi v. Lessa. 895—Stafford v. Falk. 151—Carella v. Moffit Realty Co. Highest number reached on the regular call 1586.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part III—McCann, J. Actions triable by the court without a jury. 1694—Sullivan v. Sullivan. 1649—Berger v. Boylan. 1731—Hunter v. Rice. 1724—O'Connor v. Crugerm.

Queens County.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 23, 1912.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3460—People v. Alfred Meyers. 3475—Same v. Jacob Seifert. 3475—Same v. William Seifert. 3475—Same v. Charles Oefinger. 3458—Same v. John Hatfield.

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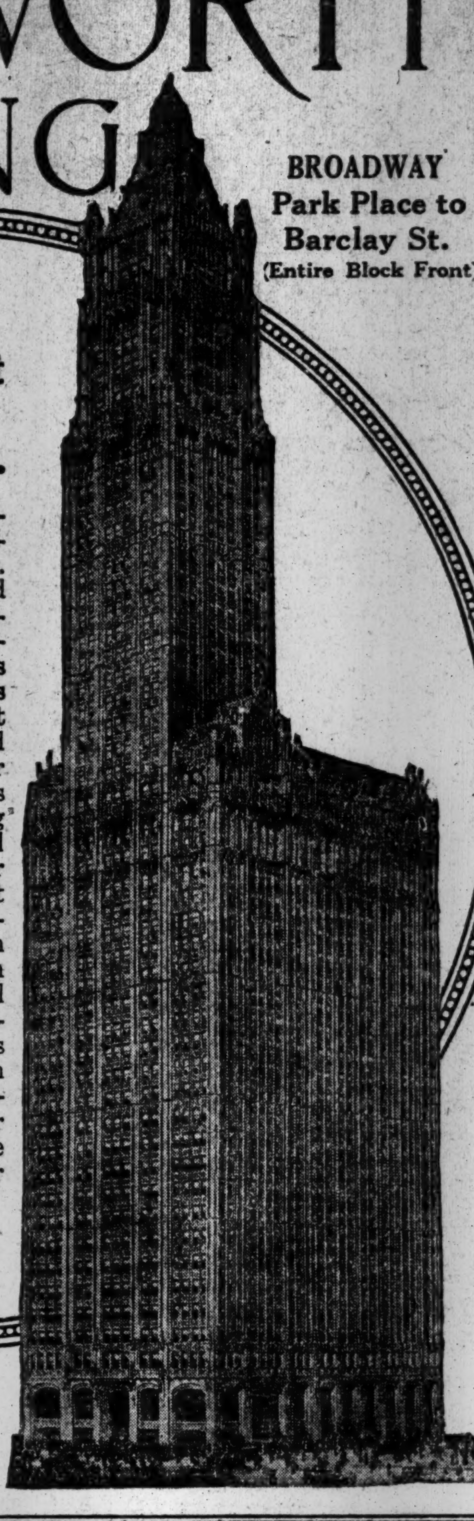


Close to
World's Strongest
Financial District

Edward J. Hogan, Agent
3 Park Row, New York City
OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE.
Telephone 5279 Cortlandt.

DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT
Singly or En Suite
IN THE
CENTRAL SYNDICATE BUILDING
320 Broadway
HIGH CLASS SERVICE
BUILDING ALWAYS OPEN
Apply **H. L. MOXLEY & CO.,** Agents
On Premises

LOFTS

Light on 4 sides.
New fireproof building
220 West 19th St.
at 7th Ave.

92 FOOT FRONTAGE
Reasonable Rents
Occupied by high class tenants
Full Commission to Brokers.
E. S. Willard & Co.
45 Pine St. Tel., 5987—John.
9 East 22d St. Tel., 4444—Gram.

MODEL LOFT BUILDING,
329 EAST 29TH ST.
Built for rapid handling of merchandise. Two large freight elevators and passenger elevator. Trucks deliver and receive loads inside building, under shelter, on loading platform at elevators—no need for cases to stand in slush, wind or rain. Fireproof construction; floors 113x85 feet; sprinklers. Only high-class tenants accepted. Some space for immediate possession.
Apply to your broker or owners,
BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY,
100 Broad St., New York.

Stores and Offices
Bridge and Pearl Sts.,
Immediately West of Broad St.
Singly or en suite; janitor and elevator service; steam heat; excellent light.
Part of Bush Terminal office building, near Custom House and Produce, Maritime and Consolidated Exchanges.
Apply to your broker or owners,
BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY,
100 Broad St., New York.

FIFTH AVE.
STORE FOR RENT
Near 46th St.
Lease $8,000 per annum.
For full particulars see Mr. Landay,
27 West 34th St.

TOWNSEND BUILDING
1,123 B'way, Cor. 25th St.
Choice large suites and single offices to let; all outside rooms; elevators, steam heat, electric lights; rents low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

4-6 JONES LANE.
ENTIRE BUILDINGS TO LET.
Five stories and cellar, size 40x55; elevator, electric light; possession May 1.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

208 West 59th St.—Facing Central Park, clubrooms, suitable for musicals, rentals or lectures; electric light; reasonable. 'Phone 7594 Columbus.

21ST ST., 48-50 WEST.
Lofts, 50x100, light four sides, $1,800; fireproof modern building. DUROSS, 155 W. 14th.

Part of a light, sunny showroom in the Croisic Building, 5th Av. and 26th St. The Buffalo Shirt Co., Rooms 1,812 and 1,813.

Bancroft Building
3-5-7 West 29th Street
Store, Basement and Loft, containing 7,858 sq. feet.
Private elevator.
ALSO
LIGHT OFFICES,
suitable for architects, showrooms, etc.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
27 West 30th St. 21 Liberty St.
or on premises.

41 Park Row &
147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET, Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

Restaurant, 5th Ave. & 16th St.,
5 West 16th St. Parlor floor, 3,000 sq. ft., $220. Brokers protected. Wm. Cruikshank's Sons, 31 Liberty St. Phone 6047 John.

NO. 141 WEST 20TH ST.
LOFTS 25x92, steam heat; elevator service; low rents, also storefloor, 135-7-9 West 20th St. Inquire Spacesaving Appliance Company, No. 135 West 20th St., New York City.

Deskroom, $5; well-equipped office; telephone. Room 804, 150 Nassau St.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted to rent, small storeroom or part of store on Broadway, 34th to 42d St.; also similar store on 125th St. Address Typewriters, P. O. Box 437, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

Washington and Jefferson
318-328 WEST 51st ST.,
attractive apartments, six and eight large, light rooms, bath, elevator and all modern improvements. Premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Ave.

83d St., 71 West.
Beautiful single Apartment, eight large, light rooms, suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th av.

77th, 103 West.—Extra wide apartment, 7 large rooms; private house block; $65; decorate to suit; concessions.

East Side.

THE CARLTON
157 East 81st St.
New fireproof elevator apartments, six extra large rooms, foyer halls, tiled bath, with showers; separate maid's convenience; very reasonable rents. Supt.

149 EAST 19TH STREET
2 rooms, 20x30; bathroom and extra large closet; kitchen in basement; steam heat and electric light; northern and southern exposure; can be seen any time. Agent, 132 East 19th St.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

Kingston—129 E. 76th St.
Handsome apartment, seven large, light rooms, $55.

2 Modern Lofts.
East side section, corner Broome and Lewis Sts.; sixth floor large loft; 9,000 sq. feet; small loft, 3,000 sq. feet. Very light and healthful. Inquire Mr. Loewenthal, care Puritan Company, on premises, 47 Broome St. Telephone Orchard 6619.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
237 Lexington Av., 140 E. 34th St., 147 E. 34th St.
Rent $30 to $45. Furnished or unfurnished.
HIBSON & CO., 34th St. & Lexington Av.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months for $5
and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order, and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
345 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Franklin.
10 Barclay St., 7 Doors from B'way. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partition. HAMBURGER, 33 E. 20th St.

SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
Original, quick & easy Method. Suite 3.
CARNEGIE HALL

Berkeley School FOR BOYS, 72d St. & West End Av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,
105 East 14th St. and 14 West 125th St.
Bargains, upright pianos, $75 up; $5 monthly. Chickering Grand, $100; player-pianos, $350 up.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JULIA A. GROH, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL SHENKER et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st day of February, 1912, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

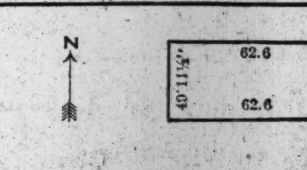
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Fifth Avenue distant forty-nine (49) feet eleven (11) and one-half (½) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One hundred thirty-seventh (137th) Street with said westerly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with One hundred thirty-seventh (137th) Street and part of the distance through a party wall sixty-two (62) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue forty-nine (49) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the centre line of the block between One hundred thirty-seventh (137th) and One hundred thirty-eighth (138th) Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block sixty-two (62) feet six (6) inches to the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Fifth Avenue forty-nine (49) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, February 13th, 1912.
EMANUEL TEPPER, Referee.

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Number is 2,254 Fifth Avenue:



137th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Twenty-seven thousand two hundred ninety-five 67-100 Dollars ($27,295.67) with interest thereon from the 15th day of January, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to $480.71 with interest from February 5th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $2,798.31 and interest.

Dated New York, February 13th, 1912.
EMANUEL TEPPER, Referee.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The storm, after having caused during Thursday severe gales in the Middle and North Atlantic States, has reached the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The gale has subsided on the coast south of Sandy Hook, but high velocities still continue from that point northward and to the storm centre.

The weather has now cleared in nearly all sections east of the Mississippi River, and the temperature is decidedly lower in all Eastern districts.

The weather is again becoming unsettled west of the upper Mississippi, snow flurries being reported in the Northwest.

The temperature is now rising from the Rocky Mountains eastward across the Mississippi Valley. East of the Rockies mostly fair weather will prevail Friday and Saturday, and the temperature will rise in nearly all districts.

Winds along the New England Coast will be westerly gales, diminishing; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate westerly, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, light variable.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have high winds, diminishing, with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Friday and probably Saturday; rising temperature Saturday; diminishing west winds becoming variable.

Southern New England—Fair Friday, with colder in Rhode Island and Southeast Massachusetts; Saturday, fair with rising temperature; high west winds diminishing.

New Jersey—Fair Friday; Saturday, fair; rising temperature; winds becoming light and variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday, with warmer north and west portions; Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate west winds, becoming variable.

Northern New England—Fair Friday; Saturday fair with rising temperature; west gale diminishing.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	16	47	4 P. M.	33	30
6 A. M.	18	34	6 P. M.	32	27
9 A. M.	22	24	9 P. M.	28	25
12 M.	28	25	12 M.	27	24

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 24; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27; at 8 P. M. it was 27. Maximum temperature, 51 degrees at 1 A. M.; minimum, 21 degrees at 10 A. M. Humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:06—276 1st Av.; M. Fack....$500
12:45—2,393 8th Av.; George Oberdorfer....Trifling
2:15—3,442 Station Place; John Caisso.Trifling
3:40—92 6th Av.; Modern Lunch....Unknown
4:30—84 Ludlow St.; Joseph Nagler...Trifling
9:40—330 Water St.; Angelo Tantor....$25
9:45—156 Forsyth St.; Anna Friedman..None
9:45—212 Eldridge St.; Alexander Caljoss.$800
10:20—226 W. 127th St.; Mary Mulry..Trifling
10:55—2 W. 136th St.; Joseph Sabin...Trifling
11:05—63 and 65 W. 139th St.; Louis Hyman.Trifling
11:30—22 E. 14th St.; Horenthal, Buyam & Rein....None
11:30—557 Lenox Av.; Mrs. Werner....Trifling
11:40—367 Lenox Av.; Joseph Wolf....Trifling
P. M.
12:01—96 Fulton St.; —— Brodleir.....None
1:30—1,325 Fifth Av.; M. Vangard..Trifling
1:45—155 Attorney St.; R. Spitzer....Trifling
2:55—91 Market St.; J. Marrive....Trifling
3:00—92 Sixth Av.; Modern Lunch Co.Trifling
3:30—1,707 Claremont Pl.; unknown..Trifling
3:40—.. Freeman St.; Samuel Caplin.....$100
4:14—921 West Farms Road; N. Y. & P. R. R. Co.....$250
5:30—30 Avenue D; Z. Brody.........Trifling
5:55—453 W. 124th St.; E. Stock........$5
6:40—526 W. 114th St.; G. Van Sweeden..Trifling
7:20—255 Rivington St.; J. Goldman..Trifling
7:50—222 Henry St.; S. Tannenbaum..Trifling
8:25—35 Monroe St.; Fannie Walinsky....$10
9:05—1921 to 1923 West Farms Road; New York & Portchester R. R..........$1,500
10:15—1,098 Union Av.; Isaac Sokeles.....$200
10:45—147 Sullivan St.; Charles Caputo...$1,500
10:50—26 West 43d St.; Renne D. Wells..$2,000

Lost

LOST.—11 A. M. Wednesday, on Fifth Av., between McCutcheon's, 33d St. and 32d St., or on 32d St. just off of 5th Av., gold fob, 32d degree Masonic emblem, attached to black ribbon; reward if returned to F. Van Cleef, 465 Broadway.

LOST.—At Hotel Knickerbocker about midnight on Saturday evening, a diamond pendant earring. If the finder will kindly return same to 334 Riverside Drive he will receive $50 reward.

LOST.—Between 72d and Grand Central Station or express Subway, silver meshbag, containing $5 bill, sterling silver vanity case; liberal reward. V. M. A., 440 West End Av.

LOST.—Collie dog, brown and white; left ear slightly torn; Wednesday, Feb. 21; License Tag 14; liberal reward. C. Street, 240 East 51st St. Telephone 1937 Plaza.

LOST—Diamond solitaire ring, Wednesday night or Thursday, Feb. 15, marked inside "June 1, 1908"; $100 reward. W. R. Benet, 10 Vannest Place, Charles St.

LOST.—Pearl earring with diamond attachment, Carnegie Hall concert, Thursday night. Reward. William Stern Ritz, Carlton Hotel, Room 310.

LOST.—Wednesday night, lady's collarette, either at St. Brendon or 103d St., Columbus and Amsterdam Av.; reward. 880 Amsterdam Av.

LOST.—Friday, 21st, a diamond ring of two stones, in washroom, third floor P. O. Building; reward to finder. C 80 Times.

LOST—On Thursday, Feb. 22, one earring, diamond and pearl set in platinum; reward. Return to Smith, 520 West 114th St.

LOST—Pawn tickets, Simpson, diamond ring, $250; diamond ring, Provident, $200; reward. 1,962 Amsterdam Av.

LOST—Diamond-shaped pin; owner's name back; reward. F. R. Keator, third floor, 22 Exchange Place.

LOST—Solitaire diamond ring, in or near Hotel Newton; $100 reward. Brandenberg, 2,528 Broadway.

LOST—Silk scarf and pin with blue stone at Italian restaurant, 64 West 10th St. D 9 Times.

$500 REWARD for the return of a lady's Russian sable fur coat taken from Globe Theatre on Thursday night, Jan. 25, 1912. Reward will be paid upon return of coat to J. W. Dunstan, 24 West 57th St., New York City. No questions asked. Paul A. Sorg.

$25 REWARD.
Lost Wednesday night in Lew Fields's Herald Square Theatre or taxicab, star brooch containing 57 diamonds set in gold. Apply, 241 Central Park West.

$10 REWARD.
Lost—Thursday, brown sable muff. C. G. Streat, Jr., 19 Warren St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—A large handsome Scotch collie; white ruff, white breast, white feet, white face; scar near right eye; name Bonnie; reward. Telephone 5406 J Bedford.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND, Feb. 20.—BROOKLYN R. T. CO. Apply 168 Montague St. Brooklyn. SURFACE AND ELEVATED: Neck beads, mesh bag, package of cigarettes, gloves, telescope bag, mesh bag, door lock, overalls, book, lady's chain, bag, lining, pocketbooks, handbags.

Help Wanted, Female

BRIGHT, attractive, well-dressed woman of about 35, who is able to go out of town, wanted for a position involving a modified form of salesmanship; not at all disagreeable; references must be positively first-class. Address Intelligence, 145 Times.

HOUSEWORKER wanted in family of two. Call with references until 3 P. M. at 10 West 61st St., 10th floor, east.

LADY ARTISTS can make good money during spare time home on new line art work. Call 10-3, Hampton, 2,730 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—A thoroughly competent, neat and rapid stenographer wanted by a well-known real estate firm; one with several years' experience in real estate preferred; no beginners wanted. Address T 239 Times Downtown.

WANTED young ladies between ages of 20 and 35, of good education, to enter nurses training school. For information, address Superintendent of Nurses, 343 East 116th St.

WANTED—Cook and laundress; also chambermaid and waitress; city references required. Apartment 8 E, 318 West 100th St.

Help Wanted, Male

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, who is experienced in order work and the keeping of stock records; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Linens, D 1 Times.

DESIRABLE ATHLETIC MEN, ambitious to improve themselves, can join engineer company National Guard; requires few evenings each month; Summer camping and military manoeuvres with pay; uniforms, athletic club privileges, military engineering, surveying, shooting, gymnasium free; many advantages of membership. Captain, C 87 Times.

EXPERIENCED instructors of English, (high school work;) mathematics, Isaac Pitman shorthand, and bookkeeping; good salary; afternoon work. D 160 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

$10,000 REAL ESTATE SALESMAN WANTED.
One who can prove up to this earning capacity.
One who can meet on common grounds—social or business—the most prominent people of New York.
The best opportunity in the city is now open to such a man with an old, progressive concern handling the highest class of Suburban Property.
Send particulars, in strict confidence, to TREASURER, Box S 279 Times Downtown.

RECRUITS WANTED in the crack company of a leading regiment; attractive social features. Captain, D 2 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.—New geographical reference work; 1910 census; over 150,000 cities and towns indexed; permanent employment; exceptional opportunity for advancement as general agent. Apply at once for territory and terms. 9-12 Dept. B. Rand McNally & Co., 42 East 22d St., New York City.

SALESMAN WANTED on muslin underwear for city and vicinity; only experienced, with references, need apply. Kurtz & Wechsler, 258 East Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on children's white dresses. Abels & Ackerman, 173 Mercer St.

SHOE SALESMAN, with experience and reference. Frank Brothers, 224 5th Av.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced Superintendent to take charge of a corrugated paper box factory in the South; must understand the installation and handling of all kinds of corrugated paper box machinery and be able to take full charge of plant. Apply by letter, O. B. Andrews, care of Hotel Martinique, New York.

WANTED—FOR PURPOSES OF INVESTIGATION, TABULATION, AND CLERICAL WORK, CONNECTED WITH THE PUSHING AND EXTENDING OF BUSINESS, A MAN WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH THE GENERAL WORKING OF A WHOLESALE WOOLEN JOBBING HOUSE. S 139 TIMES.

WANTED—Young man as correspondent and general office man for sales department; one with selling and advertising instinct preferred; applicant must be prepared for transfer to works office at Passaic, N. J., after May 1; state age, reference, and salary required. Reply to Box X 15 Times.

WANTED.—Traveling salesman for side line of silk kimonos, fancy gowns, &c.; good future; commission basis only. Apply Hayim & Setty, 109 Washington St.

YOUNG MAN, well recommended, electric supplies; give experience; address in own handwriting. W. 208 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Female

COMPANION.—Young woman, 33; 14 years with last employer; cheerful disposition; competent nurse; accustomed to travel. C 90 Times.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes and remodels; children's a specialty. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. Phone 408 Stuyvesant.

DRESSMAKER, high class, wishes work. Bittermann, 763 Elton Av., near 156th "L" station, Bronx.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Good cook; willing, obliging; references. Flaherty Agency, 485 Columbus Av.; tel. Schuyler 4298.

MASSEUSE.—Experienced Swedish masseuse desires few lady clients, reasonable rates, while establishing clientele. S 161 Times.

PARISIAN LADY desires position as French teacher or companion. S 165 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young woman; competent stenographer; 10 years' experience; accustomed meeting best people; pleasing address; agreeable manners. C 93 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly competent; good penman; experience; reference; desires permanent position; salary, $9. Miss S., 960 Freeman St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; terms reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience with rubber firm; educated American girl. R. C., S 231 Times Downtown.

WANT POSITION chambermaid, seamstress. Call 228 East 67th St., Apartment 18; country preferred.

Situations Wanted, Male

A BRIGHT young lawyer able to devote part of his time from his practice desires connection with business concern to attend to collections and legal business; thoroughly experienced in mercantile collections; well recommended. Y 304 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, accounts audited, systems installed, factory cost accounting, financial statements; instruct your bookkeeper; books kept part time; terms moderate. Aetna Audit Co., 302 Broadway. Telephone Worth 2381.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988—Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems, reasonable. Mitchel, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, kept part of time, systems simplified at reasonable rates. T 237 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (degree;) long, varied experience, all lines, desires additional work. P. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

AS TRAVELING COMPANION TO PARTY CONTEMPLATING GOING ABROAD OR ELSEWHERE THIS SPRING; ABOVE POSITION DESIRED BY YOUNG MAN OF REFINEMENT, 32; ENGLISH-AMERICAN; GENTEEL APPEARANCE; FOND OF TRAVELING; REFERENCE FURNISHED. ADDRESS T 67 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, 26, thoroughly competent; A1 office man; highest credentials; $21. C 154 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man; family went to Europe; wishes position; sober, honest, careful driver; best references private families. Chauffeur, 156 East 79th.

CHAUFFEUR.—German; speaks English, French; decent, sober; capable mechanic. Address Honest, 852 Columbus Av.

CIVIL ENGINEERING STUDENT, 20, desires position with firm in this line; object, experience. Box 218, 1,464 3d Av.

EXCEPTIONAL young man, possessing personality, education, executive ability, a broad and practical business training; desires position as chief clerk or assistant to general or sales manager. S 146 Times.

GENERAL SHOP FOREMAN, A1 man, reliable, age 40, with 20 years' experience at manufacturing brass steam goods, wants position; acquainted with modern methods, capable of handling men, planning layout of work, and close estimating. Address Active, 263 West 125th St.

JANITORS.—Couple, colored, refined, take care furnished house or place as janitors. 533 West 124th St.

MAN of mature judgment, energetic, trustworthy, thoroughly understanding real estate in all branches, desires position; any line where industry and capability are required. M. K., 263 West 125th St.

MARRIED MAN desires position as working manager at gentleman's country place; American; no children; experienced; best city references. Box 37, North Side News, Bronx.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, qualified for a position of trust and responsibility, desires suitable connection where honesty, trustworthiness, and reliability will be appreciated. W. D., 226 Summit Av., Jersey City, N. J.

SALESMAN of good appearance, with big following through the Southern States, is open for a popular line of dresses on commission basis; reliable houses considered only. D 6 Times.

SALESMAN, traveler, New York, West, South, would like interview with good firm which needs American; 35; fifteen years' successful experience; permanent. W 203 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY OF CORRESPONDENCE.—American, 25, with legal training and experience, desires connection in that capacity. Address Z 220 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 33, married, thoroughly experienced in all office routine, systematizing, cost and detail work, desires to connect with a reliable firm as office manager or assistant to executive; salary $1,800. B. B., 225 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, four years' experience with bond house; desires position with business concern offering advancement leading to manager or partnership; where located optional; excellent references; state salary. R 163 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced as private secretary and office manager, desires connection with responsible concern, where honesty, integrity, and hard work are recognized. V 204 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, 21, desires position in office or outside. S 159 Times.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus.
Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers, BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., (Agency,) STENOGRAPHERS. 149 Bway. Tel. 3499 Cort.

Domestic.

BOND $1,000; OLD DOMINION AGENCY, 88 West 134th St., guarantees A1 colored help. 1,119 Harlem.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone 4786—Columbus. Established 1899.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, waitresses, kitchen maids, and useful maids with good references at Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St.; telephone 2224 Plaza.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus.
Domestic.

COOK.—Neat colored girl, cook, general worker; city, country. Instant Relief Agency. Phone 7288 Morningside.

COOK and WAITRESS, sisters; also laundress. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone Schuyler 4298.

HELP, select colored, furnished short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

A.—A.—MRS. MALMBERG'S, 115 East 26th St.; oldest Swedish agency; established 1881; select servants for private families; formerly 332 4th Av.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied; day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6913 Morningside.

USEFUL MEN; gardeners, coachmen, valets, footmen, butlers; furnished on the shortest notice. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

Boarders Wanted
West Side.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms; including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793—Bryant.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.
Large room, private bath; well heated; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and single rooms; steam heat; baths; telephone; table first-class.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room adjoining; superior table; references. Tel. 5713 Plaza.

54TH, 54 WEST.
Rooms, table guests, first class.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Balcony room; electric lights; connecting baths; shower; southern cooking; attentive service.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Third-story room, bath adjoining; hot water supply; room telephone; references.

269 WEST 70TH ST.
Attractive rooms; 'phone; Sub.; board optional.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large, square room; also hall room; parlor dining room; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Sunny rooms, suitable one, two; refined surroundings; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Unusually attractive room, private bath; modern improvements; excellent table; table guests.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny, heated, medium-sized connecting rooms; bath adjoining; gentleman; private family.

168 WEST 78TH ST.
Sunny rooms; excellent table; board optional; telephone; Subway.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board; reasonable; convenient car lines; telephone; reference. 5475—Schuyler.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE; LARGE, LIGHT ROOM; EXCELLENT TABLE; BEST OF SERVICE; ALL CONVENIENCES.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Comfortable double or single rooms; hot and cold water; two closets; electric light; excellent home table; references. V. R.

81ST, 116 WEST.—Small, bright room for gentleman; strictly high-class board; references necessary.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable rooms; exceptional table; high-class Jewish house; reasonable; reference exchanged.

82D, 128 WEST.—Every room bath, parqueted; steam, electricity; parlor suit; special catering; telephone.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Second-floor sunny room, with bath; also front room; references exchanged.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Table guests accommodated; excellent home cooking; parlor dining room; Jewish family.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; near Sub., elevated; excellent table; telephone; moderate.

93D ST., 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished single and double rooms; table a specialty.

94TH ST., 136 WEST.—Second floor front room, bath adjoining; excellent home cooking; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Large front room, with bath; private house; excellent table; telephone; references.

95TH, 63, 65 WEST, (Rozelle.)—Handsome rooms; attractive dining; cuisine and service unexceptionable; references.

96TH ST., 54 WEST, ((near Central Park.)—Nice neighborhood; a single room; terms moderate.

(100TH ST.) 828 WEST END AV.
Attractive rooms; superior board; table guests.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive, double rooms; private baths; modern house; excellent board optional; references.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Single room; table exceptionally and uniformly good; refined company; references; Southerners.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, front room; Southern exposure; excellent table board. 'Phone Morningside 8136.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

130TH ST., 250 WEST, (Near "L" Station.)—Neatly furnished single room with board; table guests.

145TH ST., 412 WEST.—Delightfully situated rooms, couple or gentlemen; satisfactory table guaranteed; private house.

ONE MAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Three young business men having entire floor of beautiful private house desire to get in touch with one more; a college man preferred; place must be seen to be appreciated; breakfast and dinner at same place; table extra good; price extremely reasonable in view of locality and surroundings. S 157 Times.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101.—Large, sunny room; also single; steam heat; private bath; excellent table; most comfortable, homelike boarding house in city.

YOU WILL GO ONLY 35 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY ! ! !
$18 PER WEEK AND UP FOR TWO PEOPLE INCLUDES ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ELECTRIC LIGHTED ROOM WITH PRIVATE TILED BATHROOM AND SUPERB HOTEL MEALS AT THE ELMWOOD, 43 SOUTH WALNUT ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Special rates to families.
Southern exposure, billiard room, palm room, smoking room, vacuum cleaned; electric candles on dining room tables give fairyland effect: four minutes from station. Not a country hotel, but a first-class metropolitan house. Why continue to pay same rates in a boarding house with one bath to fifteen people?
Take the wonderful McAdoo tube, either from your office door at Broadway and Cortlandt Street or the centre of the theatre shopping district at Broadway and 33d Street. No crowded Subway. Warm cars. No ferries. Charmingly located in metropolitan zone.

East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; also suite of rooms.

839 MADISON AV., (70th St.)—Sunny, single room, with board; breakfast in rooms; references.

Brooklyn.

5 MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS.—Family hotel, river view, Manhattan; most accessible locality Greater New York; Subway, 5 minutes' Wall St. Ferry, trolley, bridge; connecting mansions; furnished, unfurnished; aristocratic neighborhood; table choicest products New York markets. 905 Main.

ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
Two rooms, overlooking bay; electric light, steam heat, elevator, shower; board optional. X 20 Times.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Best place to board; convenient New York; near subways, ferries; steam-heated rooms; excellent table. Telephone 1159W Main.

142 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
Desirable vacancies, overlooking bay; excellent cuisine; 'phone.

90 STATE ST.
Neatly furnished, steam-heated rooms; reasonable.

Board Wanted

WANTED—Refined Jewish family to board one or more children; apply in writing; references. Superintendent, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 373 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

GENTLEMAN, 23, wants board and room in private family near Subway below 100th St. west; moderate. Y 313 Times Downtown.

Country Board
Long Island

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter rates; attractive, homelike; log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

New Jersey.

ORANGE, N. J., MOUNTAIN ST.—English couple will board two or three people; private bath; telephone 671R Orange; electricity; well heated. Irvine, 33 East Clark Place.

Furnished Rooms
West Side.

5TH AV., 326.—Rooms, 3 to 5 gentlemen. Wallace.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming rooms for bachelors; electricity; telephone; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large elegant front room; large private bath; southern exposure; also single room.

Furnished Rooms
West Side.

22D ST., 426 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny, heated room, and dressing room; running water; telephone.

23D ST., 337 WEST.—Clean, neatly furnished large rooms; suitable 2, 3 gentlemen; small rooms, $3; private apartment; all conveniences, Arrance.

37TH, 68 WEST.—One large and one small room; all conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

38TH ST., 51 WEST.—Bachelor suite; service; other rooms; $3.50 up; kitchenette, studio; piano, telephone.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, heated, clean rooms; single, double; men; $2; telephone. Hughes.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; other rooms; running water; references; gentlemen.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—FRONT HALL ROOM; GENTLEMEN.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOMS; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCE.

47TH ST., 56 WEST.—Sunny rooms, electric light, steam heat, telephone.

51ST, 235 WEST.—Convenient subway; elegant large adjoining rooms, southern exposure; private bath; telephone; parlor floor; all conveniences; suitable doctor, dentist, modiste.

56TH ST., 306 WEST.—Large and small comfortable rooms in clean, well kept house.

59TH ST., 208 WEST.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; electric light; $3.50 up; facing Central Park; room suitable for studio.

60TH, 22 WEST, New York.—$25-$60 monthly; $1-$5 daily. Tel. 5891 Col. Elegantly kept; private baths; independent residence; meals.

65TH ST., 5 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, or single; steam. bath; private 'phone; two in family; references required; Subway, "L," and trolley; ground floor. Hanshe.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large, sunny room, alcove; private bath; private telephone; near Subway, elevated.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Desirable front rooms; private house; steam heat, electricity, phone, hot water.

69TH, 145 (corner Broadway.)—Furnished room; private family; first-class apartment; gentlemen preferred. Manning.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Unusually attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman.

262 WEST 70TH ST.
Attractive, medium-sized rm.; south. exposure.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large room; suite; private bath; single front room; $4.50; gentlemen; telephone.

106 WEST 71ST ST.
Nicely furnished rooms; board optional.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Large front room; one or two gentlemen; also smaller room; references.

76TH ST., 59 WEST.—Comfortable room in elevator apartment; $4 weekly; gentlemen; references. Polz.

76TH ST., 106 WEST.—Private family will accommodate one or two gentlemen; large, small rooms.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsome, sunny second story front single room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 64 WEST (s. e. cor. Columbus Av.)—Newly furnished, attractive rooms; single, en suite; elevator apartment; telephone; gentlemen preferred. Dutton.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, sunny room; suitable one or two gentlemen; conveniences; references; reasonable.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable, sunny rooms; every convenience; accessible Subway, elevated; telephone; references; moderate.

79TH ST., 169 WEST.—Light airy rooms with bath; private house; breakfast optional; reference required.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, furnished; other rooms.

82D, 47 WEST.—In quiet American home, large, comfortable, clean room; connecting bath; reasonable.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—One warm, comfortable middle sized room; dressing room; southern exposure; references.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private house; second floor; dressing room connecting; shower; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

85TH ST., 106 WEST.—Second floor, front room, also parlor floor for doctor; all conveniences.

87TH ST., 131 WEST.—Two rooms on second floor, single or en suite; private bath; gentlemen.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Large room; running water; suitable two, three gentlemen; back parlor; reasonable.

92D ST., 294 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; all conveniences; high-class apartment; for gentlemen, Mrs. Hunt.

93D ST., 157 WEST.—Front room, Southern exposure; bath; convenient Subway; private family; references.

94TH, 110 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and medium sunny rooms, running water; telephone; reasonable.

94TH ST., 137 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, running water, in quiet well. kept private family; gentlemen.

95TH ST., 151 WEST.—Attractive room, newly furnished; private house; references.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; attractive rooms, elevator apartment; breakfast. Grossman.

98TH ST., 243 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room; shower; electric light; elevator; Apartment 3B.

107TH ST., 210 WEST.—Outside room; attractive and comfortable; modern elevator apartment; gentlemen; references. White.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; attractive rooms, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

114TH ST., 606 WEST (near Riverside Drive.)—Private house, large room and adjoining dressing room, near bath; steam; electricity; telephone; near Subway.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; overlooking Morningside Park; elevator; Broadway Subway; gentlemen. Morse.

118TH ST., 205 WEST.—Sunny front room, with family three adults; no other roomers. Maguire.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; southern exposure; homelike; elevator; Subway. Smith.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; smaller rooms; warm; elevator; Subway. Greene.

418 WEST 118TH ST.
Attractive front rooms; elevator; Subway. Apartment 64.

119TH ST., 422 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny room; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Inquire Apartment 1.

121ST, 500 WEST.—Columbia University neighborhood; half block east of Broadway; beautiful rooms, newly furnished; in Bancroft Apartments, just completed; fireproof; electric lights; elevators; most attractive dining room.

122D, 520 WEST.—Good home for refined woman; scrupulously clean room, newly done in delft blue; elevator, telephone; southern exposure. Tessier.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive front rooms; kitchen; elevator, references. Apartment 61.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Two-room suites, scrupulously clean; small rooms, $3; all conveniences. Carter.

123D, 526 WEST.—Single, double rooms, bath; one flight; private entrance; $2 up. Edler.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Subway corner; rooms single, en suite; river view. Pierson.

141ST ST., WEST, (1 Hamilton Terrace.)—Private family; large, small front or rear room; references.

146TH, 600 WEST.—Broadway Subway; attractive room; reasonable; elevator apartment; every convenience. Apartment 2.

158TH ST., 646 WEST, (near Subway.)—Private house; comfortable rooms; all conveniences; breakfast; gentleman preferred.

170TH ST. AND FORT WASHINGTON AV.—Nassau Apartments; sunny room; river view; subway adjacent; private family; breakfast optional; exceptional; gentlemen; references. Pierson.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE for independent woman or bachelor; close to 72d St. Subway; $12 weekly. 'Phone 7390—Schuyler. Apt. 25.

A YOUNG WOMAN having three-room (all outside) apartment in new building, will rent room, $5, or share apartment with refined business woman. Call, after 5 P. M., 13th St., 106 West, (The Majestic.)

BACHELOR ROOMS, exclusive, 71st St., B'way and West End; private house; 'phone. Call 5299 Columbus, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., 5 to 6 P. M., daily.

BROADWAY, 2,469.—Near 91st St. Subway and elevated; exceptionally nice sunny front room. Ekeland.

A LARGE HALL ROOM on 68th St., near Broadway; newly furnished; private family; bath and telephone. Telephone 763 or 764 Col.

LARGE, SUNNY ROOM, with private bath, in high-class apartment; rent $28 per month. 'Phone 3230 Audubon, Apt. 41.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Beautifully furnished room; suitable for two. Apt. 37, Wadsworth.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Large, well furnished room for gentlemen; also small rooms.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable room; private house; all conveniences; telephone; references.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Large, comfortable room, private house; every convenience; gentlemen; references required.

43D ST., 13 EAST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; first sleeping floor; also other rooms.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal location; board optional; references exchanged; telephone.

87TH, 63 EAST.—Large front room; running water; all conveniences; suitable for two; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 655.—Extra large front room; four windows; private house; no other roomers.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d St.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor, bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,333, (88th-89th.)—Nine light heated rooms; running water; all conveniences.

Business Opportunities

For Sale—A manufacturing business making small articles, sales $20,000 a year; pays 15 to 20% net profit over all charges; country town, 1,200 population; 10,000 square feet floor space; incorporated company; own factory; mail order business of at least $15,000 a year; over 3,000 mail order customers; price, $15,000; worth $30,000; over $10,000 mdse. on hand. S 153 Times.

ROAD HOUSE AND GARAGE FOR SALE on main road New York to Lake Hopatcong, opposite station; new building; 400 autos pass daily. Reasonable terms. Address
GEORGE R. PEARE,
Tel. 1521 Cortlandt. 170 Broadway.

Mercantile Import Company, to organize State New Jersey, highly profitable, will earn $60,000 annually; excellent business opening for gentleman investing $10,000 or less; capable manage office. S 231 Times Downtown.

Reputable, growing enterprise, owning its building, seeks capable Vice President; life insurance man considered; $5,000 investment secured. S 140 Times.

Hotel and club manager desires first-class near-by Summer hotel to lease or on percentage; full particulars required. Manager, S 151 Times.

FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS working capital desired in profitable and substantial manufacturing line. X 21 Times.

Business Notices

Pianos and organs tuned, polished, and repaired at your residence; city or country; charge moderate. J. Duval, 134 West Houston St., New York City.

Unfurnished Rooms Wanted

WANTED.—One or two rooms, with bath, within three blocks of Subway station; must not be below 14th St. or above 110th St.; rent not over $25. S 156 Times.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished
West Side.

To Sublet—Apartment, all night telephone and elevator service 4 large rooms, spacious closets, parquet floor, paneled dining room, immediate possession; rent, $30. 'Phone 577 Audubon. Apartment 2.

Seven large, light rooms; fine apartment house; furnished if desired. Inquire Apartment 90, 210 West 107th St.

Sublet—Sunny four-room elevator apartment; all improvements. Apartment 2 D, 345 West 70th St.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

St. Nicholas Av., 343, corner 127th St.—Handsomely furnished apartments; four, five, six rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity, silver, linen; special reasonable prices, $50 monthly upward; beautifully furnished room, bath, use of kitchen, $3 to $6 weekly.

To sublet, six-room apartment, fifth floor; sunshine in every room. Call mornings. Ivy Courts, 230 West 107th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

52d St., 30 West.—Six-story American basement brownstone dwelling, just remodeled, in most modern style, with electric elevator, room telephones, &c.; size, 22x100; restricted, insuring light and air; for sale or rent. C. C. Bull, 27 William St.

Country Houses to Let, Furnished

Ocean Front furnished cottages at Long Beach, L. I., FOR RENT. 1912 season list ready. Photographs at office.
Frederick P. Jones, 334 Fifth Av.
Specialist in Long Beach properties.

Country Houses Wanted

Wanted—Small house in suburbs, unfurnished; $20 per month. C 92 Times.

Purchase and Exchange

Desire two Aubusson or Flemish tapestries; size about 9x18. Address Tapestry, S 142 Times.

Pianos and Organs

KNABE mahogany upright piano; beautiful tone; like new; sell at sacrifice. 318 W. 42d.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT (FORMERLY CIRCUIT) Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, against THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an order and decree duly made and filed in this cause on the 28th day of December, 1911, notice is hereby given that there has been filed with the undersigned, as Special Master, the accounts of Frederick W. Whitridge, the receiver of the mortgaged property herein, from September 1, 1911, to and including December 31, 1911, such being the accounts of said receiver from the date to which his accounts heretofore filed with the Special Master extended.

And take further notice that the receiver aforesaid has also filed with the Special Master a detailed statement of the mortgaged assets of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and of the other assets which have come into his hands as receiver, and which have now been transferred to the Third Avenue Railway Company, and of the liabilities of the receiver, which have now been assumed by the Third Avenue Railway Company, and a balance sheet showing the accounts of the receiver as of December 31, 1911.

And take further notice that included in such statement are statements of the property and assets that were in the possession or under the control of the receiver on December 31, 1911, and that further included in such statement is a list of the claims asserted by said receiver as existing against him or against the trust estate in his possession and a list of his unfulfilled contracts and other obligations.

And take further notice that all objections to the accounts aforesaid and all claims against the receiver or against the trust estate in his hands or that was in his hands, or any part thereof, and all claims against the moneys remaining in the hands of the undersigned as Special Master, must be filed with the Special Master on or before the 18th day of March, 1912. Said objections and claims must be filed at the office of the undersigned, Special Master, at No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Notice and warning is hereby given that all claims against Frederick W. Whitridge, as receiver, or against the property or estate that has been in his hands, or any part thereof, or against any moneys in the hands of the Special Master, must be filed as aforesaid or else the same and the assertion of the same will be forever barred.

Take further notice that all objections to the accounts aforesaid of the receiver must be filed in the office of the Special Master on or before said date, or else the same will be forever barred.

And finally, let all interested parties take notice that on Tuesday, March 19, 1912, at four-thirty o'clock in the afternoon, a hearing will be had before the undersigned at his office, in regard to said accounts and all the other proceedings of the receiver aforementioned, and in regard to the condition of the trust estate in his hands and in regard to the disposition of the moneys in the hands of the Special Master, and that any and all interested parties may attend upon such hearing. Upon such hearing, or as the same shall be adjourned, the Special Master will proceed to hear and determine any objections or claims filed as aforesaid with him, and to adjust, settle and state the accounts, and to determine all matters in respect thereto and in respect of said trust estate and of moneys in the hands of the undersigned as Special Master.

February 16th, 1912.
HOWARD TAYLOR, Special Master, Office and Post Office Address, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WHEREAS, MORITZ H. ROSENSTEIN, A resident of the City, County, and State of New York, died in the City of New York on December 29th, 1911; and,

Whereas, The said Moritz H. Rosenstein was for many years prior to his death engaged in the City and County of New York in the purchase and sale of feathers and similar articles, which said business for at least five years prior to his said death was conducted and carried on by him in his sole name at 48 East 9th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, under the name and style of "M. H. Rosenstein"; and,

Whereas, The said Moritz H. Rosenstein, by his last will and testament, duly admitted to probate in the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York on the 17th day of January, 1912, gave and bequeathed the said business to his son, Benjamin Rosenstein; and,

Whereas, Letters testamentary were on the 18th day of January, 1912, duly granted out of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to Arthur S. Levy, Philip Lewisohn, Benjamin Rosenstein, and Charles Samuels, as executors of the last will and testament of Moritz H. Rosenstein, deceased; and,

Whereas, The said executors have by bill of sale, dated February 16th, 1912, transferred and delivered the said business to the said Benjamin Rosenstein, pursuant to the provisions of the said will;

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Rosenstein, whose place of abode is the Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and 73d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, do hereby certify, pursuant to the partnership law of the State of New York, that I am conducting at No. 48 East 9th Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, under the name "M. H. Rosenstein," the business formerly conducted by Moritz H. Rosenstein at that address and under that name, and that I am the person and the only person now and hereafter dealing at the said address under the said name of "M. H. Rosenstein."

Dated February 20th, 1912.
BENJAMIN ROSENSTEIN.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 20th day of February, 1912, before me personally appeared Benjamin Rosenstein, to me known and known to me to be the same person described in and who executed the within instrument, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same.
ARTHUR S. LEVY, Jr.,
Comm. of Deeds, N. Y. City.
KENDALL & HERZOG, Attorneys for Benjamin Rosenstein, 27 William St., N. Y. City.

For Sale

ALL GRADES OF OFFICE FURNITURE, NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED.
25 rolltop, flat, and bookkeeper desks and chairs; 10 tables, partitions, railings; 8 telephone booths, double sound proof. Budd & Co., 73 Spring St., near Subway; Telephone 5483 Spring.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, Multigraphs. Nathan's, West Broadway, corner White.

Chance—Two completed foundations, plans, &c. Totten, 231st St., Kingsbridge, N. Y.

Furniture at a sacrifice; china and rugs. Creamer, 916 6th Av., near 52d St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ETHEL TURNBULL, plaintiff, against MORRIS FOGE, and others, defendants.

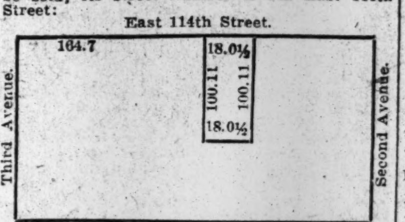
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth (114th) Street distant one hundred and sixty-four feet and seven (7) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth (114th) Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line eighteen (18) feet one-half (½) inch; thence northerly, again parallel with Third Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth (114th) Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street eighteen (18) feet one-half (½) inch to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the premises now known by the Street Number Two Hundred and Twelve (212) East One Hundred and Fourteenth (114th) Street.

Dated New York, February 5th, 1912.
M. SPENCER BEVINS, Referee.
GEORGE WADDINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 79 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 212 East 114th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is seven thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-four cents ($7,437.34), with interest thereon from the 20th day of January, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-two dollars and eighteen cents, ($392.18,) with interest from 30th January, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one hundred and sixty-four dollars and 02-100 and interest. The above premises will be sold subject to covenant against nuisances and in respect to buildings contained in deed recorded Liber 1610, Page 140, and condition of things shown on survey dated 19th November, 1907, by F. W. Fords Sons.

Dated New York, February 5th, 1912.
M. SPENCER BEVINS, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT of New Jersey.—In the matter of MAX SILBERSTEIN, MARX FLEXNER, and JACOB GOTTLIEB, individually and as members of the firm of SILBERSTEIN, FLEXNER & GOTTLIEB, Bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the receiver of the estate of the above-named bankrupts will sell, providing an order is made in accordance with the receiver's application, at public or private sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the place of business of the above-named bankrupts, Nos. 26-28-30 Kipp Street, Newark, N. J., on the first day of March, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property:

A stock of men's hats, fixtures and machinery, and other miscellaneous property used in and about the business of manufacturing hats heretofore conducted by said bankrupts at the above-mentioned address.

Sealed bids are solicited for all or any part of said property.

Sealed bids to be accompanied by cash or a certified check for twenty-five per cent. of the amount of said bid. Said bids to be submitted to the receiver on or before the 28th day of February, 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

One-half hour after opening said bids, the receiver will sell at public auction, both in lots and as a whole. The bidding to start at the highest sealed bid for each lot and as a whole.

The property to be sold subject to the confirmation of the court to the bidder or bidders whose bid or bids realizes the best price to the estate.

The property is open for inspection on any week day up to the sale between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Further terms of sale to be made known at the time of the sale.
J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK, Receiver,
613 Union Building, Newark, N. J.
JOSEPH LICHTENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NORTH AMERICAN TRADING CO., Bankrupt.—No. 16,009. Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Walbridge S. Taft, Esq., the Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard St., in the City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows: Office furniture and fixtures, various kinds of hardware, lawn mowers, coffee mills, &c.; also flags, velocipedes, framed pictures, glass lamp shades, &c.

Said property is located at the auction rooms of the above named auctioneer, and may be inspected there on March 4th and 5th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
WALBRIDGE S. TAFT, Esq., Receiver, 40 Wall St.
Dated, February 21, 1912.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PURSELL MFG. CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Feb. 23, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 916 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of high-grade stock of bakery and lunch room fixtures, such as tables, chairs, showcases, counters, wallcases, marble fixtures, fine mirrors, carpets, rugs, runners, &c.; also coffee urns, silverware, crockery, linen, &c.; also a large quantity of kitchen utensils and machinery such as is used in a first-class baking establishment. RALPH WOLF, Receiver.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 115 Broadway, New York.
Above sale adjourned to Tuesday, February 27th, 1912, at same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WARONOFF & EDSON, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Feb. 29th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 80 University Place, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, and consisting of a large quantity of raw and dressed furs and skins and manufactured furs, fixtures, &c.
ALBERT HERSKOVITS, Receiver.
HENRY H. SILVER, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of ELITE GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,893 3d Av., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gas and electric fixtures, chandeliers, fixtures, &c.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, Receiver.
MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEVADA-UTAH MINES AND SMELTER CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, March 4th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desks, tables, chairs, file cabinets, safe, typewriters, &c. HENRY MELVILLE, Trustee.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY DEITCHMAN and ABRAHAM DEITCHMAN, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name and style of DEITCHMAN BROTHERS, Alleged Bankrupts.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of ARCHIBALD PALMER, verified the 20th day of February, 1912, that a petition was duly filed in this court on the 15th day of January, 1912, praying that the above-named Harry Deitchman and Abraham Deitchman be adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, both individually and as members of the firm of Deitchman Brothers, and that the subpoena directed to them was duly issued out of this Court to a Marshal of this District, and said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupts are not within this district so that personal service may be made upon them or either of them, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupts, but that they are not within the jurisdiction of this Court; it is on motion of ARCHIBALD PALMER, attorney for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered, That the above-named alleged bankrupts, Harry Deitchman and Abraham Deitchman, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 11th day of March, 1912, to the order herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 18th day of January, 1912, and that in case of their failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto, adjudication will be made according to the terms of the said petition; and it is further

Ordered, That this order be published in The New York Times once a week for 2 weeks. Said publication to be commenced not later than the 23d day of February, 1912, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupts at their last known place of business at Number 41 University Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.
LEONARD HAND,
District Judge.
Dated February 20, 1912.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH ECKER and AARON ECKER, individually and copartners under the firm name of ECKER BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—No. 16,167.

To the creditors of Joseph Ecker and Aaron Ecker, individually and copartners under the firm name of Ecker Brothers, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1912, the said Joseph Ecker and Aaron Ecker were duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated February 20th, 1912.

NO. 16,231—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM WECHSLER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Abraham Wechsler of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1912, the said Abraham Wechsler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., City and County of New York, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 23, 1912.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES CANNON and EDWARD J. KRUG, individually and as members of the firm of C. C. ABEL & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 1,602.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Cannon and Edward J. Krug, individually and as members of the firm of C. C. Abel & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 6th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 25th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 21st, 1912.

NO. 16,163.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDRE BUSTANOBY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Andre Bustanoby of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1912, the said Andre Bustanoby was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 17th, 1912.

NO. 16,102.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELITE GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURE CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Elite Gas and Electric Fixture Co. of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1912, the said Elite Gas and Electric Fixture Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, Room No. 1375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church St., City and County of New York, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 21st, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MAX WIENER, Bankrupt.—No. 15,623.

Notice is hereby given that Max Wiener, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 13th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 20th, 1912.

NO. 15,948.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC TISCH, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of Feb., A. D. 1912, the said Isaac Tisch was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver Street, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 12:00 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS.
February 21, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,414.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—EMILE JEANTET, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emile Jeantet, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 6th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 25th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 21, 1912.

NO. 16,162.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACQUES BUSTANOBY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Jacques Bustanoby of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1912, the said Jacques Bustanoby was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 17th, 1912.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JULIUS W. SCHOTOFF, Bankrupt.—No. 15,712.

Notice is hereby given that Julius W. Schotoff, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 20th, 1912.

DO-NOTHING SESSION IS CONGRESS'S PLAN

Senate Hopes to Hold Back Tariff Legislation Till Conventions Force Adjournment.

MONEY BILLS UNREPORTED

Steel Bill's Passage Rests on Democrat-Insurgent Alliance — Senate Committee Will Adversely Report It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A condition of congestion has developed in the legislative calendar of both Houses, for which few of the oldest politicians in Washington can recall a parallel. Though Congress has been in session for well over two months not a single measure of any importance except the abrogation of the Russian treaty has gone to the President for his signature, while of the annual appropriation bills, which must be passed if the Government is to continue in active operation, not a single one has been reported to the Senate, and only four, two of little significance, have been received from the House.

The Senate has a reputation for letting things slide for a while and then passing legislation at high speed. But the nature of the bills delayed this session indicate clearly that they are being held back by design. All the indications point to the conclusion that the leaders of the Senate have determined to do as little as possible this year and the presence on the calendar of matters of privilege which have no legislative significance, but which must be disposed of at the cost of a great deal of time, will make easy their plan for crowding real legislation out till adjournment for the National Conventions brings everything to an end.

The tariff was expected to be the big issue of the session, and leaders of all sides agreed early in the year that tariff legislation would be enacted. Little progress has been made in this direction by the Senate, and the parties and the party factions are now so far apart that any prediction is difficult. The House, which under the Constitution sets the pace in tariff matters, has only sent the Senate the Steel measure and the bill revising the chemical schedule, and neither of these has yet reached the floor of the Senate.

The Finance Committee, under pressure amounting almost to instructions, will end its hearings on steel shortly and bring in the Steel bill with an adverse report about March 1. That bill is generally thought to have the best chance of passage through the Senate, but so far only preliminary steps have been taken to effect any alliances that would make passage possible.

The insurgents have done practically nothing toward reaching an agreement on a Republican measure with the Republican regulars, and they have done nothing at all toward allying themselves with the Democrats for passing something like the House bill.

An Alliance Needful.

Yet one or the other of these alliances must be effected if the bill is to pass. The avowed candidacy of Mr. Cummins for the Presidency, though regarded seriously by few, has brought on a peculiar situation. Mr. Cummins last year was the author of the Senate bill revising the duties on steel. That measure was so close to Democratic rates that the Democrats at last accepted and passed it. Though Mr. Cummins then was forced by Democratic strategy to vote against his own bill, the strategy was evident, and on other tariff measures he and the progressives voted with the Democrats.

But this year, with his candidacy to head the Republican Party before him, Mr. Cummins does not like to be seen too much with the Democrats, and the memory of what the Democrats did to him last year still rankles. That situation, combined with increasing Democratic distrust of the progressives, tends to make a Democratic-insurgent alliance doubtful. At the same time the regular Republicans are less willing than they were last year to permit a steel bill to go to the President for his veto. They know that with a campaign ahead of him the President is loath to veto a popular measure, and they do not wish to force him to that position.

It seems then that if the regulars by any amount of filibustering can prevent the bill from passing they will do so, and Mr. Penrose, as leader, has shown that he has many resources at his command. It only seems certain that a long debate on every tariff measure is before the Senate, while the time left for that debate before the conventions are held, after the privileged resolutions affecting the seats of Mr. Lorimer and Mr. Stephenson and the privileged appropriation bills are disposed of, is short. If in the course of that debate enough pressure for tariff revision is put upon the insurgents they will line up with the Democrats and pass something, but otherwise it is quite possible that nothing will be done at all.

How short the time for real legislation in the Senate really is can be seen from a simple statement of the situation in regard to Senator Lorimer's fight to retain his seat. Though those hearings have ended, counsel for Mr. Lorimer will not file their last brief before March 15, and the sub-committee in charge will not begin consideration of a report until March 23. It is impossible for the committee's report to reach the Senate before the second week in April, and, though last year's experience shows that the debate on the resolution of expulsion can drag on for months, barely two months will remain from the date of the receipt of the report till the first convention assembles.

May Sit All Summer.

Senators have assumed that adjournment will not be reached before the conventions in June, and that has been the all but unvarying practice of Congress. On the House side, however, where there are many new men with reputations yet to make, there is much talk now that Congress will be held in session through the conventions and indefinitely into the Summer. If that should happen, of course, any amount of legislation might be passed by the Senate as the price for adjournment, but it must be recalled that, while only one-third of the Senators need to go home to fight for re-election, every member of the House faces a campaign this Summer, and the campaign promises to be close in nearly every district.

The point about adjournment before the convention assembles is that it will mean unmistakably a do-nothing Congress. The Senate is now engaged in considering the report of the committee exonerating Mr. Stephenson of Wisconsin of corruption in his election. That debate would ordinarily take up some weeks, but in spite of the crowded condition of the calendar, its consideration is in the manner of a filibuster to avoid reaching Senator John Sharp Williams's bill to erect a monument to Confederate soldiers at Vicksburg. And to make it last still longer, the Senate regularly adjourns from Thursday to Monday.

The bill codifying the immigration laws will probably be taken up when the Stephenson case is disposed of, and the Steel bill may be ready for its endless debate when the alien measure is out of the way. The appropriation bills, however, can be used to displace even tariff measures, and as many of the appropriation bills carry debatable new legislation, they can be used with fine effect as buffers against tariff reductions. The Immigration bill will probably pass and be signed in some form, and the Sherwood Pension bill, already passed by the House, carrying an annual appropriation of $75,000,000, will, in its reduced form, cause a big fight in the Senate. It will probably pass as a compromise, but the protracted debate on it will still further sidetrack tariff and trust legislation.

Another subject for debate that promises no legislation is the Cummins resolution grantig power of appeal to the independent tobacco people from the Supreme Court trust decisions. An adverse report has been filed on the resolution, but Mr. Cummins is determined to bring in a minority report favoring the plan and that will cause debate. The Senate hod no idea of passing the resolution, but the leaders will not be sorry to have an insurgent assisting their game of obstructing tariff measures.

Money Bills as Obstructions.

To aid in this work of obstruction the Appropriation bill already passed or yet to be passed by the House furnish an extraordinary amount of debatable material. The Army bill, which has already reached the Senate, carries an elaborate scheme for re-organizing the army and that will precipitate a stubborn fight. The Agricultural Appropriation bill, which has not yet been reported even to the House, will carry important amendments to the Pure Food provisions and that will cause delay. The Naval bill, which will hardly reach the floor of the House before March 15, will record the Democratic caucus's determination to eliminate the two battleship programme and that will mean a fight in both Houses. The Post Office Appropriation bill also carries changes in law that will make a fight and mean loss of time. Even the routine appropriations under the present order of business of the House will require a long time. There are only three days a week on which real measures can be considered as Monday is devoted to measures by unanimous consent, Wednesday to clearing the calendar, and Friday either to private pension bills or claims.

Neither House so far has tuoched on trust control, but that subject promises t ocomplicate matters in the Senate. The progressives are tired of the tariff as an issue since their volte-face on reciprocity and their disastrous tussles with the regulars and Democrats last Summer, and hope to retrieve themselves on trust legislation. But the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, which the insurgents control, is still having hearings, and the bill embodying their recommendations seems a long way off. When it reaches the Senate it will start insurgent oratory, with little chance of legislation resulting, but it will help to stave off the tariff bills.

One measure that must pass this session is that relating to the tolls on the Panama Canal and the regulations for its control. That will probably cause some consideration, but both parties realize that the measure must be passed at this session if confusion is to be avoided when the canal is opened. The employers' liability law is in line for passage, both parties being reluctant to defeat it on the eve of elections, but how it will get through in face of the congestion already existing doesn ot appear. A bill enforcing the fur seal treaty will also probably pass.

Outlook for Woolen Bill.

Besides these measures the House proposes to send up a long list of bills, any of which could keep the Senate talking for a month. There is, of course, the announced Democratic schedule for tariff revision, but what has been said of the difficulties ahead of the Steel bill in the Senate apply equally to the other tariff measures. The House Democrats are particularly anxious about a woolen measure, as the President has committed himself to reductions, and the Tariff Board has reported, but its chances of final passage cannot yet be predicted. The Democrats hope to get it and the Steel bill at least to the President, however, but they are quite indifferent as to whether he signs them or vetoes them. Then will come the Sugar bill, but that has no chance in the Senate.

The House Committee is considering bills relating to contempt proceedings and an Anti-Injunction bill. The House Committee on Inter-State Commerce has before it twenty-three bills on pure food subjects, others looking to the physical valuation of roads, and measures that may take time, but are not lkiely to become law. The most important of these is a bill abolishing the Commerce Court.

The House has determined to destroy the Tariff Board, and as the withholding of the House's assent to the necessary appropriation will effect its purpose, that can be put down as certain. Instead, the House Democrats will try to establish a board of specialists, subject to the will of Congress, and appointed by the Ways and Means Committee. The fate of such a plan is problematical.

There will be no menotary legislation this session, and trust legislation seems to have fallen into the background. The House Democratic caucus has decided there shall be no public building bill, though work is in progress on a "pork barrel" rivers and harbors bill.

The situation in the House is further complicated by the numberless investigations in progress. The biggest of these, which is investigating the Steel Trust, will not be concluded before March 15, and it remains to be seen what action will have to be taken by the House.

COLOMBIA RECALLS MINISTER OSPINA

Bogota Government May Now Give Knox a Special Invitation to Visit Country.

WASHINGTON IS PLEASED

Sudden Action of Southern Republic Regarded as Complete Disavow of Diplomat's Sentiments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The action of the Colombian Government in recalling its Minister, Señor Pedro del Ospina, as reported by newspaper dispatches from Bogota, is thought here to be in effect a prompt disavowal of the act of Señor Ospina in declaring that Secretary Knox would not be welcome as a visitor to his country, in view of the difficulty over Panama. Such a disavowal will necessarily command from this Government the most cordial attitude toward Colombia. If it is followed up by an invitation from Colombia to the American Secretary of State to visit Colombia, there can be no doubt that Mr. Knox will go to Colombia. As much has been said authoritatively by the State Department.

Fully a month and more will elapse before Mr. Knox will have completed the tour of the Central American republics and be due to approach that part of his itinerary which would naturally include Colombia. In that period there is ample time to readjust the relations of the two countries. It may be accepted on high authority that Secretary Knox will surely go to Colombia if the Government of that country invites him. The burden of cordiality would then rest on the United States, and this Government could not avoid the acceptance of such offer of hospitality.

No official word of the action of the Colombian Government came to Señor Ospina or the State Department to-day. This evening Señor Ospina cabled his Government to ascertain if the report of his recall was true.

Señor Ospina's friends say that he has not been disturbed by comment on his insult of this Government, which he carried out with the distinct avowal that it was his individual act for which he assumed full responsibility. He is a warm personal friend of President Restrepo, and has no fear of losing the regard of that statesman. Señor Ospina holds that what he did was for the National honor of his Government, and believes that in Colombia he will be sustained by public opinion.

The act of Señor Ospina has served to obtain publicity for the attitude of his Government and its demand that the claim for the loss of the Province of Panama be taken to The Hague for arbitration.

Señor Ospina expects, if the report of his recall is confirmed, to return to Colombia, where he has large business interests. He is popular throughout the Republic, but it does not follow, as has been said in American newspapers, that he would be a candidate for President of Colombia in consequence of his affront on this Government.

There is much speculation as to how the recall of the Minister came about, but the general conclusion is that it must have been forced by inquiries, made by cable to Bogota by American newspapers, seeking to know how Ospina's act was regarded at home. Previous to the receipt of these cablegrams from the United States, the public and the newspapers of Colombia knew nothing of what had occurred or even that Mr. Knox was going to make a Latin-American tour.

OSPINA IS NOT UPHELD.

His Statement Regarding Knox's Visit Not Approved at Bogota.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 22.—Gen. Pedre Nel Ospina, Colombian Minister to the United States, was recalled by the Colombian Government this morning. This action was taken because neither the Government nor the Columbian people upholds the position, taken by the Colombian Minister at Washington, in notifying the State Department that the visit to Colombia of Secretary Knox would be inopportune, owing to the fact that Colombia's claims in connection with Panama have not yet been arbitrated.

The notification, given by the Colombian Government to-day, says that Gen. Ospina is "separated" from his post at Washington, and that the incident between Colombia and the United States is thus closed. Colombia, it continues, will maintain her international policy.

TAFT FAVORS GERMAN TREATY

Outlines His Views in a Letter to New York Peace Society.

Marcus M. Marks and Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman went to Washington recently as a committee from the New York Peace Society to confer with President Taft and Count von Bernsdorff, the German Ambassador, regarding the status of the proposed arbitration with Germany. They have returned and reported that both the President and the German Ambassador are heartily in favor of such a treaty. The following letters were exchanged:

Feb. 17, 1912.

The Hon. William H. Taft, White House, Washington.

Dear Mr. President: Word has come to us from reliable sources that an authoritative statement from you regarding the status of our arbitration treaty with Germany would be very helpful in reassuring many citizens that our Government is equally eager to negotiate with Germany on the same lines as has been done with Great Britain and France. We are assured authoritatively of cordial willingness on the part of Germany to negotiate such a treaty.

Knowing your very friendly attitude in this matter, we trust, in accordance with our conversation to-day, that your official declaration at the proper moment will leave in the public mind no iota of doubt of your warm interest in the earliest possible consummation of such a treaty with Germany as will emphasize the spirit of fraternity and justice already so strongly binding our people with theirs. With high regards, sincerely yours,

MARCUS M. MARKS,
LOUIS L. SEAMAN, M. D.,
Special committee New York Peace Society.

The White House,
Washington.

Feb. 19, 1912.

Gentlemen: Replying to your letter of Feb. 17 I have pleasure in drawing your attention to the history of the events which led up to the negotiations of the arbitration treaties now before the Senate. In my speech in December, 1910, before the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes I said:

"If now we can negotiate and put through a positive agreement with some great nation to abide the adjudication of an international arbitral court in every issue which cannot be settled by negotiations, no matter what it involves, whether honor, territory, or money, we shall have made a long step forward by demonstrating that it is possible for two nations at least to establish as between them the same system of due process of law that exists between individuals under a Government."

This statement was followed by a prompt and equally public announcement by France and Great Britain of their willingness to enter into negotiations looking to the conclusion of such a treaty. No other countries having responded to this suggestion, this Government submitted to Great Britain and France as a basis of negotiations a tentative draft of a treaty, the substance of which was published in May, 1911, with the announcement that the United States was prepared to enter upon similar negotiations with other nations. Subsequently the diplomatic representatives of Germany and several other European countries requested and were given copies of the tentative draft, but the negotiations with Germany, as well as similar negotiations with other powers, have been temporarily held in abeyance, pending the final action of the Senate upon the treaties with Great Britain and France.

The German Government equally with this Government regarded the temporary suspension of negotiations as advisable under the circumstances, and for these reasons the negotiations with Germany are incomplete.

You can rest assured that immediately upon the ratification of the present treaties efforts will be resumed, of the most earnest character, to bring about a treaty with Germany equally progressive and significant of a desire for universal peace by arbitration on the part of both the high contracting parties. No one recognizes more clearly than does this Government the widespread utility in the cause of world peace that such a treaty with Germany would effect. Sincerely yours,

WILILAM H. TAFT.

Marcus M. Marks and Dr. Louis L. Seaman, special committee New York Peace Society, New York City.

Mr. Marks and Dr. Seaman made the letters public yesterday.

WOULD TAX JERSEY CATS.

State Is Divided Over Bill Intended to Protect Game.

A sharp division in sentiment has been caused in Jersey City by the bill introduced at Trenton by Assemblyman George F. Brensinger of Hudson County to place a poll tax of $1 on female cats. The bill is favored by the Fish and Game Commission, because cats have the habit of sucking the eggs of quail and other game birds. The thinning out of cats is especially favored at this time by sportsmen for the reason that several thousand quail are to be set at large to increase the stock of game in New Jersey.

Assemblyman Brensinger also thinks that many in the New Jersey towns and cities, where cats are becoming too numerous, will give their approval to his plan. He is well armed with statistics. There are three cats to every person in Hudson County, he says, and that gives a population of about a million and a half cats in that county.

There are cat fanciers in Jersey City lined up against Assemblyman Brensinger, but he thinks the great majority of the people are with him. He said last night that the only persons in the country districts would be farmers who maintain a standing force of cats to kill rats and drive away rabbits, but the advocates of the bills consider that, in such cases, the license tax of $1 is not prohibitive. It is provided in the bill that the income from this source shall be applied to the Poor Fund.

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498 Fulton St., Cor. Bond St., Brooklyn.

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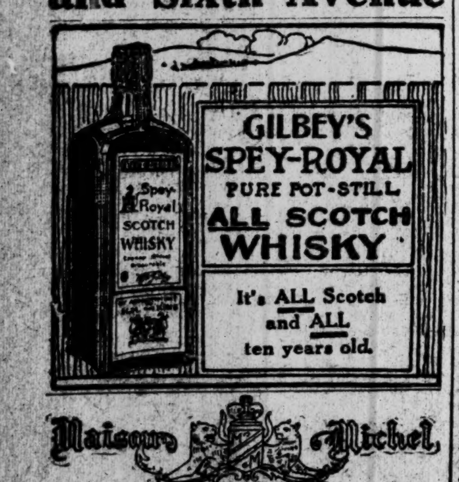

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PURE POT-STILL
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It's ALL Scotch and ALL ten years old.

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Easy to put on, easy to take off, easy to tie the tie in.
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P. N. Orleneff and Russian Players. To-night, Crime & Punishment. Sat., Master Builder. Now Rehearsing, Tzar Pavel the First.
IRVING PL. To-night. Last time LINK, "Meyers." Sat. Mat. "Have You Nothing to Declare?" Eve., "Musterweiber." Mon., "Das Suesse Madel." Beg. Tues., Offenbach's "Schoene Helena."

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PAY us half the regular price and you get the garment, —which means—those that
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My wonderful business last Spring made me a bit over-enthusiastic, and I made about 750 more $25.00 suits than I sold. There will not be a radical change in the styles for the coming season. Fashion has adopted generally the advanced ideas as expressed in these suits I produced late last Spring.
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For the man who is in need of clothes now, here is a lot of garments correct in style, beautiful in fabric and priced just about one-half of their actual worth. Every garment is guaranteed just as if you paid full price.
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TO-NIGHT at 8:15—BARTERED BRIDE. Destinn; Jorn, Didur, Reiss, Witherspoon. Conductor, Hertz.
SAT. at 2—TROVATORE. Rappold, Homer; Slezak, Amato, Witherspoon. Conductor, Sturani.
SAT. at 8:15—POP. PRICES—BUTTERFLY. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
SUN. EVG. CONCERT. Morena, Rappold; Burrian, Davey. ALBERT SPALDING, violinist. Entire Orch.
MON. at 7:30—WALKUERE. Matzenauer, Morena, Homer; Burrian, Weil, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
TUES. at 8—PHILA.-CHICAGO Opera Co., 1st Time here—JEWELS of the MADONNA. White, Dufau, Berat, Wittkowska, Galli; Bassi, Sammarco. Gen'l Mus. Dir., Campanini.
WED. at 8:15—TOSCA. Fremstad; Caruso, Amato, Rossi, Pini-Corsi. Conductor, Toscanini.
THURS. at 8:15—DONNE CURIOSE. Farrar, Alten, Maubourg, Fornia; Jadlowker, Scotti, Didur, Segurola. Conductor, Toscanini.
FRI. Mat. at 2—RIGOLETTO. Pasquali, Homer; Caruso, Renaud, Segurola. Conductor, Sturani.
FRI. at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Destinn, Fremstad; Slezak, Weil, Griswold. Conductor, Hertz.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TUES., Feb. 27, at 8—OTELLO. Alda, Maubourg; Slezak, Scotti, Segurola. Conductor, Sturani.
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TWO CONCERTS BY THE FAMOUS
MENDELSSOHN CHOIR OF TORONTO
Dr. A. S. VOGT, Conductor, in conjunction with
THEODORE THOMAS ORCHESTRA
FREDERICK STOCK, Conductor.
CAR. TUES. EVE., FEB. 27, MISC. PROG.
HALL. WED. EVE., FEB. 28, Verdi Req'm.
Seats, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Mgt. Quinlan Agency.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Feb. 25, at 3 P. M.
Only Appearance of
KUBELIK
In conjunction with
BACHAUS
Seats 75c. to $2. On sale at Hall.

Mme. Szumowska
Lesson Recitals This (Fri.) Aft. at 3. Sat., March 9, at 3.
Beethoven, Schumann, Liszt, Bach, Chopin, Berkeley Theatre, 19 West 44th St.
Tickets (popular prices), 1 W. 34th & Box Office.

Feb. 26th, at 8:30, Hotel Waldorf
Morgan Shuster
FROM PERSIA
FIRST SPEECH IN NEW YORK
JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER will preside
Tickets........................$2.00.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, Wed. Eve., Feb. 28, 8:15.
Recital of German and English Songs.
LUDWIG HESS
Tenor. EUGEN HAILE at the Piano.
Seats 75c-$1.50, by mail, M. H. Hanson, 437 5th Av.
HAMPTON FOLKLORE CONCERTS
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Negro, Indian, and Zulu Dances and Songs.
Parquet Seats, $1.00, on sale at Box office or Armstrong Association, 39 East 42d St.
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CORONATION
HAMMERSTEIN'S 42 St. Eve. 25c to $1. Daily Mat. 25-50-75c
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A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'wy. Ph. 2628 Bryant. Evs. 8:10. Mats. 2:10
Bought and Paid For
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.
William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15.
BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS
CASINO B'way & 39th. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-m'w, 2:30.
Winthrop Ames Presents The Wordless Play, SUMURUN
Broadway Thea., B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
Weber & Fields Jubilee Co. of 100 in "Hokey Pokey" & "Bunty Bulls & Strings."
WEST END, 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow 2:15. THE MILLION.
NEXT WEEK | EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE BILL: Regular Prices. Best Seats Only $1.50.
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SUNDAY NIGHT—BIG CONCERT.
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"A Very Entertaining Operetta."—Press.
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The play of a Woman's Soul. The Bird of Paradise
DALY'S, B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w 2:15
CYRIL SCOTT IN THE FATTED CALF
Beginning NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now.
A New Comedy THE TRUTH WAGON
By Hayden Talbot.
MANHATTAN Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Mat. Tom'w 2:15
Lew DOCKSTADER & His Minstrels.
Next Week........................THE ROSARY

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15
LAST 3 TIMES THIS THEATRE.
NEXT MONDAY (for 2 Weeks), CRITERION.
DOUBLE BILL—AN ALL STAR CAST in J. M. BARRIE'S Great NOVELTY
A SLICE OF LIFE | ETHEL BARRYMORE, JOHN BARRYMORE, HATTIE WILLIAMS.
preceded by ETHEL BARRYMORE in COUSIN KATE.
***NEXT MONDAY............Seats Now Selling
MRS. FISKE in the new comedy LADY PATRICIA.
LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Eve. at 8:20. Last Matinee To-mor'w, 2:20.
MARGARET ANGLIN Last 3 Times. GREEN STOCKINGS.
***NEXT TUESDAY............Seats Now Selling
GERTRUDE ELLIOTT in the newest Pinero Comedy, PRESERVING MR. PANMURE.
FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Eve 8:15. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:15.
BEST PLAY SINCE "BEAU BRUMMEL."
ELSIE FERGUSON THE FIRST LADY IN THE LAND.
HARRIS W. 42d Street. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-mor. & Thurs. 2:20.
MARRIED MEN—SEE THE TALKER
HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
MME. SIMONE playing in English
LAST 3 TIMES OF "THE RETURN FROM JERUSALEM."
**WED., FEB. 28—(Seats Now)—MME. SIMONE will present for the first time in English EDMOND ROSTAND'S Mediaeval Romance "THE LADY OF DREAMS."
PARK 59th St., B'way, Columbus Circle. Ev. 8:10. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:10.
TO-NIGHT 150TH GALA PERFORMANCE.
The Quaker Girl with CLIFTON CRAWFORD.
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To morrow 2:15.
GEDAP THERE This surprise success moves to the Garrick Monday for two weeks.
LOUIS MANN in "ELEVATING A HUSBAND"
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Beginning Next Monday Night.
For 12 Nights ETHEL BARRYMORE AND ALL STAR CAST.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8 Sharp. Matinees To-morrow & Wed. at 2.
OTIS SKINNER IN AN ARABIAN NIGHT KISMET
TICKETS ON SALE TO APRIL 13.
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The Trail of the Lonesome Pine WITH Charlotte Walker
NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now On Sale.
LIEBLER & CO.'S Centenary Celebration Production of CHARLES DICKENS'
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Regular Wed. & Sat. Matinees, 2:15.
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NEXT THURS., FEB. 29th. "THE GREYHOUND." Seats Next Monday.
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Next Monday—HELEN WARE in THE PRICE.
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